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THE FINEST RETAIL ORGANISATION IN CEYLON

VOL. XLV]

JANUARY, 1955.

[No. 1

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLV.]

JANUARY, 1955

[No. 1

### AMBROSE LORENZ

A FEATURE FOR RADIO.

BROADCAST IN THE SERIES—GREAT PEOPLE OF THE PAST.

*Script by*

DELORAIN FERRINAND.

#### CAST

Father  
Son  
Lorenz  
Sir Emerson Tennent  
Dr Boake  
Frederick Nell  
Governor Ward  
Richard Morgan  
Dr. and Mrs Charsley  
Voices

#### SOUND EFFECTS

Music  
Sad music  
Chatter and laughter at a party  
Cry of a child  
Boom of Cannon  
Coach Horn  
Crack of whip  
Trot of horses  
Piano, playing 'Annie Laurie'  
Modern Sea port; tugs hooting;  
water lapping.

.....*Music*.....

*Son*: Charles Ambrose Lorenz. Lorenz? Who is this man, Ambrose Lorenz, Father?

*Father*: Ambrose Lorenz, my son, was a very great and well-known man who lived in Ceylon about a hundred years ago. You must have heard your Ceylon History teacher mention such people as Arunachalam, James Pieris, George Wall, and James d'Alwis.....

*Son*: (interrupts) Hmm! Yes.

*Father*: Well the name Ambrose Lorenz can be considered with all those great men of the last century.

*Son*: Why, what did he do Father? and why is he considered such a great man?

*Father*: Lorenz, sonny, came into the world when many changes were taking place in his country and he took a leading part in the shaping of them. It was he, among others, who started the movement towards obtaining self-government for the people of his country, he initiated Ceylonese Journalism and founded the first Ceylonese newspaper. The amendment and codification of the Law, the inauguration of the Ceylon Railway—in all these he played a prominent part. He was also a very successful lawyer and a member of the legislative council.....

*Son*: No wonder he is honoured and remembered by people in Ceylon today.

*Father*: Yes, Lorenz was a very popular man in his day. For, besides being a great scholar and writer—he was a musician, an actor and was always full of fun.

*Son*: Oh! I like to hear more about this man, Father, where he was born, what he did in school. Tell me the story of the life of Ambrose Lorenz.....

..... *Fade Out* .....

..... (*Music*) ..... Keep low .....

*Narrator*: Matara—the old world town, with its Dutch Fort, its low ramparts and narrow streets, its quaint old church; the wide flat moist-green rice fields beyond the town, Poulter's Island and the thunder of surf on a cliff-bound coast—such were the surroundings in which Ambrose Lorenz was born. (*Fade out music*)

It was in the last year of the reign of King George IV of England, 1829, in the house called, "Rose Cottage", on the banks of the lazy Nilwala Ganga, that the boy was born, on the 8th day of July. Charles Ambrose Lionel he was christened, son of Johan Freiderich, who had worked his way from distant Prussian Pomerania, to take service in the Dutch East India Company, and Anna Petronella Smith.

In Galle or Colombo over a hundred years ago, the birth of a child was quite a family event. An elegantly clad messenger would go round from house to house announcing to friends and relatives the interesting domestic occurrence.

(*Sounds of Excited Chatter and Laughter in the Back Ground*)

The new arrival was then visited and the house of the glad parents crowded with "uncles and their cousins and their aunts". There was a round of congratulations and welcome smiles, imparting a tone of cheerfulness and vivacity in the domestic circle.

(*Bring up chatter and laughter*)

*Male Voice*: Congratulations Freiderich. Another boy—you must be very proud.

*Female Voice*: (excited) Such a dear little boy he looks—no whimpering so cheerful.....(*Child Cries out*).....now, now there. He tries to argue.

*Lorenz's Father*: He disapproves of being made the idol of the ladies. Ha! Ha! (others join in)

*Female Voice*: But he will be, most certainly, one day—Such lovely dark brown eyes he's got. (*Fade out—Laughter Chatter Etc.*)

*Narrator*: Scanty are the details available of the life led by Lorenz during the years of his early boyhood at Matara. His days were probably no different to those of any boy of his age and community. If he kept a diary, a typical day would read like this:—

*Lorenz*: (boy) Attended Family Prayers—first thing in the morning. Alas! I cannot work up sufficient enthusiasm for this ritual. A dip in the river with brother Frederick and Harry Ernst. Mama had hoppers and coffee for breakfast. Papa teaches us a new theorem today and we begin Virgil, Part II. Wish Papa was not so strict with us! Anyway we are dash lucky that he is a good scholar and can be our "tutor-in-chief." 'Pect we'll grow into ignorant fools otherwise.

Had a grand time in the afternoon. Went for a bathe in the sea near Poulter's Island and romped about on the beach, when the older folk were having their customary snooze after lunch.

Orchestra practice in the evening—watched over by both Papa and Mamma. Can now just master the intricacies of the flute.

N.B. Had poëfertjes and honey for tea!

*Narrator*: When on the threshold of his teens, the prospect of a Colombo education spread itself before Lorenz. His brother-in-law, a young lawyer, John Driberg, "discovered" his genius and urged the boy's father to send him to Colombo.

*Lorenz*: (boy) (excited) Oh! I don't know when the month of November will come round, Mama.

*Mother*: You **are** looking forward to going to Colombo aren't you son?

*Lorenz*: (sadly) I do feel sad too, mamma to leave you and Jannatje and all my friends here. I'm sure I'll take long to get used to living away from home.

*Mother*: Don't worry about that dear. It's a grand opportunity. Many boys of your age will do anything to go to Colombo and have their schooling in a big College like the Academy. You can

develop your talents and become someone important, when you grow big.

*Lorenz*: (changed expression) Oh yes, mama, what an adventure before me. What a thrill to be living and moving, in a big city like Colombo. Ooh marvellous! Papa says the journey is very long and tedious—but I am sure I won't mind.

*Mother*: Yes dear it takes over 12 hours, so your father says. You'll have to leave Matara after lunch, stay in Galle for the night and then.....(fade out).....*Pause*.....(*Boom of cannon*).....

*Lorenz*: What's that Papa? (*Chatter of Passengers in Back Ground*)

*Father*: That's, the sound of the canon fired from the top of the ramparts, signalling the break of day. An old Dutch custom sonny. We'll be starting in a little while now, I expect.

*Lorenz*: The mail coach is very full today isn't it Papa? Is it always so?

*Father*: Well, since the regular service from Colombo to Galle was started in 1838, its been very popular. Are you too tightly packed in son? You have a long jog ahead of you, so make yourself comfortable.

*Lorenz*: Oh! the run from Matara to Galle was quite pleasant Papa. Very little traffic and the road an avenue of coconut palms,

*Father*: You'll find the road northward much more congested—carts, carriages, tirikkelas.....

*Lorenz*: Will we have to cross a ferry Papa?

*Father*: Oh yes, many. At Gintota, we cross the Gin Ganga—then Bentota, where I think we make our midway halt for lunch. Then there's the ferry over the Kalu Ganga.....

*Lorenz*: And what time do we get into Colombo Papa?

*Father*: About dusk son— (*Sound of a coach horn—crack of whip—horses begin to move*)

*Lorenz*: (excited) Ah! the coach is beginning to move at last. I'm thrilled.

*Bring up trot of Horses—Keep up for a Few Seconds*)

*Father*: We are now crossing the drawbridge and going under the solid arch of the gateway into the Fort of Colombo. Our journey is nearly over, son. Your sister Henrietta and her husband are sure to meet us.....(*Fade Out*.....)

*Narrator*: The Drieberg's lived in Dam Street, Pettah, which was then the fashionable residential quarter of the city. From there Lorenz was to attend his school—the Colombo Academy, later known as the Royal College, and at that time the principal educational institution in the island.

Many of his contemporaries recollect the time when, even as a school boy, Lorenz showed signs of great promise.

A distinguished friend, Richard Morgan says of Lorenz...

*Morgan*: From the lower school.....he rapidly rose to the highest place, winning prize after prize, and yet so charmed all by his kindness of heart and joyous disposition, that not one of the many students with whom he competed, and whom he left far behind him in the race, felt the slightest jealousy of him.

*Narrator*: Soon, the unsophisticated child who had come to Colombo in 1841, his ambitions yet unformed, grew into a self-possessed youth, with all a young man's audacity of purpose. His ambitions were no longer dormant. He knew what he could do and there came over him a supreme confidence in himself.

It was his last year in school—when one day, Sir Emerson Tennent, the Colonial Secretary at that time, visited the Academy. Sir Emerson, was a man of considerable eminence and scholarship, but tended to be patronising and inclined to think more highly of himself, than his contemporaries did

*Sir E. Tennent*: Hmm! the school as I have seen it, looks very well—Now Dr Boake, I should like to see some of the work done by the boys. May I look through er—a few of the essays written by—er—the Senior Boys.

*Principal*: (Dr. Boake) Why certainly, Sir Emmerson. I have just finished correcting the essays of two of our boys G. F. Nell and C. A. Lorenz. By the way, both these boys have recently shared the coveted Turnour Prize.

*Tennent*: (Turning over the pages) Hmm—quite good—(changed tone) Good! whose essay is this? (Turns Page) Ah Lorenz—I should like to meet the boy, Dr. Boake. Have him sent for please

*Boake*: Lorenz is indeed a gifted student, Sir Emmerson. He has started a school boy weekly paper, full of original sonnets, parodies squibs and contributions of that sort.

*Tennent*: Quite interesting. (*Sound of Footsteps Approaching*)

*Boake*: Ah! here comes the lad. This is the young essayist—Lorenz

*Lorenz*: Good day Sir!

*Tennent* : Hmm ! good afternoon young man. (*Patronisingly* I have read your essays with much pleasure and I think I can say that they are equal to those of some of the best-taught lads in England.

*Lorenz* : Thank you Sir.

*Tennent* : It is my desire to acknowledge talent in the young men of Ceylon, and I want therefore to offer you the Record-keepership of the Colonial Secretary's office.

*Lorenz* : (*Sarcastically*) Oh dear ! what an honour—thank you Sir !

*Tennent* : Perhaps you would like to know what is the salary attached to the office. It is £48 a year, with er—the possibility of an increase.

*Lorenz* : (*Pretending to gasp for breath*) Such generosity over-whelms me Sir. (*Sound of Footsteps Walking Away*) But I—I—I—will—come back—when I want £48 a year, with the possibility of increase.

*Boake* : (*In a shocked voice*) Mr. Lorenz, Charles Lorenz, come back here.....

*Lorenz* : (*calls back*) I'll come back Sir, when I want £48 a year. (*fade out*)

*Narrator* : No wonder the boy despised £48 a year—working out to about Rs. 40/- a month, when, three years later, enrolled as a proctor of the Supreme Court, his first year of practice showed his income to be no less than £500 a year—a large sum in those days, when the value of money was not so high as it is today.

But the Law did not take up all his interest. Lorenz' mind was versatile and many-sided and in this period of opening-manhood he began to achieve fame as a musician, actor and journalist.

His brother-in-law, John Driberg, had allotted to him a suite of rooms, and one long room in particular the boon companions of "C. A. L." made their favourite rendezvous. (*Sounds of a party—laughter—piano being played—the piece "Annie Laurie" piano stops*)

*Voices* : Bravo Charles !, bravo ! Encore ! Encore !

*Lorenz* : No that will do for one evening.

*Fredrick Nell* : Say fellows, listen ! I have been thinking for some time—er—We have a wealth of talent amongst ourselves. "C. A. L." plays the piano and the flute, my brother Louis, the cornet, J. B. Siebel you play the fiddle—don't you ?

*Siebel* : Yes—well ?

*Nell* : We can rope in a few others and form a complete string and brass band. Er—if Charles will oblige by being leader then.....

*Voices* : Say ! that would be fun.

Hear ! Hear ! Freddie Nell—Hear ! Hear !

*Lorenz* : Silence friends ! Yes, Frederick Nell, the intellectual among us (*laughs*) has hit upon a brilliant scheme. We can gather all the young musical talent of Pettah and form a regular orchestra..... (*Fade Out*)

*Narrator* : It was not long before Lorenz had organised a good band which came to be in demand all over Colombo. At birthdays and silver-wedding celebrations, Lorenz' band was there. Thus did the younger spirits of old Colombo amuse and entertain themselves.

In 1850 the two friends Nell and Lorenz were to collaborate in yet another unique venture. "Young Ceylon", a most remarkable literary journal was first published in February, with Frederick Nell, as Editor, and Charles Lorenz as one of its chief contributors. Like Addison and Steele, the one didactic and prosaic, the other a social humorist, sketching light pictures of contemporary men and women—the two principal producers made of the magazine, a literary land mark.

The close association with the Nell family—probably took the young man, Lorenz, quite frequently to their home. There he met their charming and accomplished sister, Eleanor. It was at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, in December 1850 that the two young people were married.

Three years after that, Lorenz took the bold step of leaving for Europe.

(*Sounds of Modern Sea—Port ; Tugs Hooting ; Water Lapping Etc.*)

*Lorenz* : Well Ellie—feeling excited at going so far from home ?

*Eleanor* : Yes Charles, and frightened too. It'll be 3 months before we can put our feet on terra firma again.

*Lorenz* : "The Persia" is not a small tug my dear. You'll hardly feel the trip. And think of all that awaits you in London and in Europe. You **are** going to enjoy it all ... (*Fade Out Sound of Sea Port Etc*)

*Narrator* : Their stay abroad lasted for three years, during which time Lorenz was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

Meanwhile, he took the opportunity to visit Holland—during his vacations. He not only made a study of the Dutch people and their language but also learnt to master Roman-Dutch Law, of which he became the acknowledged authority on his return to Ceylon.

Back in the Island, he was sent as Acting District Judge to Chilaw—but was shortly after appointed Burgher Member in the Legislative Council. To his appointment, by the Governor of Ceylon, who was at that time Sir. Henry Ward, there was much opposition.

*Voice:* Lorenz Sir, is too young to be a member of the Council. Why, he is only 27 years of age.

*Governor:* That, I consider to be one of his best qualifications.

*Voice:* But, Sir Henry, for a post of such high responsibility, there should be an older, more mature man.

*Governor:* (Determined) Charles Ambrose Lorenz is my choice to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council.....(*Fade Out*)

*Narrator:* And Charles Ambrose Lorenz it was.

In Council he was not the mere silent back-bencher, and continued to serve his community for 8 years. When he resigned his seat, it was with the other stalwart unofficial members in 1864.

As an Advocate, Lorenz won for himself the title of "the Morning Star of Hulftsdorf". Sir Richard Morgan, said of him...

*Morgan:* His careful and extensive study of the law, his untiring industry, his quick perception, his capacity for mastering details, his chaste and persuasive eloquence, soon secured for him a foremost position at the Bar.

*Narrator:* Morgan's words were well chosen—but he might have added—"Lorenz' ready wit". For, "C.A.L." had the gift of repartee which enlivened many a dull court session.

On one occasion he appeared on behalf of a man named Fitzgerald, charged with drunk and disorderly behaviour. The man happened to be a stammerer.....

*Voice:* (Clears throat) The name of the accused?

*Fitzgerald:* (stammers) Fitz—Fitz—f—f—Ftz.....

*Judge:* (impatiently) Oh never mind. What is he charged with Lorenz?

*Lorenz:* Mainly soda-water, my Lord. (*Loud laughter in Court*)

*Narrator:* Lorenz' life was a busy round and it seemed as if his energy and vigour were equal to every demand he made on it. But at last it yielded to the strain.

It was clear to his medical advisers and friends that he should take a less active interest in work and social engagements.

But even in this grim period, his buoyant humour and spirit of fun did not desert him. In appreciation of the kindness and care extended to him, by Dr. Charsley, who was principal Medical Advisor at the time, Lorenz sent Mrs. Charsley a gift, one day, together with a little poem explaining the token.

*Dr. Charsley:* A gift for you my dear—sent by hand from our good friend Lorenz. Open it let's see what it is. A small box—wonder what is in it..... *Sound of a small Parcel being opened*).

*Mrs. Charsley:* Oh a pair of pearl earrings. How beautiful they are. But what made him send me a gift?

*Dr. Charsley:* I suppose, because I refused to accept a fee from him. Ah! but here is a note—read it dear—what does it say?

*Mrs. Charsley:* Oh its a poem—Ha! Ha! What fun! Just like Lorenz.

(*Reads Slowly*)

Dear Madam, the pill box I send you per bearer  
Contains a small present for you,  
Intended as ear drops, to hang to your ear, or  
To set off your hair's raven hue.

Your husband he cured me when ill of bronchitis,  
And declined to accept any fee;  
For being a fellow of learned societies,  
He was a good fellow to me.

Says the doctor, if ever I fall among thieves,  
And be tried for my life at the dock,  
I am sure you'll defend me without any fees  
And save my poor neck from the block.

Now, I know that your husband, though of doctors the chief,  
Is not given to murdering his fellows,  
And I'll never have the chance of declining the brief  
Or sending him off to the gallows.

So, I say to the pearls, "As there's never a chance  
Of the doctor being tried for his life,  
Instead of the doctor, go *you* and be hanged  
On the ears of the doctor's wife."

(*Both Laugh.....*)

*Mrs. Ch:* Brimful as ever, of fun, is our friend Lorenz, isn't he?



*Dr. Charsley:* (serious tone) Unfortunately dear—much as I would have wished to, I cannot cure him completely.

*Mrs. Charsley:* Oh ! But why?

*Dr. Charsley:* Its his lungs—(*Fade Out.....*)

*Narrator:* When he knew that the sands of his life were running out—Lorenz prepared for the inevitable, purposefully. He even bought a substantial residence and typical of the man, named the place 'Karlsruhe'—or, Charles' Rest.

(*Bar of Sad music.....*)

*Voice:* Lorenz is dead ! Never were three words so full of sorrowful meaning flashed along the wire in Ceylon—

*Narrator:* So, wrote the Times of Ceylon in August, 1871. He was only 42 years of age when he died. Had he thought more of self and less of service he may have lived many a day longer.

*Son:* But then Father, he would not have been able to do so much and been the great man he proved himself to be.

*Father:* Yes, it was better as it was.....

(*Fade into Music*)

*The objects of the Union shall be :*

*To promote the moral, intellectual, and social wellbeing of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.*

## A DIP INTO THE STORY OF KANDY

(*Continued from page 175 Vol XLIV, No. 4*)

### Lecture III \*

I think I have told you nearly all I know about the principal places of interest in Kandy; and, if you will permit me, I shall go a little beyond the city, and tell you something about the historical tree known as Major Davie's tree at Watepulua. When Major Davie was in charge of the Kandy Garrison in June 1803, he was obliged, owing to a variety of circumstances, to enter into a capitulation with the Kandyans. It was then arranged that the British soldiers march out of Kandy with their arms on the road leading to Trincomalee, and that the King's Adigar (Pilimi Talawe) should take care of the sick and wounded in Hospital, and supply them with medicines and provisions, until they could be removed to Trincomalee or Colombo. On this understanding Major Davie and his detachment marched out of Kandy to the village Watepulua on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga. Here they were obliged to halt all night owing to heavy rain, and as the river was flooded, they could not cross it, but took shelter under a Bo-tree. This Bo-tree is the now famous historical Davie's tree. Major Davie, the European Officers, and the soldiers were, however, not allowed by the King to cross the river. By various subterfuges and lies, Major Davie and some of the Officers were separated from the poor soldiers, and these latter were cruelly massacred by some Kaffirs in the pay of the King. This cold-blooded butchery is thus described in a recent historical work:— "The other Officers and Troops were led out, two by two, along the road to Kandy, at a distance and out of sight of each other, and barbarously massacred in a small hollow or glen. Major Davie and his companions were conducted to Kandy, thence to Hanguranketa, and confined in separate apartments. Major Davie is said to have died some years afterwards in Kandy and to have been buried at the head of the Lake near Ampitiya"

In the fifties, when I was in Kandy, I was shown a very old Kaffir named Thomas, who dragged himself along the streets of Kandy on crutches and begged for alms. He was suffering from dropsy and was swollen all over. When you gave him a few coppers, he put himself into a fighting attitude, shouldered his crutch, and described with much gesticulation how he cut down poor soldiers near the Alutgantotte Ferry. The horrible wretch, he has, no doubt, by this time gone to his long account ! There is now a beautiful drive to Watepulua, if you wish to see this historical tree. The road winds through a tobacco plantation,† and the land and the tree growing thereon, only recently

\*Delivered by Mr. J B, Siebel to the members of the Kandy Young People's Association, on the 1st December 1890.

†This plantation has, I think, been abandoned since, and it has passed into other hands.

passed into the possession of a Swiss-German gentleman by the name Fritz-Meyer, who took great care of the tree and fenced it and hedged it on all sides.\*

Let me now come back to Kandy, and endeavour to give you some idea of the town as it existed in the old times. The old names of the streets were given to me by a Sinhalese gentleman, an old Kandy resident, who died only a short time ago.

It is said that, originally, there were only five streets in Kandy, all running in straight lines, and, from their inclination westward and eastward towards the north, it is supposed that the original intention of the Kandyan Kings was to form the City in the shape of a triangle with its apex towards the north, and its base bounded by the lower Lake and the new Lake formed by the last King.

Besides the Lake that is, the one in existence, there was another below it, called the lower Lake, and the site of the Lower Lake is now covered by the grass land nearly opposite the new O. B. C. premises by Messrs Cargill & Co.'s stores, and by all the buildings in a line with it up to the hollow, which is now being filled up, and also by all the land on the opposite side of the road, on which stands the present Police Barracks—for really the present road, which is known as Market Road, and Ward Street did not then exist. Taking then the Lake as a base line, I shall be able to direct your attention to the streets, giving you their ancient Sinhalese as well as their modern names.

I. The first street, which starts from the Lake or the Bund near the Queen's Hotel, is *Trincomalee Street*, which extends from that point down to the turn to Mahaiyawa. It is the longest street in Kandy, and is so called because it leads to Trincomalee. The Kandyans called one portion of it, from the Bund as far as the turn to the Town Hall, *Nagaha Weedia*, from a large Nagaha (or iron tree) which stood somewhere in that street, and was removed many years ago.† The upper portion of this street as far as the turn to Mahaiyawa, was known as *Borawa Weedia*—from the fact that a pool of water, *Borawewe* (perhaps muddy and turbid in appearance) existed not far from the turn to Mahaiyawa.

II. The next street starts from near Messrs Cargill & Co.'s store, or rather a little above it, near Castle Hill, and runs down as far as the present Hill Street. This street is now called *Castle Hill Street*, from Castle Hill, where the Municipal Time-Gun is fired. But the old Kandyan name of this street was *Kotegodelle Weedia*, derived from the Kottegodelle Vihare, which is situated just above Castle Hill.‡ When I first came to Kandy, the second portion or section of *Castle Hill Street* was known as *Maskade Weedia*, or Meat-market Street.

\*The position of Davie's tree is shown on the one inch topographical map, and can be reached by a Road which branches off near the Katugastota Bridge. (Note by Ed.)

†From the Bund to Pavilion Street it was originally known as *Hetti Weediya* (Ed.)

‡The Section nearer the Lake was called *Kavikara Weediya* (Ed.)

All the meat was sold here, and the largest Butcher's shop was owned by an old widowed lady by the name of Mrs Peterson, and her clerk was a big burly Dutchman who rejoiced in the name of Dedrick Balthazzar.

III. The third street starts from near Messrs d'Esterre & Co.'s Medical Hall, and runs down also as far as Hill Street. This street is now called *Brownrigg Street*—from Governor Brownrigg, one of the British Governors of Ceylon. But the old name for the street was *Yatinuwara Weedia*. Kandy is in the Yatinuwara district, and the district gave the name to the street of its principal city or town. Another likely reason is because the people of Yatinuwara approached Kandy in the King's time by that street.\* I may add that it is also called *Palladenia Weedia* from the fact that the lower Lake which abutted it on the south-western side was known as the *Palladenia Wewa* or Tank!

IV. We now come to the cross-streets or *Haras Weedias*. These streets may be said to start from near the Royal Engineers' Quarters, or rather near the big rubber tree behind the Post Office. The first cross-street starting from this point sweeps down as far as the Police Court. This is an important street. Its original name was *Raja Weedia* the Royal Street; but since the British occupation, I believe it has been called *Colombo Weedia* or Colombo Street. This street is really a continuation of the Peradeniya road—passing Katukelle, the Post Office† and the bridge or viaduct across the Railway line. The road then takes a turn near the Post Office, and runs parallel with the railroad, until it meets Colombo Street near the iron-staircase leading to the Royal Engineer's buildings. The next cross-street starts near the Military Barracks below Bahirawakanda, and terminates near the Old Palace. This street was anciently called *Swarna Kalleyana Weedia* and is now called King Street, perhaps because it leads to the Old Palace!

The next cross-street is *Kirk Street*, anciently called *Wykunta Weedia*. It is about the shortest street now in all Kandy. Starting from Brownrigg Street near the residence of Mr. Barnes D'Alwis, it extends only a few hundred yards until it meets Castle Hill Street, whereas at one time it terminated in Trincomalee Street, but it is supposed that during the building of the Manse (behind the Scot's Kirk), a portion of this road was blocked up, so that the Kirk premises now forms its eastern limit and gives its name to the street. The next cross-street also starts from the upper portion of Brownrigg Street near the Military buildings and terminates at Trincomalee Street. This street was known as *Haras Weedia*, the recent name being Cross Street (which is a translation in fact of *Haras Weedia*), and it is also known as

\*The northerly Section was originally *Daskara Weediya*. (Ed)

†Which was later moved to the building near the Railway Station, originally an hotel. (Ed)

‡Wykunta was one of the names of the God Vishnu, and it is supposed that an image of Vishnu was worshipped in this street in a shrine which stood on the road-way.



*Ladan Weedia* (Horse-shoeing street), and *Hamilton* street, from the fact that a former Veterinary Surgeon, by the name of John Henry Hamilton, occupied a large portion of this street, having therein his Livery Stables, Coach Rooms, Factories, etc. This was in the fifties and sixties.

The last cross-street is the one which starts near the new Mosque—the Meera-Makkan Mosque,—and terminates near the Industrial School premises. The old name of this street is *Kande Weedia*, which being translated means Hill Street.

I have now to notice a street near the new O. B. C. premises. Starting apparently near the Queen's Hotel it has two branches: one running parallel with the Bund until it takes a turn at the Bridge near the United Service Library, and extending as far as the Maligawa. and the Old Palace beyond it. The other branch begins near Sir. Henry Ward's Statue and runs in the direction of the Pavilion. Both these branches were known in the old times, I understand, as the *Dalada Weedia* or the street of the Relic, a sort of *via sacra*, leading to the Maligawa and the other temples in its neighborhood.

The street running parallel with the Bund is now known partly as *Ward Street* and partly as the *Victoria Drive*; the other leading to the pavilion Gate is known as *Pavilion Street*. There is a little cross-street running from near Messrs. Miller & Co.'s stores down to the Maligawa (now known as *Temple Street*) which was also a branch of the *Dalada Weedia*. There is still another street, which may be said to be out of the Town proper. This is *Malabar Street*, where the Malabar Princes and the relatives and connections of the last King lived for years, until His Majesty was deposed by the British Government and deported to Nellore. This street was, I understand, in the old times called *Maligawa Weedia*, or Maligawa Street, as it was the approach to the Temple for people coming to worship from the Dumbara district.\* At a short distance from the present Parsonage, at the turn to the short cross road between Malabar Street and Lake Road there is still a small house to be seen covered partly with flat tiles. This was the ancient *Kade Watte* or *Murapola*—Guard House.

A little beyond this house you will find the remains of an old wall, which is said to have extended as far as the High Road, and had a door to it for the ingress and egress of the people of Dumbara and Hewaheta. This point was one of the limits of the old city, and the movements of the inhabitants of Dumbara were watched at this spot. There were three other Murapolas, or Guard Houses, I understand; one a little beyond the head of the Lake at Ampitiya, at which spot there is still a house called *Kadewattegedara*, taking its name from the Kadewatte or Murapola which stood close by. A little beyond the Murapola, or Guard House, is a very celebrated stream

\*Plate XLII in Vol. II, "Land, Maps and Surveys," Brohier and Paulusz, Illustrates the ~~starts~~ of Kandy in 1815 and is a helpful guide to the location of the streets mentioned. (Ed.)

known as the *Hil-pen-kandura* or Cold Water Stream; and the tradition is, that in the time of King Kirti Sree this stream was chosen by him as the best in the locality, and a Royal Spout-Bath or *Raja Pehille* was formed. The King and the Royal family used to go in great state once a week for a bath at this spot. In course of time there was a land-slip and the spout and its appurtenances were submerged, and everything connected with it was forgotten for a long time; but, strange to say, in 1887 a very heavy shower of rain laid bare the Royal bath. A stone pillar was discovered *in situ*, but the stone basin, which was a contrivance to allow of three people bathing at the same time, each standing under a spout, with large flat stones for the bather to stand on, was found not far from the pillar. King Kirti Sree and his successors seem to have taken a great interest in *Hil-pen-kandura*, and to have appointed two officers—one to watch the stream and the other to guard the gate. Descendants of these two officers are still to be found in the vicinity of this famous stream. Mr. J. P. Lewis of the Ceylon Civil Service has written a very interesting account of this Royal Bath to which is added a lithograph sketch of the spout as restored.\* The stone pillar is a little over five feet in height, and it is surmounted by a stone basin from three sides of which the bathers had the benefit of the water from three separate spouts, the fourth being an aperture connected with a conduit from which the water of the stream flowed into the basin. I would recommend all those who feel an interest in this Royal Bath to go up and see it. They will find it not far from the head of the Lake at Ampitiya.

The third Murapola, or Guard House, was at the end of Trincomalee Street, and the fourth near the Post Office. Beyond this last Guard House there were thorny gates (hence the name *Kalukelle*) formed for the protection of the city. I daresay many of you have heard of the phrases—*Gravets of Kandy*, *Gravet Muhandiram*, etc. The word *gravets*. I understand, is a corruption of the Kandyan word *Kaddewatte*, meaning the boundaries of a city, which were surrounded with a thorn fence. The Portuguese corrupted the word into *Garvette*. The Dutch in their heavy, rugged tongue, called it *Gravatten*, and the British anglicised this into *Gravels*!

Not far from the Post Office, there stood a mound, part of which was known as *Hangman's Hill*, from the executions which used to take place in recent times there. The mound, which was removed by the Municipality not many years ago, extended like a big wall across, until it reached the hills at Bogambra. This wall, which served as a protection to the city on its southern side is supposed to have been erected by a large number of Kandyans specially brought from the Uva district, who had been suspected of having plotted against one of the old Kings. They were all condemned to be executed, but through the intervention of a merciful Queen their lives were spared, and they were ordered to build up this immense mound by carrying the earth from great distances; and one of the most cruel conditions attached to this species of hard labour was, that if a stone or pebble was found mixed up with the earth which

\* Notes on the Hil-pen-kandura, R.A.S. Jul: Vol. x, No. 35, 1887. (Ed.)

any of the men were heaping up, the unfortunate delinquent was to have his head chopped off. This wall or mound appears to have existed for nearly two hundred years, until it was partially broken and cut through about sixty-two years ago. In the year 1828, there was a grand Kandyan festival called the *Dalada Pinkama*, when a large temporary building was erected on the Esplanade, and the Tooth-Relic was exhibited there. On this occasion there was a great rainstorm, which lasted some days, and the consequence was that the Kandy lake overflowed and threatened damage to the town, the lower portion of it being entirely submerged. An eyewitness told me there was four feet of water rushing down Trincomalee Street, and that the whole of that part of the town between the Post Office and Cargill's stores was one sheet of water. At this juncture it was resolved to cut an out-let for the flood-waters, and a boat-full of Pioneers accompanied by General Fraser in command, the Honorable George Turnour, and some Military officers, were seen pulling along until they reached this mound. With a great effort a passage was cut through the mound, and the force of the pent-up waters did the rest—enlarged the passage and the waters rushed onwards. Thus, I am told, was Kandy saved from being deluged by the waters of an extraordinary flood!

I cannot quit this part of the Town without telling you what is not generally known; that the Roman Catholics had, about two hundred years ago, a large establishment at Bogambra with a magnificent church erected by the venerable Father John Vaz, who is said to have died in 1711. But it appears that when Narendra Singha (the Kundasale Rajjerowoo) came to the throne, this establishment was broken up and the beautiful Church razed to the ground. However, after the British accession, the Romanists who were scattered about, got a footing in Kandy, and erected a chapel which was gradually improved, and we have now a magnificent Church, St. Anthony's, with a splendid monastery attached thereto, built by subscription, mainly through the exertions of my esteemed friend Doctor Cingolani, from whom I heard only a few months ago from Fadriano, in Italy, where he is as busy and as zealous as ever in the cause of our common Christianity.

As regards the Walauwas of such of the Chiefs as resided in Kandy, I am informed that the Ehelapola Walauwa, or residence of Ehelapola Adigar, occupied the site of Messrs. Cargill & Co.'s stores, and the Molligodde Walauwa is now Messrs. Miller & Co.'s stores. Before the erection of the present buildings, some of you will remember the plain upstairs building with two coconut trees before it which was known as *Molligodde House*, and which gave way and came down, accidentally, when some repairs were going on. Molligodde House was then occupied by Messrs. Findlay and Miller. The Kapuwatte and Rambukwelle Walauwas stood in Nagaha Weedia, or in the upper half of Trincomalee Street, whilst the Eknelligodde and Wadoogodapitiya Walauwas stood in Brownrigg Street, Palladeniya or Yatinuwara Weedia. The houses of the Chiefs were elevated from the ground, covered with tiles and had to be reached by steps; whereas the other habitations were built of *warichie* (sticks and mud) and thatched with straw. Some of

the very old houses built in the Kandyan times may still be seen in the upper portion of Trincomalee Street, or Borawa Weedia, nearly opposite Trinity College.

Having now told you all about old Kandy as described in old books, and as told me by old Kandyans, let me now give you some idea of the city as seen by me in 1849 (more than 40 years ago) and compare it with its present state. I rode up to Kandy, and had thus an opportunity of looking about me leisurely. I was naturally struck with the appearance of the hills and the high mountains, having lived from my childhood near the sea-border in Colombo. On reaching Kandy I stayed in Trincomalee Street and occupied one of the upstairs rooms opposite the Manse, which at one time formed part of the well-known Davidson's Hotel, and which has since been converted into a very imposing building by Wattegama Ratemahatmeya. At the time I refer to, the Kirk was not there, but only the Manse, and beyond it was the famous *Bahirawa Mountain*, at which I kept peeping all day long from my little window in the upstairs room. With the help of a friend I climbed that hill, to me so full of romance and mystery, and looked down from its summit upon the town, which appeared to be very small. Even St. Paul's Church had just then been completed, and it was during my sojourn in Kandy in 1850-1851 that the East Window was put up and the Gallery added, at the expense, I believe, of Lady Torrington.

On my first visit to Kandy I did not miss the opportunity of seeing the Pavilion. I was quite fascinated with the beauty of the structure and with the park-like grounds on which it stood. I was then a raw youth, just fresh from school, and felt a great desire to live in this beautiful place if the Fates would allow me. I knew I was only building castles in the air, but strange to say, within a very short time after my return to Colombo, I obtained an appointment in the Secretariat and was selected by Sir Emerson Tennent (who knew me as a successful student of the Colombo Academy) to proceed to Kandy as Confidential Clerk to Lord Torrington, then Governor of Ceylon. To my surprise I thus found myself in one of the rooms of the Pavilion within a few months afterward. It was a case of Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp. I thus became acquainted with Lord Torrington and his clever Private Secretary, William Dallas Bernard. I spent most of my time in copying Despatches, which related, of course, to the Rebellion which had just been ended, and to the events of that troublous period. Lord Torrington was recalled, but Doctor Bernard remained in the Island and was one of the best friends I ever had. He had a literary reputation, and was known as the author of a well-known work "Operations on Board the Nemesis." He died at Malta in 1870 on his way home. To return to the Pavilion. I was quite charmed with the place and never ceased to admire it. I knew every road and every little turn and path in the Pavilion grounds; and I had also little ponds of my own in the adjacent jungle where I used to fish of an afternoon after work. The Pavilion was built during the administration of General Barnes, and the grounds were laid out by Governor Sir Robert Wilmot Horton. It was at that time that the famous Walk known as Lady Horton's was first traced.

Most of you will be surprised, probably, when I tell you that I remember Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and that I was the lucky recipient of a school-prize at his hands in 1837. I was very young then, and was at the head of an Infant Class in St. Paul's Parochial School in the Pettah of Colombo. It was the yearly prize-giving day, and I remember the Governor being there with Lady Horton, and his son-in-law Mr Tuffnell. I have the little book with me still, and I need scarcely add that I prize it very much. Lady Horton was even then considered very handsome, but how lovely she must have looked in her prime. It is said, that Lord Byron, the Poet, met Lady Horton in a ball-room in England, and was so struck by her beauty, that on returning home he wrote those well-known lines beginning thus:—

"She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies."

I hope you will pardon this little digression on my part. I could not resist the temptation of referring to these pleasant reminiscences of the long-past. The Pavilion Architect was Lieutenant-Colonel Brown of the Royal Engineers, and my wife's father, Mr John Van Dort. (who was also the father of the well-known artist, J.L.K. Van Dort and of Dr W. G. Van Dort) who was attached to the Royal Engineer's Department as Draftsman and Clerk of Works, came up specially from Colombo by the old road, via Sitavake, to superintend the erection of the building. The old gentleman often spoke to me about the Pavilion, the part he took in its erection, the long and tedious journey he had to make in coming by the old road, and the various adventures by flood and field he had before reaching his destination; particularly some very narrow escapes from wild elephants. The Pavilion is one of the finest buildings in Ceylon. It is all cemented with a preparation of fine lime which takes a splendid polish and gives the walls the appearance and 'purity of white marble.

You are probably not aware that the first Pavilion was only a temporary structure, and stood on a spot of ground just above where the fountain is now playing. This temporary building took fire by accident, and thus led to the erection of the magnificent and stately residence which now graces the ancient Capital. What is still known as the forest or *Udewatte Kelle*, behind the Pavilion, was at one time a very thick jungle, and was the home, amongst other wild beasts, of the elk and the leopard, or cheetah. In the fifties I was staying with Mr Advocate Vanderwall who then occupied a house opposite the back gate of the Pavilion, and it was no unusual thing in those days for a cheetah to come nightly to drink at the fountain at the Pavilion and to hear an elk belling in *Udewatte Kelle*.

I remember one little incident connected with this elk which created much mystery and amusement at the time. There was an old man known by the name of Pattedagama Mohandiram, who was then the Proprietor of the whole of that block of land, adjoining the Pavilion grounds and known as *Wewelpittia*, or Woodlands, now the property of Mr. Advocate Eaton. This old man died very suddenly, and very shortly after his death, an elk was heard belling in *Udewatte Kelle*, night after

night; and the people in the neighbourhood, — at least the Buddhists and superstitious portion of it—insisted that the spirit of Old Patagama Mohandiram had passed into the elk, hence the continued belling of the animal in the jungle not far from his dwelling. The belling ceased, however, after a time, and a rumour went abroad that some very clever Kapuralles had come over from a distant temple and had succeeded in charming the disconsolate elk.

When I visited Kandy in January, 1849, the Rebellion had just been quelled. Martial Law, which had been proclaimed, and under which many were shot, had ceased, and the Kandyans from the surrounding villages were coming into Kandy in small groups. The town was just then regaining its usual quiet; but a soldier was still mounting guard at the Octagon, and gunpowder was stored in the building in the Islet. Most of you have heard or read about the Rebellion of 1848, and you will find very graphic and humorous descriptions of a scene that was enacted in Kandy in connection with it. The account is given by a clever writer in the *Ceylon Literary Register* of 1888-89. My uncle, Mr. Henry Hughes, with whom I stayed on my first visit to Kandy, was a Lawyer, and naturally the first place he took me to was the District Court-house. There I saw Mr. John James Staples on the Bench, in his gown, and Mr. Charles Stewart,\* the Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Midland Circuit pleading before him. Messrs George Edema and James Alexander Dunuwille had a large practice then, and Mr. Advocate VanderWall, who earned great distinction at the Kandy Bar, was then only a Proctor and just making his mark as an able Lawyer. The other Proctors were Messrs R. J. Smith, Fredrick Philip Van Houten. William Jayetilleke, Charles Grove, Lambert William Drieberg, George Bracker, my esteemed friend Mr. Siddi Lebbe's father, Paranagama Mudaliyar's father, and Meera Lebbe Kuppe Tamby, who was an extraordinary Proctor in his way. It was amusing to hear him plead his cases in broken English, but he was said to be a thoroughly honest man. All the Lawyers I have referred to were typical men. They have since passed away, and a new generation altogether is now practising at the Kandy Courts.

My professional career in Kandy commenced in 1857, and I remember Mr. Owen Morgan coming shortly afterwards to Kandy as Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Midland Circuit. I have practised as a Proctor in the Kandy Courts for a series of years before all the Judges who occupied the Kandy Bench since Mr. John Staples, such as Messrs. Lavalliere, Tom Power, Edward Hume Smedley, Alexander Murray, Tom Gibson, Thomas Berwick, Christoffel De Saram, Richard Cayley (now Sir. Richard) and Owen Morgan. Mr. Lawrie has been our District Judge since 1873, and I hope he will long continue to occupy the position of Chief Magistrate of our City, for a more hard-working, straightforward and conscientious Judge never graced the Kandy Bench before.†

\*Mr. Stewart acted at one time as Chief Justice and retired some years ago.

†Mr. Lawrie now worthily fills the post of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

All the old practitioners have dropped off one by one, and in the fifties I remember Charles Ferdinands\* (the present talented District Judge of Colombo) occupying a seat for some years next to me, having just then come from Badulla. There was a semi-circular table very much larger than the one now used, and Ferdinands and I sat about the middle, old hands occupying the two sides. The Bench at that time was placed on the western side of the Audience Hall and the Judges sat facing the East. But all that has been changed since, and whilst the present Court-house can shew only a handful of suitors, in the fifties and sixties the Court was crowded with hundreds of them, and the Lawyers had then a very lively time of it. Charles Ferdinands watched his opportunity, and left us in the sixties for the Metropolis, and the result proved the wisdom of the step taken by him. There is, as Shakespeare says, "a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." James VanLangenberg, who had distinguished himself at our Bar, following Ferdinand's footsteps, left for the Metropolis where he represented the interests of the Burgher Community in the Legislative Council until his untimely death. J. H. Eaton, too, who had a lucrative practice here, and was one of our most eloquent and successful Advocates, also left for Colombo where he practised for some time. He has since preferred the quiet life of an Outstation Judge, and is now worthily filling the post of Police Magistrate of Matale. As I said before, most of my old companions and colleagues at the Bar have passed away and have joined the majority, and I only am left, with a new generation of Lawyers, very much, indeed, like the last Rose of Summer, blooming, or rather fading alone.

The transition from the Court-house, or Hall of Audience, to the "Old Palace" which adjoins it is an easy one. Allow me therefore to take you once more to the Palace and to tell you something of its recent occupants; I mean, of those who occupied it after the accession. After the capture and deportation of the last King, the Palace was, I understand, in the occupation of the Military authorities from whom it passed to the great Kandyan Commissioner, Sir John D'Oyly and his successors, the Revenue and Judicial Commissioners until it became the residence of the Honourable George Turnour, the Government Agent of the Central Province and Discoverer and Translator of that Great Historical Work "Mahawansa." On my first visit to Kandy, Mr. Charles Reginald Buller as the Government Agent occupied the "Old Palace". He was a good quiet man, and it was during his administration that the Rebellion of 1848 broke out.

Mr. Edward Rawdon Power, who was Assistant Colonial Secretary during the administration of Sir George Anderson, was Mr. Buller's successor, and he proved a very popular Government Agent. I knew Mr Power intimately as Assistant Colonial Secretary, and am indebted to him for directing my reading for some years, when I had the privilege of working with him. He had a very expressive

\* Who since died in Europe regretted by his many friends.

face and a large head with black curly hair. He was a man of a literary turn of mind, and was for some years the Editor of a *Literary Miscellany* published in Ceylon in 1841, in which there appeared a series of very humorous letters from the pen of Mr J. C. Capper, the well-known Editor of the *Ceylon Times*, who has since retired. The contribution was headed "Life in the Jungle", or Letters from Sampson Brown, a Planter, to his cousin J. J. Smith of Crutched Friars. The *Miscellany* also contained articles on Kandyan Law. Mr Rawdon Power's wife was, I think, a daughter of Mr William Jerdan, the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and she took a great interest in the *Miscellany* to which I have referred. Mr Rawdon Power came out as Private Secretary to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and was the first, I believe, to introduce and practise shorthand in Ceylon. He was a capital shorthand writer (Lewis's system), and Mr James Swan who rose from a Clerkship in the Secretariat to be the Principal Colonial Secretary picked up his knowledge of stenography from Mr Power. His father-in-law, William Jerdan, was the Author of many original works, and as Editor of the *Literary Gazette* exercised at that time an immense power over the Literary world. Jerdan's *Literary Gazette* stood for a quarter of a century alone as the arbiter of the fate of individuals—literary and artistic. A Laudatory Review in the *Gazette* was almost sure to sell an edition of a Book, and an Author's fame was established when he had obtained the praise of that Journal. William Jerdan died in 1870, I think, and Mr Rawdon Power only a few years ago.

Mr Power was succeeded by Mr Philip Watson Braybrooke, an energetic and able Administrator, during whose tenure of office Sir Henry Ward's statue was unveiled in Kandy with much ceremony and *ecclat*. His successor was Mr Henry Stewart Oldnall Russell who proved himself a very mild and useful Administrator. The next occupant of the "Old Palace" was Mr Francis Buller Templer, who carried on his work quietly and efficiently; his policy being *Quia non movere*. He was succeeded by Mr J. F. Dickson\* (now Sir J. F. Dickson) a man of great ability and energy, whose article on Ceylon published in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for October, attests his great knowledge and scholarship. After Mr Dickson's promotion as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, William Edward Thompson Sharpe became the Occupant of the "Old Palace," and his administration was noted for the efforts made by him to promote the social and moral improvement and advancement of the Kandyans. His successor, R. W. D. Moir is the present † Government Agent, and has shewn himself a conscientious and judicious Administrator.

I have endeavoured to give you some idea of Davie's tree and the tragic events connected with it; some account of the old streets of Kandy, their ancient names, etc. I have told you something about that beautiful building, the Pavilion, and some stories connected

\* Since dead.

† This was in Dec. 1890.



with it. I have given you a hurried sketch of the Rajahs who occupied the "Old Palace" in recent times; and of the old Lawyers who practised at the Kandy Bar, and I have also tried to point out to you some of the changes which have taken place in this town during the last forty years. Beautiful Churches and Chapels have sprung up on all sides, as for instance the pretty Chapel adjoining this building\* and commodious houses in all parts of the town; and notably round the Lake, where some of the new houses on the hills are much sought after for their situation, salubrity, etc. New roads have been opened, and pretty drives made in every direction, such as Lady Longden's Drive and Lady Anderson's Road, from which one can have glimpses of the magnificent scenery of the surrounding country. The establishment of a Municipality twenty-five years ago has been attended with beneficial results. The people of Kandy can boast of a pure supply of water, and the sanitation of the town has been attended to carefully, so that we have had a complete immunity from the dreadful epidemics with which Kandy had been so frequently visited in past years. In addition to all this, the establishment of a Railway has placed us within a few hours of Colombó; and its extension from time to time has brought Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya and even the distant Sanitarium, Nuwara Eliya† within a few hours' drive from our town. More than that, the Telegraph enables us to flash a message to any of the principal towns of Ceylon, to India, or any part of the civilised world, and is not this one of the grandest privileges we can ever expect to enjoy? When we consider the great strides in Science, and the Inventions and Discoveries that are daily made, who can say what Kandy may be twenty-five years hence? Possibly some young man or some young lady sitting amongst us here to-night might stand on this platform twenty-five years hence, as I do now, and tell another generation of the great and marvellous changes that have taken place in this our beautiful city!

— *Concluded* —

\* The Wesleyan Girls' School where this lecture was delivered. (Ed.)

† It has since been extended to Haputale in the hill Country on the one side and very near Galle on the sea border on the other, and there has been an extension also to Kurunegala, the ancient Hastisilapura!

## THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

### A Short Historical Narrative.

BY V. R. L. ANTHONISZ.

**October 6, 1642** is generally accepted as the date from which the establishment of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon is reckoned. Let us carry our minds back to those times. The Revd. Antonius Hornhövius of Utrecht, and former minister at Ermyes in Holland, who had been appointed Predikant at the newly acquired territory at Point de Galle, had arrived and entered upon his duties. The Consistory at Galle had been constituted and met for the first time on this date. We should like very much to know the personnel of the Consistory and the nature of the transactions on that historic occasion.

But this by no means implies that services for Worship were not held—and regularly held—prior to this date. Galle was taken from the Portuguese on March 12, 1640. It is on record that the victory was celebrated on the following day by a Thanksgiving Service conducted by Predikant Nicholas Molinaeus then with the Armed Forces of the Dutch. An English translation of his Prayer used on that occasion has occasionally been used at Anniversary Services.

Two other churches served the Dutch Congregation at Galle prior to the erection of the building in which we are now assembled, the Church so dear to us all. The first was near about The Memorial Clock Tower. It was superseded by a more elaborate structure. Perhaps the Belfry still in use relates to this second Church. It certainly is the oldest Ecclesiastical Memorial coming down from Dutch Times. These earlier Churches served for a period of 110 years. The Bi-Centenary of the present Church was observed two years ago, and is quite fresh in the minds of most of us assembled today.

The classis at Amsterdam had the supervision of the Church in Ceylon. The first Predikant appointed, Antonius Hornhövius, was a Remonstrant. This is significant in view of the wave of Calvinism that swept Holland some twenty five years earlier, and was made memorable in the Synod of Dort (1618-19.)

Hornhövius was succeeded by Predikant Molinaeus mentioned above—"The industrious Molinaeus of Batavia and the Coromandel Coast".

As was their practice generally, so here in Ceylon also were steps taken to station "A teacher of Religion to preach to the soldiers and the servants of the V.O.C." as soon as the various Portuguese Forts were conquered. With the settlement of the maritime districts these Teachers—not all Predikants—set about to propagate Christianity amongst the Native inhabitants.

I have already referred to the Thanksgiving Service upon the Conquest of **Galle**. This victory was celebrated also at Batavia with great enthusiasm on April 29, 1640.

The taking of **Colombo** was marked by a Thanksgiving Service on May 14, 1656, conducted by Predikant Franciscus Wyngaarts;

**Manaar**, on January 22nd, 1658;

**Jaffnapatam**, on June 21, 1658 at which the celebrated Predikant and Historian, Philippus Baldeus, preached on the text in Exodus 17, v 15;

**Kayts**, on April 28, 1658 at which the "Ziekentrooster" (Comforter of the Sick) of the ship "Henrietta Louisa" officiated.

**Galle**, continued to be the Headquarters of the Dutch Territory in Ceylon until the Conquest of Colombo in 1656.

The Predikants appointed usually served a term of five years, after which they either renewed their term of service, or went elsewhere.

It is worth recalling that  
in 1642, **Galle** was served by Antonius Hornhovius;  
1658, **Jaffnapatam** by Philippus Baldeus;  
1660, **Colombo** by Ludovicus Bogaard;  
1685, **Matura** by Feico Weijlsma;  
1692, **Negombo** by Antonius Stamperius.  
in 1670, Matura and Manaar had each a Minister.

The Dutch Reformed Church was subsequently divided into three districts, or larger divisions—Colombo, Galle, and Jaffnapatam; In fully a hundred places inland there were congregations of the Native inhabitants, whose interests were watched over by the Consistories of these three centres. Later, Negombo and Matura had their own Church Councils and took on further responsibilities.

Though the oldest Congregation was that at Point de Galle, in later times Colombo, as the seat of Government held a position of pre-eminence. Ludovicus Bogaard, the first Minister appointed to Colombo, was from Flanders.

I should wish to mention the names of a few Predikants connected with Galle.

**Nicholas Agotha** (1668—1718), came out in the ship "Bermster". He settled in Galle where he died in 1718, aged 82 years.

**Laurentius Hemling** of Leyden (1669—75), served at Galle. He died in 1694 and was buried here.

**Johan Pillippus Smit** of Hesse -Darmstadt, graduated at Leyden University, served first at Jaffna, then at Galle (1750—75), died here and is buried in the vault inside this very Church.

The last Predikant of the "Portuguese Congregation" at Batavia was a link with a family that had been long settled in Galle. He was

Abraham Anthony Engelbrecht, son of the Surgeon Englebrecht of this town. He died at Batavia in 1808.

For a long time Colombo, with Four Ministers, served the Congregations at Negombo and Calpentyn, as well as Tuticorin in South India.

The best days of the Galle Church are said to have been the 3rd, 4th, and 5th decades of the Eighteenth Century (1730—60). There were four ministers stationed here, one of whom was to serve Matara.

Upon the passing over to Britain of the Government of the Island in 1796, The Dutch Reformed Church in Galle suffered along with the other Churches that had sprung up. The majority of the Ministers repatriated and the church was left in desperate straits. Nevertheless the laymen—the Consistory of the time—rose manfully to the occasion. The period 1807—45 is notable for the labours of the Wittenslegers, father and son, especially the former, the Proponent J. M. Wittensleger, to whom a worthy tribute is on our walls. The Revd J. D. Palm, a German, was appointed to Wolvendaal Church, Colombo, in 1812. He paid periodical visits to Galle and, jointly with the Wittenslegers, kept the Church going.

In 1845 a joint petition signed by members of the Dutch and Scotch Communities was presented to the Governor requesting that a Presbyterian Minister be appointed to Galle and Matara. Dr. J. King Clarke, "a scholar of profound attainments" was appointed in 1847 and served till his retirement in 1869. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Revd. Henry L. Mitchell. In his time the disestablishment of the Church took place—that is, State aid hitherto given towards the maintenance of the Anglican and Presbyterian Chaplains in the Island, was withdrawn. He resolutely met the situation by starting an Endowment fund. In his time also did it come about that the Galle Church, along with the other Churches of the Dutch Reformed Church found a place in the "Presbytery of Ceylon," to work in co-operation with the existing Scotch Churches.

In 1891 the Revd. G. Rosemale Cocq Francke succeeded the Revd. H. L. Mitchell and served for a period of thirty-two years. I must make mention of the late Mr. C. E. de Vos. He filled nearly every office in Church over an extensive period until his death in 1941. His contribution to the life and work of the Church is outstanding and inspiring. Towards the close of 1926, the Churches of Galle and Matara consented to work with the Churches in Colombo and a "General Consistory" was constituted. With the able guidance of men like Mr. C. E. de Vos (Galle), Mr G. P. Keuneman (Matara), Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz, Mr. J. C. Jansz, and Mr. G. A. Wille (Colombo), a new and hopeful period was inaugurated. Passing from this point we find ourselves amongst people who are still with us, and faced with a history which has yet to be written. "Spes est Germinant."



# GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF EBERT OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1913 : revised by  
Mr. D. V. Allendorff in 1954).

## I

George Godfried Ebert, born at Aarnsburg (Brandenburg) arrived in Ceylon circa 1725. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39), married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd March 1727, Anna Maria Helmont, baptised 28th November 1707, daughter of Jacob Helmont of Uhlenbeek and Anna Jansz.

- (b) Rebecca Hulo, born at Colombo, 10th April 1712.

Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Naomi Catharina, baptised 5th August 1731.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 2 Johannes Godfried, who follows under II.
- 3 Maria Rebecca, baptised 4th September 1735, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,
  - (a) 2nd May 1751, Rykloff Isaac Kriekenbeek, Boekhouder, born 23rd November 1724, son of Justinus Rutgaert Kriekenbeek and Anna Thooide. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 68 and 74.)
  - (b) 19th October 1760, Wilhelmus Philippus Van Cuylenburg of Rosendaal, Captain of the Burgery, born 21st May 1718, died 9th April 1762, son of Johannes Van Cuylenburg of Utrecht, Predikant at Rosendaal (Breda), and Elisabeth Soest of Utrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 38 and Vol. VII, page 77.)
  - (c) 28th November 1762, Daniel Eregod Wekka, Major in the Militia. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 74.)
- 4 Petronella Juliana, baptised 9th October 1740.
- 5 Godfried Willem, born 15th October 1742.

## II

Johannes Godfried Ebert, Boekhouder, baptised 3rd November 1732, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th September 1754, Adriana Betker, baptised 15th November 1739, daughter of Joost Hendrik Betker and Johanna Bakker.

He had by her—

- 1 Rycloff Johannes, who follows under III.
- 2 Roeloff Hendrik, who follows under IV.

## III

Rycloff Johannes Ebert, Sitting Magistrate, Kalutara, born 16th January 1758, died 17th April 1833, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th May 1783, Susanna Vander Laan, born 21st February 1767, died 14th November 1799, daughter of Anthony Vander Laan and Catharina Antonica Vander Blom.
- (b) At Kalutara, by Governor's licence dated 25th March 1826, and recorded in the marriage Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 11th May 1826 Isabella Maria.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Jacobus Godfried, who follows under V.
- 2 Petrus Johannes, who follows under VI.
- 3 Wilhelmina Adriana, baptised 21st December 1788.
- 4 Catharina Claudia, baptised 3rd November 1791, died 4th March 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1810, Jacques Fabricius Meier, born 9th November 1788, died 22nd September 1820, son of Harmanus Meier and Anna Maria Van Charlet. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 141.)
- 5 Gerardus Adrianus, who follows under VII.
- 6 Gertruida Cornelia, born 22nd October 1793, died 20th October 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th January 1813, Pieter Willem de Vos, born 7th October 1795, son of Johannes Andreas de Vos, and Johanna Gerardina Kryger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 132 and 135.)
- 7 Johan Godfried, died 28th August 1852, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.
  - (a) 24th May 1819, Johanna Dorothea de Heer, daughter of Abraham Hendrik de Heer and Albertina Elisabeth Christina Von Bergheim.
  - (b) 10th January 1826, Helena Petronella Vander Linde (widow).

- 8 Johan Daniel, born 12th January 1800.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 9 Willem Gilles, who follows under VIII.
- 10 Johanna Arnoldina, born 26th February 1819.
- 11 Adrianus Johannes, who follows under IX.
- 12 Pieter Frederick, who follows under X.
- 13 Frederick Henry, born 14th May 1827.

## IV

Roeloff Hendrik Ebert, born 21st September 1760, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st July 1791, Johanna Susanna Waas, and he had by her—

- 1 Elizabeth Adriana Catharina, baptised 11th May 1794.
- 2 Philip Hendrik, baptised 5th July 1796.
- 3 Josina Catharina, baptised 30th December 1798.
- 4 Eustatius Josias, baptised 18th May 1800,
- 5 Johanna Wilhelmina, baptised 31st October 1802, married in St. Pauls' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 8th January 1825, John Ball.
- 6 Anna Magdalena, baptised 31st October 1802.
- 7 Dorothea Maria, baptised 20th October 1804, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th October 1846, Pieter Johan Ernst (Edward) Drieberg, baptised 27th July 1788, died 31st October 1867, widower of Anna Margarita Flok and son of Johannes Gerardus Drieberg and Johanna Catharina Horn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 9.)
- 8 Anna Helena, baptised 9th October 1808, died 23rd January 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th May 1840, Johan Andreas Francois Hasselmeyer, baptised 27th January 1812, son of Johannes Hasselmeyer and Johanna Henrietta Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 91.)

## V

Jacobus Godfried Ebert, born 10th July 1784, died 30th June 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,

- (a) 3rd September 1809, Clara (Carolina) Winsentia Estrop baptised 26th December 1793, died 6th October 1824, daughter of David Hendrik Estrop of Osnaburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39) and Agnita de Kroese.
- (b) 14th January 1826, Emelia Elisabeth Jansen.
- (c) 23rd November 1838, Louisa Adriana Jonklaas, born 18th July 1817, daughter of Johannes Fredrik Jonklaas and Catharina Henrietta Camp. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 204.)

Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Josina Arnoldina, born 24th June 1810, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th September 1829, Arnold Fredrik Andreas Von Bergeheim.
- 2 Charles Gerardus, baptised 26th October 1811.
- 3 James Robert, born 19th August 1813.
- 4 Benilda Louisa, born 23rd March 1815.

- 5 John William, born 2nd February 1817.
- 6 Frederica Lamberta, born 27th April 1819.
- 7 William Frederick, born 7th August 1820.
- 8 Charles Godfried, who follows under XI.
- 9 Rudolphina Adriana, born 18th April 1823, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 17th November 1846, Gearit Cornelis de Vos.
- 10 Johannes Diederich, born 7th June 1824.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 11 Emelia Petronella, 31st October 1826.
- 12 Eliza Cornelia, born 25th January 1828, died 17th June 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th January 1852, Robert Elders, widower of Sarah Amelia Hollowell.
- 13 Charles Edwin, who follows under XII.

Of the third marriage, he had—

- 14 John Henry, born 13th January 1839.
- 15 Henrietta Lucretia, born 13th October 1840, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st August 1860, John William Ingram,
- 16 Charles Alexander Carnie, who follows under XIII.
- 17 Carolina Amelia, born 16th July 1844.
- 18 Margaret Leonora, born 26th March 1846, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 14th May 1862, William Cummins.
- 19 Jane Arabella, born 5th January 1848, died 27th June 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th October 1871, Henry Arthur de Vos, born 25th April 1847, died 12th June 1911, widower of Harriet Frances de Vos, and son of Pieter Gerard de Vos and Aletta Elizabeth Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 205 and Vol. XXVII, pages 135, 141 and 148).
- 20 Frederica Charlotta, born 11th May 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd February 1874, John Frederick Richardson.
- 21 Agnes Catherine Mary Ann, born 22nd July 1853.

## VI

Petrus Johannes Ebert, born 27th April 1786, died 13th October 1855, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th July 1810, Anna Cornelia Mack, born 1st August 1791, died 24th April

1832, daughter of Johannes Pieter Mack and Maria Elizabeth Reckerman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 133).

He had by her—

- 1 Johan Willem, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Elizabeth Wilhelmina, born 13th May 1812.
- 3 Henry Edward, born 1st June 1813.
- 4 Johanna Elisabeth, born 20th October 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th July 1846, William Frederick Andree, born 21st March 1813, widower of Anna Harriet Spaar and son of Johannes Everhardus Andree and Anna Elisabeth Blok. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, pages 47 and 50).
- 5 Johanna Cornelia, born 8th March 1816, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1839, Thomas Joseph Smith.
- 6 Wilhelmina Merciana, born 8th October 1818, died 14th February 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th October 1846, Diedrich Cornelius Meier, born 25th February, 1817, died 15th July 1885, widower of Adriana Henrietta de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 134.) and son of Jacques Fabricius Meier and Catharina Claudia Ebert. (Vide III, 4, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 141 and 143).
- 7 Emelia Petronella, born 27th October 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th May 1845, William Frederick de Run, died 26th June 1858.
- 8 Maria Henrietta, born 23rd November 1820.
- 9 Johanna Catharina, born 15th December 1821, married George Valentine Loftus, Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, died 9th January 1876, son of John Loftus, Sub-Assistant Colonia Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Anna Maria Blume (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 116.)
- 10 Jacoba (Jane) Gerhardina, born 19th June 1823, died 8th December 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th February 1846, John Godfried Wambeek, Colonial Surgeon, Medical Department, born 22nd July 1823, died 8th October 1868, son of John Wambeek and Petronella Wilhelmina Elisabeth Hester. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 71.)
- 11 Susanna Gertruida, born 10th February 1825, died 6th July 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th September 1860, James Edwin Van Dort, widower of Charlotta Catharina Ebert, who follows under 12.

- 12 Charlotta Catharina, born 6th April 1826, died 30th August 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th May 1856, James Edwin Van Dort, born 15th May 1831, died 29th January 1904, son of Justinus Arnoldus Van Dort and Johanna Elisabeth Henrietta Thuring. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 21 and 25, and Vol. XXX, page 131).
- 13 Arnolda Henrietta, born 9th June 1827, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 6th June 1860, George Ball.
- 14 Emelia Georgiana, born 21st July 1829, died 12th May 1857, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st July 1852, George Wambeek, born 27th November 1826, died 27th April 1871, son of John Wambeek and Petronella Wilhelmina Elisabeth Hesler. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 71).
- 15 Caroline Jane, born 20th March 1831, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th September 1855, Charles Dimysius de Neys, born 30th August 1831, son of Dimysius de Neys and Maria Petronella de Vos.

## VII

Gerardus Adrianus Ebert, Proctor, baptised 30th September 1792, died 23rd October 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th April 1813, Cornelia Philippina Ursula Mack, baptised 4th October 1795, daughter of Johannes Nicolaas Mack and Magdalena Philippina Ursula Kraft. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 134).

He had by her—

- 1 Johannes Cornelius, who follows under XV
- 2 Vincentina Eliza, born 4th June 1815.
- 3 Edward George, who follows under XVI.
- 4 Ursula Frederica, born 19th December 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1842, Charles Henry Jansen, died 23rd July 1861, son of Cornelius Jansen of Negapatam and Sophia Henrietta Plasky.
- 5 Gertruida Helena, born 24th December 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th May 1844, Cornelis Philip Frederick Van Honten, born 31st January 1817, son of Pieter Philip Van Houten and Anna Catharina Helena Eberhardie. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 104).
- 6 Johanna Emelia, born 27th March 1824, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st June 1852, Wilhelmus Arnoldus Joseph, born 19th October 1813, widower of Sarah Frederica Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 56) and son of Abraham Joseph of Lichding (Lorraine) of the Regiment de Meuron and Anna Catharina Riphagen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, pages 176 and 177).
- 7 Gertruida Johanna, born 25th March 1825.
- 8 Henrietta Cornelia, born 26th February 1828.

- 9 Johanna Anetta, born 10th December 1829.
- 10 Jane Matilda, born 6th April 1832.
- 11 Henry Arnold, who follows under XVII.
- 12 Georgiana Arnoldina, born 7th October 1837.

## VIII

Willem Gilles Ebert, born 10th May 1816, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 30th June 1875, Katharina Jayasinghe, he had by her—

- 1 Francis William, born 2nd June 1861, married Ellen Rodrigo, nee Thomasz, daughter of Francis Stephen Thomasz, Proctor, and Seraphina Gertruida Le Dulx.
- 2 John Oscar, born 26th February 1865.
- 3 Charles Percival, born 2nd March 1867.
- 4 Edward Frederick, who follows under XVIII.
- 5 William Jellis, born 10th May 1871.

## IX

Adrianus Johannes Ebert, born 14th October 1821, died 28th July 1902, married at Colombo, 28th January 1857, Emily Jane Earde, born 3rd April 1840, died 14th February 1926, daughter of George Earde, and Johanna Engeltina Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74). He had by her—

- 1 Alice Emelia, born 5th January 1858, died 19th June 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th December 1877, Vincent Arnold Van Eyck, born 28th September 1854, son of Charles Frederick Van Eyck and Dorothea Cornelia Ziegelaar.
- 2 Laura, born 21st June 1859, died 11th November 1941, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 3rd July 1889, Charles Jennings of Gloucester, England, Head Guard in the Ceylon Government Railway, born 7th February 1856, died 11th January 1920; widower of Martha Bond. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 28).
- 3 Emily Agnes, born 6th September 1862, died unmarried.
- 4 Cornelia Lucretia, born 19th October 1864, died 24th November 1935, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 25th June 1890, George Cecil Ferdinands, born 11th April 1864, died 12th April 1919, son of George Cornelis Ferdinands and Louisa Sarah Newman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 79 and 80.)
- 5 Clarissa Harriet, born 19th October 1864,
- 6 John William, born 18th January 1867, died 17th June 1867.

- 7 Adeline Janet, born 17th August 1868, died 27th January 1947, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th February 1892, Andrew Justin Van Geyzel Schokman, born 3rd November 1869, died 8th December 1911, son of Charles Wilmot Schokman and Sarah Henrietta Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 112 and 113, and Vol. XLIII page 121).
- 8 Frederick William, born 27th June 1870, died 6th April 1939, married Anne Edina Poulter, born 24th August 1879, widow of Thomas Boake White, and daughter of John Edwin Poulter and Rosalina Eliza Hughes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 25, and Vol. XXXIX, page 162).
- 9 Anne Georgiana, born 6th January 1873.

## X

Pieter Frederick Ebert, Surveyor, born 26th January 1824, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 31st July 1875, Eugenie Rosaline Reimers, daughter of Johannes Wilhelmus Reimers and Petronella Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 47, and Vol. XLIII, page 115.) He had by her.

- 1 Alice Rosaline, born 7th December 1858, died 30th January 1888, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 4th December 1889, Owen Charles Albert Thomasz, born 22nd June 1858, died 12th January 1940, son of Francis Stephen Thomasz, Proctor and Seraphina Gertruida Le Dulx.
- 2 Wilfred Francis, who follows under XIX.
- 3 Victor Henry Reginald, who follows under XX.
- 4 Evelyn Harriet Alexandra, born 10th December 1864, died 26th March 1950, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 27th February 1889, Owen Charles Albert Thomasz, widower of Alice Rosalind Ebert referred to in 1, supra.
- 5 Theodore Edgar Philip, who follows under XXI.
- 6 Edgar Charles, who follows under XXII.

## XI

Charles Godfried Ebert, born 2nd April 1822, died 17th September 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1846, Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas, born 31st October 1826, daughter of Johannes Frederick Jonklaas and Catharina Henrietta Camp. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 204 and 205).

He had by her—

- 1 Susanna Carolina Lucretia, born 17th January 1847, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1868, James Cornelius Gerhard.
- 2 Albert Benjamin Charles, born 6th November 1848,

- 3 Priscilla Julia, born 17th February 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th July 1868, James Lambert Raux, son of Stephen Lambert Raux and Justina Perera.
- 4 John William Henry, who follows under XXIII.
- 5 Caroline Frederica, born 20th September 1856.
- 6 William Francis, who follows under XXIV.
- 7 Henry Augustus William, who follows under XXV.

## XII

Charles Edwin Ebert, born 10th May 1836 married :

- (a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 2nd May 1857, Lucy Cornelia Oorloff, born 14th June 1842, daughter of Johannes Cornelis Oorloff and Petronella Gerhardina de Boer, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 36 and 37, and Vol. XXXIV, page 78).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1869, Auna Matilda Oorloff, born 16th July 1828, died 22nd August 1895, sister of (a) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had —

- 1 John William Oorloff, born 31st October 1861.
- 2 Charles Edwin, born 18th August 1863.
- 3 Charlotte Matilda, born 22nd June 1865, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 16th May 1887, Ralph Nell, born 23rd March 1856, son of Louis Nell, Crown Counsel, and Lucilla Julia Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, pages 121 and 123, and Vol. XL, page 49.)

Of the second marriage, he had —

- 4 Lucy Cornelia, born 2nd September 1870.

## XIII

Charles Alexander Carnie Ebert, born 8th June 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 29th December 1870, Alice Grace Van Dort, born 11th August 1846, died 12th December 1907, daughter of Petrus Henricus Van Dort and Adriana Emaresnia Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII pages 21 and 22, and Vol. XL, page 146. He had by her —

- 1 Charles Alexander Van Dort, born 8th January 1872, —
- 2 James Godfried Van Dort, born 3rd August 1873,
- 3 Rycloff John Van Dort, born 21st December 1874, died 31st May 1876,
- 4 Alice Grace } born 5th June 1877
- 5 Mary Alice }
- 6 Henry Arnold Van Dort, who follows under XXVI

- 7 Sylvia Ethel, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. Ceylon Medical Department, born 28th March 1882, died 9th March 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th December 1908, Roland Clarence Aldons, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Ceylon Medical Department, born 12th August 1877, died 17th August 1910, son of Roland Cuthbert Aldons, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Medical Department and Winifred Amelia de Kretser, Ceylon (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20, and Vol. XXXII, pages 119, and 121.)

- 7 Eva Constance, born 6th July 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th March 1910, Percy Crofton Ebell, born 29th October 1880, son of Percy Henry Ebell and Georgiana Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. XXX, pages 14 and 15.)

## XIV

John Willem (John William) Ebert born 4th May 1811, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 26th November 1840, Adriana Charlotta Henrietta Lorenz, born 20th June 1819, daughter of Johann Frederick Wilhelm Lorenz and Anna Petronella Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 49). He had by her —

- 1 Cecilia Eliza, born 15th January 1842.
- 2 Letitia Cornelia Wilhelmina, born 15th January 1844, died 12th May 1859.
- 3 John William, who follows under XXVII.
- 4 Alice, born 27th March 1847, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th May 1868, John Christopher Daniel.
- 5 Emma, born 24th February 1849, married July 1870, James Rudolph Ludovici, born 23rd December 1839, son of Johan Hendrick Ludovici and Sophia Venekam. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 61.)

## XV

Johannes Cornelis Ebert, born 27th August 1814, died 1889, married Mary Helen Foulstone, widow of Theodore Williams, Surgeon, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXXVIII, page 119) and daughter of John Foulstone, Captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment and Helena Herft. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XLII, page 165. He had by her,

- 1 Sophia, born 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th January 1856, Thomas James Sansoni, born 1826, son of Joseph Sansoni and Maria Elisabeth Atkinson.
- 2 Edward Edmund, who follows under XXVIII.

- 3 Ursula, born 11th April 1844, died 20th January 1907, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th May 1864, Edward Stephen Direkze, born 1st July 1832, died 10th April 1903, son of Stephen Direkze and Johanna Maagarita Van Arkadie.
- 4 Ann Georgina, died January 1929, married:
  - (a) .....Hogan.
  - (b) In St. Anne's Church, Kurunegala, Robert Alexander Koelmeyer, son of Henry Martin Koelmeyer and Mary Ann Smith.
- 5 Jane Julia, born 14th October 1851, died 8th March 1889, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 8th May 1875, George Hinde Ferdinand, Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Matara, born 29th March 1842, died 7th January 1908, son of Johannes Reynoldus Theodorus Ferdinand and Johanna Agrita Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 75 and 76, and Vol. XXVIII, page 42.)

## XVI

Edward George Ebert, born 2nd April 1816, died 17th February 1855, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th July 1843, Margaret Elizabeth Van Cuylenburg, born 28th March 1819, died 7th May 1876, daughter of Abraham Cornelis VanCuylenburg and Carolina Henrietta Zezilles. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 81 and 82). He had by her—

- 1 Edward George, who follows under XXIX
- 2 Francis Alexander, born 2nd March 1845.
- 3 Sophia Eliza, born 19th January 1847, married in the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 14th December 1865, Charles Edward Walbeoff, born 19th March 1839, son of John Edward Walbeoff and Charlotte Elizabeth Roosmale Cocq. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 19, Vol. XXIX, page 23, and Vol. XXXIII, page 87).
- 4 Edgar, born 6th May 1848.
- 5 Laura Olivia, born 6th January 1850.
- 6 Jane Rebecca, born 11th April 1855.

## XVII

Henry Arnold Ebert, born 8th October 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 7th October 1857, Julia Adelaida Van Dort, born 29th November 1837, died 17th December 1860, daughter of Petrus Henricus Van Dort and Adriana Emorensia Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 121, and and Vol. XL, page 146).

- (b) 25th February 1864, Johanna Maria Van Dort, born 15th August 1841, sister of (a) supra—  
Of the first marriage, he had
  - 1 Henry Justin, who follows under XXX.
  - Of the second marriage, he had
  - 2 Arthur Wilfred, who follows under XXXI.

## XVIII

Edward Frederick Ebert, Surveyor, born 6th October 1869, died 21st September 1949, married in the Methodist Church, Haputale, 9th December 1897, Amy Alexandra Bell, born 5th November 1872, died 16th April 1931, daughter of Alexander James Bell and Amelia Sarah Andree. He had by her.

- 1 William Edward Ross Bell, born 9th May 1899, married in Australia and settled there.
- 2 Frederick Alexander, who follows under XXXII,
- 3 Amy Lynette Mary, born 14th July 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 22nd September 1945, Joseph Stanley Misso, born 9th May 1919, son of Joseph Stanley Misso and Adina Vivienne Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 72, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 109).
- 4 Alexandra, born and died 22nd August 1906.
- 5 Amylyn Louise Esme, born 4th January 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo 12th June 1943, Bertram Hendry Edward Soerts, born 1st December 1914, son of Bertram Roy Soerts and Rose Marian Hudson.

## XIX

Wilfred Francis Ebert, born 4th December 1859, died 24th May 1941, married Julia Margaret.....and he had by her.

- 1 Evelyn Florence Adel, born 11th March 1884.

## XX

Victor Henry Reginald Ebert, Surveyor, born 27th October 1862, died 26th April 1901, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 29th December 1886, Adela Henrietta Koelmeyer, born 17th September 1866, died 8th June 1938, daughter of John Francis Koelmeyer and Louisa Theodora Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 158). He had by her—

- 1 Isla Glen Adel, born 7th April 1888, died 13th May 1916, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo 13th December 1912, Giles Louis Eustace Siebel, born 16th September 1888, died 29th January 1943, son of James Louis Siebel and Julia Rosella Sisouw. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 47 and 50, and Vol. XXXIX, page 73.)



- 2 Victor Astley, who follows under XXXIII.
- 3 Ivy Lorna Evadne, born 16th September 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd April 1931, Horatio Ivan Holsinger, born 24th January 1897, son of Matthew Bernard Holsinger and Victorine Letitia Van Sanden.
- 4 Vernon Vaughan, born 26th October 1893, died 4th September 1894.
- 5 Florence Adelaide Pearl, born 17th August 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1922, Samuel Anthonisz Perkins, born 2nd February 1887, son of George Henry Perkins and Amelia Louisa Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 134 and 138, and Vol. XXXIV, page 53).

## XXI

Theodore Edgar Philip Ebert, born 22nd July 1866, died 9th November 1935, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara.

- (a) 14th November 1894, Rosalind Charlotte Von Hagt, born 1876, daughter of Edward William Von Hagt, Proctor and Jane Caroline de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 129).
- (b) 22nd April 1918, Grace Myra Hepponstall, born 14th October 1880, died 1st July 1946, daughter of William George Augustus Hepponstall, and Maria Eliza Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 77 and 159.)

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Yvonne Aldyth Mirabel, born 22nd June 1920.

## XXII

Edgar Charles Ebert, Planter, born 1st April 1868, died 13th August 1944, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 1st August 1892, Stella Marguerite Morgan Jumeaux, born 31st December 1877, daughter of Arthur Jumeaux, C.C.S., and Harriet Lydia Thomasz. He had by her—

- 1 Edgar Aelian Harper, who follows under XXXIV.
- 2 Pauline Marjorie, born 28th January 1896, died 28th July 1922, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 29th April 1914, St. Leger Hope de Silva, born 31st May 1888, died 9th January 1943, son of Edmund de Silva and Hope Augusta Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 66).
- 3 Adelaide Louis Marguerite, born 27th November 1897, married in St. John's Kalutara, 9th October 1920, Arthur Godwin Leslie Oorloff, born 21st July 1895, died 9th April 1937, son of Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff and Elizabeth Clara Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 39 and 43).

- 4 Naomi Claire, born 23rd September 1900, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 2nd January 1936, Eric Sidney Merle Schokman, born 22nd June 1894, son of Andrew Justin Vangeyzel Schokman and Adeline Janet Ebert (vide IX, 7, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 118.)
- 5 Rosaline Edith Eileen, born 27th May 1905, married in St. Andrew's Church, Kollupitiya, 29th March 1924, St. Leger Hope de Silva, widower of Pauline Marjorie Ebert referred to in 2, supra.
- 6 Albert Eugene Reginald, who follows under XXXV.

## XXIII

John William Henry Ebert, born 24th June 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st March 1874, Alice Amelia de Neys, born 17th February 1858, died 8th January 1939, daughter of Charles Dionysius de Neys and Caroline Jane Ebert referred to in section VI, 15. He had by her.

- 1 Alice Matilda, born 26th August 1877, died at Calcutta, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1900, George Simmons.
- 2 Frederick William, born 6th July 1879.
- 3 John William Henry } born 29th September 1800.
- 4 Frederick William }
- 5 Edward Stanley, who follows under XXXVI.
- 6 Beatrice Maud, born 23rd October 1882.
- 7 Stella Bella, born 12th November 1883, married in Segamat in Malaya, and died there.

## XXIV

William Francis Ebert, born 26th September 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1880, Amelia Eugenie Alvis, born 30th November 1842, widow of Anthony Christoffel Raux, and daughter of Jeronimus Lambertus Alvis and Antonetta Merciana Raffel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 34.) He had by her.

- 1 Violet May, born 18th January 1900.

## XXV

Henry Augustus William Ebert, born 3rd December 1861, married Caroline Maud de Jong, born 3rd January 1870, daughter of Theodore Christopher de Jong and Matilda Antoinetta Alvis. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126, and Vol. XLII, page 34.) He had by her.

- 1 Charles Henry Godfried, born 20th July 1887, died 20th April 1942.

- 2 Florence Eugenie, born 4th March 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1911, Arnold Henry Rode, born 30th May 1882, died 10th May 1928, son of Charles Alexander Rode and Eliza Henrietta Maas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 107 and 115).
- 3 Arthur William, born 31st July 1890.
- 4 Mabel Blanche, born 25th August 1892.

## XXVI

Henry Arnold Van Dort Ebert, born 3rd September 1880, died 16th August 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd December 1914, Irene Mildred Ebert, who follows under XXX, 1. He had by her.

- 1 Henry Justin Charles, who follows under XXXVII.
- 2 Ivo Neil, born 14th March 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th March 1948, Phyllis Virginia Daniel.
- 3 Therese Irene, born 28th April 1919.
- 4 Noel Carl, born 21st December 1920.
- 5 Lorna Joyce, born 31st August 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th June 1947, Hubert Victor Pereira.
- 6 James Emille, who follows under XXXVIII.

## XXVII

John William Ebert, born 10th July 1845, died 3rd July 1898, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 23rd January 1871, Lucy Cornelia Andree, born 1st May 1847, daughter of William Frederick Andree and Johanna Elizabeth Ebert, referred to in VI, 4. supra. He had by her.

- 1 James Dunbar, who follows under XXXIX.

## XXVIII

Edward Edmund Ebert, Forest Officer, married Paulina Elizabeth Jansen, and he had by her.

- 1 Wilfred Andrew, born 12th April 1865, married Clara Julia Claessen, born 21st October 1858, daughter of William Anthony Claessen, Crown Proctor, Tangalla, and Sophia Anna de Caan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 115.)
- 2 Justin Oswald, who follows under XL.
- 3 Edward Edmund, died young.

## XXIX

Edward George Ebert, born 15th March 1844, married Selina Henrietta Conderlag, born 8th March 1844, daughter of Johannes William Conderlag and Maria Elizabeth Doebratz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 160). He had by her.

- 1 Edward Charles Edgar, born 1st March 1876.
- 2 John William, born 1st September 1880.

## XXX

Henry Justin Ebert, born 7th December 1858, died 28th January 1943, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :

- (a) 8th December 1880, Frances Matilda Brohier, born 7th October 1859, died 17th June 1895, daughter of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Caroline Wilhelmina Freywer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 198.)
- (b) 30th November 1895, Anne Matilda Brohier, born 1st August 1877, daughter of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Elizabeth Matilda Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 84, and Vol. XXXI, page 198.)

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Irene Mildred, born 2nd October 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd December 1914, Henry Arnold Van Dort Ebert, referred to in Section XXVI.
- 2 Victor Reginald, who follows under XLI.
- 3 Arthur Lloyd, born 27th January 1885, died 27th September 1948, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 22nd December 1924, Daisy Gertrude Matthysz, born 23rd April 1891, daughter of John George Matthysz, and Eliza Keegel.
- 4 Percival Claude, born 11th May 1886.
- 5 Freda Gertrude, born 27th January 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th September 1915, John Walter de Silva, born 15th June 1881, died 12th January 1930, son of Henry Ebenezer de Silva and Sarah Lydia Raymond.
- 6 Noble Lore, born 17th July 1889, died 21st January 1899.
- 7 Henry Stanley, who follows under XLII.
- 8 Ida May, born 29th November 1892.
- 9 Zena Elsdale, born 10th April 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 11th April 1929, Charles Edmund Brixius Cannon, widow of Edna Beryl Ebert, who follows under XXXI, 4.

Of the second marriage, he had.

- 10 Eric Neville, who follows under XLII.

- 11 Pansy Merle, born 23rd February 1901.
- 12 Sylvia Enid, born 1st December 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1926, Arthur Malcolm Rudolph Boucher, born 20th September 1889, son of Angelo Bernard Boucher and Jane Pauline Grenier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 24.)
- 13 Edna Clare, born 23rd September 1905.
- 14 Elizabeth Beryl, born 2nd December 1907, died 5th September 1908.
- 15 Henry Robert, born 4th October 1910.

## XXXI

Arthur Wilfred Ebert, born 3rd July 1864, died 29th April 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1888, Charlotte Grace Van Dort, born 27th April 1861, died 5th September 1932, daughter of James Edwin Van Dort and Susanna Gert-ruida Ebert, referred to in section VI, 11, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 35). He had by her.

- 1 Bryda Cecil, born 17th February 1890.
- 2 Alma Claire, born 9th July 1891.
- 3 Arthur Wilfred Van Dort, born 5th September 1893.
- 4 Edna Beryl, died 11th October 1927, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 19th April 1922, Charles Edmund Brixius Cannon, M.B.E., (Military Division), V.L.M., Regimental Sergeant Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, Assistant in the Ceylon Telecommunication Department, born 4th February 1894, son of Charles Collingwood Cannon and Alice Jane Ranasinghe.

## XXXII

Frederick Alexander Ebert, born 7th August 1900, married in All Saint's Church, Galle, 18th January 1930, Sheila Joan Louraine Austin, born 17th August 1907, daughter of Julian Ernest Austin and Emma Maud and Hudson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 22.) He had by her.

- 1 Alec Ryan Austin, born 24th March 1931, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th November 1954, Bernadette Lourdes Joseph, born 7th April 1934, daughter of Harold Cyril Joseph and Edna Melita Dorothea de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 51, and Vol. XLIV, page 193).
- 2 Frederick Denis Austin, born 10th June 1932.
- 3 Fitzroy Aubrey Austin, born 20th June 1934.
- 4 Lorenz Derek Austin, born 2nd March 1940.
- 5 Jeremy Elstone, 16th November 1953.

## XXXIII

Victor Astley Ebert, born 6th December 1889, married in Holy Emmanuel Church, Kurunegala, 14th June 1915, Hilda Perera, and he had by her.

- 1 Frederick Newinton, born 28th February 1916.
- 2 Victor Reginald, born 22nd June 1918.
- 3 Edward Eade, born 13th May 1920.

## XXXIV

Edgar Aelian Harper Ebert, Proctor, born 18th June 1894, married:

- (a) In St. John's Church, Kalutara, 9th April 1917, Juliet Helen Mac Donald Beven, born 23rd November 1893, daughter of Edwin Allan Beven, Ceylon Civil Service, and Juliet Hussey. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 118.)
- (b) In the Registrar General's Office, Colombo 6th November 1940, Doris Campbell, born 23rd December 1905, daughter of John Campbell and Margaret Anderson of Scotland.

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Edgar Allan Glaucus Beven, born 17th December 1917.

## XXXV

Albert Eugene Reginald Ebert, born 9th November 1913, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 18th January 1941, Noeline Stephanie Claessen, born 24th December 1919, daughter of Glenville Dunbar Claessen and Irene Agnes Fretz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 74, and Vol. XXXV, page 121). He had by her.

- 1 Anthony Charles Lawrence, born 7th October 1941.
- 2 Marie Louise, born 5th May 1943.
- 3 Michael Derek Brian, born 2nd December 1944.
- 4 Edgar Frederick James, born 1st April 1946.
- 5 Penelope Joyce, born 10th July 1947.
- 6 Aileen Daphne, born 21st September 1948.

## XXXVI

Edward Stanley Ebert, born 4th October 1881, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th February 1908, Anne Mildred Ludwick daughter of John Henry O'Rourke Ludwick and Evelyn Caroline Lalmont. He had by her.

- 1 Phyllis Blanche, born 28th March 1909, died 23rd August 1931, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 29th October 1930, Kirkoswald Vyse, born 7th November 1906, son of Henry James Vyse and Gertrude Maria de Silva.

- 2 Noel Stanley, who follows under XLIV.
- 3 Iris Mildred, born 24th September 1913, died 8th September 1922.
- 4 Neville Dudley, who follows under XLV.
- 5 Doris Clare, born 31st July 1919, married in St. Paul's Church Milagiriya, 16th May 1940, Douglas Bertram Ginger, son of Edwin Ginger and Emma Wesley.
- 6 Dulcie Mavis, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 24th October 1942, John Earle Norman Ginger, son of Edwin Ginger and Emma Wesley.

## XXXVII

Henry Justin Charles Ebert, born 12th December 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th December 1944, Maria Jane MacDonald, daughter of George MacDonald and Alice Beatrice Ferdinands. He had by her.

- 1 Ann Ursula, born 21st October 1946.

## XXXVIII

James Emille Ebert, born 17th September 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st July 1948, Ruth Dorothy Brohier, born 10th October 1929, daughter of Terence Vernon Brohier and Miriam Gauder. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 208). He had by her.

- 1 Jean Cheryl, born 21st April 1949.
- 2 Ellenor Ingrid, born 15th August 1950.

## XXXIX

James Dunbar Ebert, born 2nd September 1875, died 1st September 1925, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 4th September 1901, Adeline Ruth Ohlmus, born 26th November 1876, died 16th August 1928, daughter of Edward Pompeus Ohlmus and Frances Sophia Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 173, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 137). He had by her.

- 1 Lucy Helen Ohlmus, born 7th February 1903, married :
  - (a) In St. Michaels' and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 5th September 1923, Wilhelm Karl Maartensz, born 11th May 1893, died 11th May 1924, son of Alexander Godlieb Maartensz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Emmeline Agnes Buttery. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 41 and 43).
  - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo 18th May 1931, James Alexander Kadramatamy.

- 2 Fanny Ohlmus, born 14th March 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 16th October 1926, Frederick Christopher Allan Speldewinde, born 10th August 1903, son of Henry Arthur Victor Speldewinde and Josephine Cecilia Nancy Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 77 and 80.)

## XL

Justin Oswald Ebert, J.P., Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo District, born 25th March 1866, died 30th November 1949, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 4th January 1894, Augusta Mabel de Zilva, born 27th June 1872, died 26th September 1930, daughter of Edmund Henry de Zilva, Proctor, and Julia Maria Alexandria Pompeus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 21.) He had by her.

- 1 Herbert Clarence, who follows under XLVI.
- 2 Alexandra Clementine, born 15th July 1898.
- 3 Iris Marjorie, born 31st January 1904, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th April 1945, Robert Spillers.
- 4 Justin Oswald, who follows under XLVII.
- 5 Mignon Augusta, born 11th October 1907, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th June 1937, Hector Hubert Jansen, Chief Engineer, and Manager, Department of Government Electrical Undertakings, born 16th January 1889, widower of Hilda Irene Godlieb and son of James Henry Jansen, Inspector of Police, and Isabella Cornelia Rowlands.

## XLI

Victor Reginald Ebert, born 24th October 1883, died 22nd November 1946, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 24th May 1922, Dulcie Olga Woth, born 8th June 1902, daughter of Charles William Woth and Olga Honoria Thiedeman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 65). He had by her.

- 1 Victor Justin Charles, who follows under XLVIII.
- 2 Stanford Lloyd, born 16th August 1924.
- 3 Lionel Clifford, born 4th October 1927.
- 4 Ralph Anthony, born 1st November 1933.

## XLII

Henry Stanley Ebert, born 30th November 1890, married in the Methodist Church, Batticaloa, 24th April 1914, Clarissa Rosamond de Zilva born 21st April 1897, died 1st July 1951, daughter of James Adrian de Zilva and Jane Laura de Silva. He had by her.

- 1 Carl Harrington Theodore, who follows under XLIX.
- 2 Thelma Esther Doreen, born 15th November 1916, died 10th November 1930.

- 3 Robin Arnold Mervyn, born 27th September, 1918.
- 4 Percival Lloyd, born 3rd March 1920.

## XLIII

Eric Neville Ebert, Divisional Mechanical Inspector, Ceylon Government Railway, born 23rd September 1898, married in St. Joseph's Church, Gampola, 27th June 1927, Amybelle Frederica Cruse, born 3rd September 1906, daughter of Vincent Jeromè Cruse and Emma Frederica Koelmeyer. He had by her.

- 1 Trevor Eric Anthony, born 6th December 1928.
- 2 Leonie Marlene, born 29th January 1937.

## XLIV

Noel Stanley Ebert, born 7th October 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 28th October 1936, Myrtle Hilda Peiris, daughter of Edward William Peiris and Ethel Hilda Ludwick. He had by her:—

- 1 Noel Russell, born 11th March 1943.
- 2 Corinne, born 8th November 1947.

## XLV

Neville Dudley Ebert, born 15th January 1916, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 8th August 1942, Norma Gladys Richardson, born 23rd March 1923, daughter of John Oliver Edward Richardson, and Roseline Gertrude de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 148). He had by her.

- 1 Christobel, born 23rd October 1942.
- 2 Tyronne Neville, born 21st December 1945, died 8th May 1952.
- 3 Patricia Norma, born 19th December 1947,
- 4 Sylvia } born 18th April 1950.
- 5 Sonia }

## XLVI

Herbert Clarence (Cookson) Ebert, born 18th December, 1896, married:

- (a) In St. Mary's Church, Matara, 10th September 1919, Marjorie Constance Armstrong, born 2nd September 1897, daughter of Wilfred Speldewinde Armstrong and Agnes Constance Maud de Zilva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 41.)
- (b) In St. Andrew's Scots-Kirk, Colombo, 30th October 1929, Amelia Mercellin Stork, born 27th March 1904, daughter of Carl Gerald Stork, and Amelia Ursula de Breard. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 23).

Of the second marriage, he had.

- 1 Caryl, born 2nd October 1933.
- 2 Peter David Roger, born 29th June 1944.

## XLVII

Justin Oswald Ebert, Assistant Shipping Master, Customs Department, born 25th September 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th December 1931, Nesta Monica Ephraims, born 25th March 1911, daughter of Henry Algernon Ephraims and Grace Juliet Ephraims. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 108 and 112). He had by her.

- 1 Rita Margot, born 4th January 1933, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1952; Sinclair George Henry Schokman, born 16th July 1927, son of Samuel John Charles Schokman, Ceylon Judicial Service, District Judge, Colombo, and Beatrice Rose Hepponstall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 120, and Vol. XXVII, page 77).
- 2 Anthony Deryk Rowdon, born 20th January 1938.
- 3 Michael Denys, born 5th November 1945.

## XLVIII

Victor Justin Charles Ebert, born 15th March, 1923, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 8th June 1944, Milicia Pauline Mortimer. He had by her.

- 1 Victor Ryle Haig, born 21st March 1945.

## XLIX

Carl Harrington Theodore Ebert, born 10th November 1914, married in St. Paul's Church Milagiriya, 26th December 1946, Breezy Bianca Vander Hoven, born 20th August 1911, daughter of Charles John Vander Hoven and Emma Virginia Wambeek. He had by her.

- 1 Grantham Theodore Vander Hoven, born 28th May 1948.

Notes:—(1) Adriana Betker, widow of Johannes Godfried Ebert referred to in section II, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th October 1768 Johannes Bunkman.

- (2) Vincent Arnold Van Eyck, widower of Alice Emelia Ebert, referred to section IX, 1, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th December 1891, Agatha (Agnes) Bona Emma Rodé, daughter of John Rodé and Ellen Alice Bennett. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 105).

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NATIONAL LANGUAGES

A deputation led by the President of the Dutch Burgher Union, appeared on the 16th October last, and gave oral evidence before the Commission on Higher Education in the National Languages. The introduction of the National Languages as the media of instruction is necessarily an issue of great concern to the Community. Our children have hitherto been taught through the medium of the home language which is English. While the deputation expressed the wider opinion that there will be serious impairment in education generally, if it is to be provided only through the National Languages, it expressed the view in particular that if the education of the children of the Burgher community is not to be prejudiced, the medium of instruction should continue in their case to be English at all stages.

Mr. A. E. Keuneman broadly stated the difficulties he saw in the introduction of the National Languages as the media of instruction. He also outlined what he considered would be the general effect if Swabasha is adopted as the medium, replacing English in higher education. Mr. L. L. Hunter went on to show how the Burghers would be specifically handicapped by the change. The facts were stated broadly on the following lines:

In the opinion of the deputation, there will be impairment in Education, if it is provided through the medium of the National Languages only. This will be most marked in the case of those pupils whose home language is English, and who have hitherto been taught through the medium of English.

The Burghers for instance will be considerably handicapped. In their case the change over will be too drastic, and the results will be unfortunate. The deputation therefore asked that, at least in the case of those whose Home Language is English, the medium of instruction should continue to be English at all stages. The use of any other medium, it was stated, would be prejudicial.

The following were indicated as main difficulties in the introduction of the National Languages as the media of instruction.

First the lack of teachers competent to teach through the National Languages. Teachers will not only have to be conversant with Sinhalese or Tamil, but will also have to be trained to teach particular subjects in those languages; the teachers for example of Mathematics or Science will not only have to be good in Sinhalese or Tamil, but will also have to possess a thorough knowledge of Mathematics or Science, and be trained to teach and give explanations in those subjects. It will take time to train a sufficient number of competent teachers on these lines. There are not enough such teachers available now. Before any change in the medium of instruction is made, the first step is to

provide suitable teachers. We recommend the establishment of a large number of Training Colleges of the standard of Maharagama, where greater emphasis will be laid on teaching through the National Languages.

Secondly that there is a dearth of suitable text books in the National Languages. This, was stressed as a very serious matter, and in the case of the Senior and Collegiate Classes will be even more marked than in the Junior Classes. It has been suggested that the text books can be translated but until they are first translated, there will be a vacuum. Further there will inevitably be a time lag in the translations, and when the books are printed, they may in many cases be obsolete or unsatisfactory.

An equally important point raised was that there will be little material for General Reading in the National Languages, on the subjects of study; and advanced commentaries and standard books will not be available in sufficient measure. The deputation expressed the view that it did not believe that the knowledge of English acquired as a second language will be enough to enable the students to utilize the large volume of material available in English. The result will be that the student will have only the available text books, and will not get the benefit of wide reading, which is one of the best forms of education. As the student goes up the School, he will feel the greater need of it, and the intelligent Child will be the most affected.

If the ultimate decision is to replace the present medium of instruction in Senior Secondary and Collegiate School (which at present is English), with the National Languages, the deputation urged that for the benefit of all, English should be given a much greater place than that of a second language. With regard to those whose home language is not Sinhalese or Tamil it asks that medium of instruction be English.

It was also urged that in any event, a rigid enforcement of the National Languages as the media of instruction will be dangerous. As regards the Higher Classes, the parent, as a matter of democratic principle should be given the option of electing in what medium the child should be taught. Eventually it may be that some schools may emphasize the National Languages, and some English. This will give an elasticity to the scheme, which is highly desirable, and will not endanger, and is likely to assist, the development of the National Languages. Encouragement may be given to those who elect to be taught in the National Languages. At any rate, there will be the satisfaction of knowing that the pupil is getting the kind of teaching which is considered most useful to him.

If a change is contemplated, a discretion should be given to the School, as regards the manner in which the change should be introduced.

The difficulties in the use of the National Languages as the media of education will naturally be most highly accentuated in the early stage of the change over, but some of the difficulties have been shown



to be deep rooted. The greatest care should therefore be taken to eliminate the ill-results. It was stressed that any change be introduced very cautiously in the early stages, and that there should be a testing time for each step forward.

The same problems apply to Technical Colleges, where any specialised training is undertaken in scientific subjects. If there are schools for training of technicians, then the training may be in the National Languages as far as possible, but courses should also be available to those students who desire to be taught in English.

The deputation referred to the difficulties mentioned as applying with special force to Universities where wide reading and original research are most needed. It seemed impossible to foresee that a change over in the medium of instruction in these institutions can be made without serious impairment of the quality of Education. Clearly, the students will be deprived of knowledge to which they have a right, and the value of a degree will be diminished. The doubt was expressed that it will be possible for a considerable time to provide the Lecturers in the National Languages, except in the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

Summing up, the deputation expressed its feeling that the teaching of the National Languages may be advanced gradually throughout the schools, but that any weakness in that subject only, should not affect the promotion of an otherwise intelligent pupil. The study of Sinhalese and Tamil should be made as attractive as possible and special prizes or Scholarships offered to those who excel in those subjects. In Training Schools, efforts should be made to give real training to the teachers, not merely linguistic.

*The objects of the Union shall be :*

*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.*

## A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.

AND INCIDENTALLY,—MEN.

[By Lillith.]

THE GREAT ADVENTURE.

Marriage is a great adventure! You may think you have thoroughly studied the man you are going to marry, during your engagement, and you know him through and through, but you will find out your mistake, and many other things about him, before you have been married many weeks.

The woman who is of a philosophical turn of mind will just make the best of things, and will try to make herself as well as her husband as happy as possible under the circumstances, but a foolish woman will try to take her husband in hand in the effort to cure him of some of the little "ways" she discovers and disapproves of. There is nothing a man dislikes more than being thus trained and corrected, and the wife who takes this line of action makes a mistake.

Men are certainly queer creatures. It is difficult to understand what their wishes really are at times. Some of them like to be met with the cheery and smiling enquiry "well, where have you been?" when they return home; others resent such a question and prefer to be left alone to tell of their doings when and if they feel inclined. If your husband is one of the latter sort, leave him alone. If he does not want to tell you, you can't make him, so do not bother about it.

A wife was once advised to "feed the brute" as one way of solving the problem: "How to be happy though married." If this was the correct solution all a man needs to give him happiness in marriage would be to marry a good cook and an efficient house-keeper. But in these days, these are only two of the many qualifications a man wants his wife to be possessed of.

The wife who wants to be popular with her husband must be able to humour all his pet fads and weaknesses; she must not complain of his lack of sympathy in her own domestic worries. When, now and again, he suddenly elects to stay at home, thus upsetting all her house-cleaning and such like arrangements, she must not let him see what a nuisance he is making himself by hanging about the house. When he takes it into his head to interfere with her management of her household and her servants, and tries to effect drastic reform in this particular department of hers, she must try to smile and not mind,

even, though all her servants give her notice, she must keep her temper, also, when after having announced he will not be back for breakfast he suddenly turns up, just as it is well over, or if, after having said he will be home for tea, and you have a dainty one in readiness for him, he fails to put in an appearance. She must never neglect her personal appearance, and must always look smart and well-dressed without bothering her husband for money for her clothes. She must never have a fit of the "blues" whatever her domestic trials may be, must always be ready for bright and interesting conversation whenever her lord and master is so inclined. In short, to come up to a man's ideal of what his wife should be, she must be nothing less than a saint, and far superior to all womanly weaknesses, feelings and failings though he is at liberty to have all the failings and weaknesses under the sun. As in the apostolic definition of charity she must bear things, believe all things, hope all things, and endure all things.

A clever woman once told me that she always managed to keep her temper when her husband was in his most aggravating, grumbling, fault-finding mood by turning her thoughts in some pleasanter direction and in the midst of his diatribes on her extravagance in house-keeping and incompetence in the management of her servants she would manage to "keep smiling" by planning out in her mind the details of a new dress, or some charming arrangement of her drawing room. She always felt she had scored a victory, if she got through those bad moods of his without losing her temper. But I privately wondered whether he did not feel on coming back to his normal self that he had been behaving "rather like a brute."

The average man has a peculiar gift for putting the responsibility of everything that goes wrong at home on feminine shoulders, as Eve, poor thing, had very good reason to know. He does not quite realize that it takes two people to make a home, and it is not playing fair to make her shoulder all the responsibilities.

One of the principal rules in the matrimonial game is "Give and Take," yet many a man who is fairly generous in money matters takes personal sacrifices from his wife as a matter of course, but does not feel called upon to make any himself. Women are never happier than when they are doing things for those for whom they care, but there are times when even the most unselfish woman asks herself what she gets in return for the sacrifices she makes so freely. If it is only the payment of the household bills, she gives an equivalent for it by doing the housekeeping.

The modern man wants his wife to make for him a happy home to which he will always be glad to come back—when he feels inclined! But home should be the dearest place in the world to a man and every true wife can but try to make her own particular man look on it in that light.—If she fails, why then—

What is the use of worrying, it never is worth while,  
So pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag  
And smile, smile, smile.

## NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS

The Union has recently lost by death two very prominent Members. Mr. T. W. Collette was until shortly before his demise Managing Director of the Ceylon Motor Transit Company Ltd. He was a thoroughly practical man with a strong character and clear judgment, having a positive genius for organising and administrative work. He was the pioneer of motor transport in Ceylon and in 1909 inaugurated a passenger service between Colombo and Negombo. He subsequently extended his services to other routes, and the transport and engineering firms he built up remain an abiding memorial to his foresight and shrewdness.

In a community which is none too rich today in men of Mr. Collette's ability and experiences, his death is a serious loss. Among other talents, he had a well cultivated taste for music, and he was a great reader of books on metaphysics.

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Celia de Kretser, the wife of a past President of the Union, was a lady whose society and friendship were highly prized by all who had the good fortune to know her. Regret for her death, which occurred recently has been widespread and sincere. She took an active part in welfare and social work, and was distinguished for refinement, tact, and a kind heart. Special mention of her valuable service to St. Nikolaas' Home for old folk is called for. She made weekly visits to this Institution ever since the Home was inaugurated, cheering the occupants and enquiring after their wants.

She will be greatly missed in the Union's activities, and by the Y. W. C. A. of which body she was a past President.

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### Dutch Chairs.

Anybody possessing a flair for the antique, should visit the Colombo Museums to see the examples there of Dutch furniture—they are, of course, in the main, articles turned out by Sinhalese carpenters inspired by Dutch designers. Little use is made of Dutch furniture at present for domestic purposes, as modern houses are usually small and Dutch furniture is usually big. Besides, it needs a great deal of polishing. Dutch chairs however, of the less cumbersome kind dating to the eighteenth century still have a place in many a home, and are much prized apart from the reason that they would fetch good prices anywhere.

While on this subject might one deferentially point out that many of the charming old chairs preserved in the Wolvendaal Church need skilful reparation and preservation as show pieces only, if their value and beauty is to be retained. It is axiomatic that one should be as kind to old things, as to old people.

## Lorensz and His Times.

It is understood that Mr. J. R. Toussaint, who for twenty five years edited the *Journal* proposes to publish a chronological narrative of the life of Charles Ambrose Lorensz, to which he had for sometime been devoting his leisure, and his aptitude for research and lucid writing. The publication will contain many matters that appear for the first time in comprehensive book form including the lives of John Driberg (father-in-law of Lorenz), Leopold Ludovici, James Stewart, Frederick Nell, Louis Nell, Samuel Grenier, Francis Beven and Jim Driberg, in addition to three "Mock Christmas Debates" by Lorenz. The work will comprise about 23 Chapters and 16 Illustrations, and will be of quarto size in stout cardboard cover.

It is hoped that the work will appeal to all lovers of Lorenz, who are to be found in every community, in the Island, as well as Colleges and Schools. It will be sold at Rs. 5 a copy. In order to gauge the number of copies that will be required, those interested will be helping the author by informing him of the number of copies they require.

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## Founder's and St. Nicholas' Day.

Founders Day was observed as usual on the 22nd of October in the Union Hall by a goodly complement of members. The programme for the evening included a few musical and dance items, followed by an address by the President, and a Dinner-Dance.

On the 4th of December, (the 5th, or St. Nikolaas' Day being a Sunday,) the popular Children's Fete was held, and was an occasion of much merriment and conviviality. Over 150 children received gifts of toys from "Sinterclaas". Mr. Van Alphen officiated in that capacity.

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## President's Address.

The following is the text of the President's Address on Founder's Day:—

I feel I cannot let this occasion of exceptional interest pass without asking you to join me for a few moments in calling to mind, and paying tribute to the memory of the Founder of the Dutch Burgher Union. There are many ways by which Richard Gerald Anthonisz whose portrait is hung up on the wall of the vestibule on my right, was a living and effective force of his Community. But it is as the leader of a movement which brought together the once scattered elements of a Community which was fast disappearing, and made them remember who and what they were, and whence they came, that we today pay tribute to him.

To trace the beginning of this Union which he founded, we must necessarily stray into a world that belongs to our fathers and grand-fathers by looking back 47 years. In a comparative sense, that does not seem very long ago, but as a yard-stick to measure it by, let me tell you that there are only 19 survivors of the 288 persons who attended the inaugural meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held in November, 1907.

It is not my intention this evening to penetrate the fogs of difficulty and perplexity which lie between us and that time, to expound the limits of ignorance, of misconception, of narrow-minded pride, or sheer downright cussedness which opposed its establishment. But what I do wish to impress on you is that the Union has patiently continued to pursue its course ever since its inception and weathered revolutionary changes in social, political and economic conditions. Even those of you who are so to speak young, will if you cast your mind back, be startled by the differences in conditions between the years of your youth, and conditions as they are now.

But the truth must be faced that dark clouds have risen on this changing background and are impeding the original and still operative aims the Union is expected to perform. Members of the Community—I hope you will bear with the forthright remarks I have proposed to make on this day of remembrance. This would seem the best way of impressing on you the danger which besets us—the danger of losing a heritage which was slowly won for us by our fore-fathers and our Founder.

There are some members of the Community who prefer to look to what they consider the more practical or essential character of things, which the Union keeps alive. In their superior wisdom they smile at us who draw inspiration from the past. The reason they give for not recognising the Dutch Burgher Union, is that they do not respect its purpose. When national consciousness is stirring the soul of every community we daily live and move with, they say why should we chose to be distinct in race, tradition and history.

Surely, such people must realise that it is not with reason to keep aloof from the rest of the permanent population of the Island that the Union was formed. It was done with a legitimate desire to induce the units of our Community to understand their unique situation better, and in the light of that full understanding to cherish their self-respect more surely. Isn't it a fact that just as a man is most true to others when he is most true to himself, so is a nation or a community most true to its neighbours when it learns to be true to its genus.

Then there are others who say: "Oh! the Community is without back-bone, we can never raise it again; and equally, in many various forms, the Union is hopeless, it is not doing this—or not doing that!" It is to such pessimists, and critics within our fold who genuinely

seek the welfare of the Union, but do little for various reasons to promote its cause and objects that I specially direct what I am now proceeding to say.

Freedom to grouse over, or criticise the working of any institution, be that Government or otherwise, is one of the most cherished privileges of democracy. Without this Freedom, stagnation and lethargy are inevitable. But what is needed, as far as we are immediately concerned is criticism which is constructive, criticism which is accompanied by confidence, and followed by assurance of active interest. The one thing we must bear uppermost in mind is that we are a cognate Community working to the advantage of all its members, standing shoulder to shoulder with all other communities for the sake of the general good.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if each of us will accept this obligation, we need not have any fear that the Union cannot keep abreast of present times and face the changes which are unsettling the minds of us all.

In conclusion, I feel, I cannot do better to round off my Founders' Day address than quote the very words uttered by Mr. Anthonisz, to convey the same sentiments I have ventured to stress. In addressing the members of the Union when he was President, he said: "You cannot live your lives worthily if you spend it mainly for your own advancement. Your life must be spent as far as possible for the Community to which you belong and for all the communities with whom you associate."

Will you prepare yourself to help in this manner? If you do, you will be honouring yourself and the Union, and will thereby be holding the Founder of this Institution in proud and ever-lasting memory.

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*The objects of the Union shall be :*

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

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