

He was son of Guillaume Joachim, Comte Du Bois de Lassosay, who came out to Ceylon as a Lieutenant Luxembourg Regiment. The latter "was the eldest son of Claude Guillaume, Marquis Du Bois de Lassosay, and nette Butel St. Ville. His grandfather, Guillaume Du Bois, who had married a Mme. Genevieve Gestat, cavalry officer under l'ancien régime. The Marquis de Lassosay held a military command in the island of Guada where he was an extensive landed proprietor, and where, on the breaking out of the great Revolution, his family a to have finally settled down. By his wife he had four sons, viz., 1, Guillaume Joachim, who came out to C 2, Etienne Guillaume; 3, François Sigismund; and 4, Nicholas Cyrille. The last of these died without issu third had only three daughters; and the second had a son, Jean Pancour Du Bois de Lassosay of Pointe à Pitir married his cousin Aline Du Bois de Lassosay, and three daughters. The eldest son, the Comte de Lassosay, entered the military service in June, 1774, as a sub-lieutenant in a battalion stationed at St. Anne, Guadaloupe, exchanged from this into the regiment de Luxembourg and came out to Ceylon in 1782. Arrived here, he, like Europeans who came out to Ceylon in his day, lost no time in forming associations and family ties; so that even on the departure of the Dutch, instead of going back to the land of his birth, he elected to remain in Ceylon and the British. He married in 1785, at Wolvendaal Church, Colombo, a Dutch lady of good family, Elizabeth A Weller. Of several children of the marriage, the only survivors appear to have been a son and a daughter daughter, Maria Elizabeth Adelaide, married Caspar Henricus Leembruggen, and was thus ancestress of the Leen gens of Ceylon. The son, Jean Guillaume, married, on November 24, 1811, Johanna Anna Susanna, daughter of S Baron van Lynden. In 1788 the Comte de Lassosay retired from the Luxembourg Regiment, in which he the the rank of Captain Commandant. He appears to have been a favourite with his brother officers, who, on the oc presented him with a written testimonial, signed by them all, in which they complimented him on the 'honour and distinction' with which he had served in the army. By the British Government he was appointed Sitting trate of Ambalangoda, where he died, and was buried in the long building (then a church, but now used as a b stable) which runs at right angles to the resthouse. His tombstone, which I understand was to be seen many ago, has now disappeared underground, in consequence of the floor of the building having been raised.

"Jean Guillaume Du Bois de Lassosay, the son, served as Sitting Magistrate of Puttalam, where he met sudden and untimely death from an accidental fall in July, 1820. He had the following children, viz., 1, Henrietta, who married Johan Wilhelm Rudolph Kriekenbeek; 2, John William; 3, Otho Peter Charles; 4, Ch Adelaide (Mrs. Velsink); 5, Stephanie Henrietta (Mrs. Raket); 6, Henrietta Magadlena (Mrs. Mayor); 7, Jane O (Mrs. Mayes). The eldest son, John William Du Bois de Lassosay, served as an officer on board the ship *Mercato* died at sea, off the coast of Java, about the year 1833. The representation of the family therefore descended only brother, Otho Peter Charles Du Bois de Lassosay.

"There are no doubt a great many people, beside those of his own family, who still remember the late Mr de Lassosay. Left an orphan at five years of age, most of his early years were spent in the house of his stepfather Reverend Daniel Gogerly, whom his mother, the widowed Mrs. de Lassosay, had married for her second hu Here he grew up to manhood, but whatever were the opportunities thrown in his way, it is clear he made little them, for we find him struggling to get on in the world. Of free and easy disposition, sociable and unostentat he made friends wherever he went; but he was placed in awkward straits for a living. At one time he was school and postholder of Tangalla, offices from which he could hardly have derived an income suitable to his station i In 1864 he secured the appointment of Registrar of Lands of Tangalla on a salary of £100 a year, but he lived se more than a twelvemonth to enjoy his promotion, because his health, which had been much undermined by a freedom as well as of hardship, had been giving way for some time, and he died in the year 1866. With him end male line of the de Lassosay family here in Ceylon; but he had married in 1859, at Hambantota, Georgiana Ad Booy, daughter of Mr. Frederick William Booy of the Kachcheri, and had a daughter, Anne Maria Adelaide D de Lassosay, who is now living, and is married, and has a family.

"In a country like France, with its revolutions, its rival dynasties, and its old and its new noblesse, it seems that it would be a difficult matter to decide as to the actual rank and title which should be given to a remote represen of an old titled family; but it would be interesting to know what status this young lady, the last of the de Lass ought to occupy in the land of her forefathers. Her father's lineage, as the direct male heir of the Marquis (Guillaume Du Bois de Lassosay, is one of the clearest records that could be produced; and if we are to settle this qu from analogy by the rules observed in other countries for the descent of titles, the late Registrar of Lands of Ta should have borne the dignity of Marquis Du Bois de Lassosay. Instead of doing so, however, he lived and in comparative obscurity. Fully aware of his high lineage, and with a certain notion of honours aw him, he appears to have frequently made application to Europe for information; but in all instances he was baffled or disappointed. This may have been due to his not having communicated with the proper parties; b it is surprising that with such a clear case as his he should not have been more successful.

"Meantime, the family of the Marquis continued to flourish for some time in France and in Guadaloupe. second son, Etienne Guillaume left a son, Jean Pancour Du Bois de Lassosay, who was engaged in tr Pointe à Pitre. The third son, Francis Sigismund, was Conte d'Estrelan, Chevalier de St. Louis and of the Leg Honour, who, dying in 1846, left three daughters. By one of those curious coincidences which frequently oc the history of families, the year 1866 saw the extinction of the male line of the de Lassosay family both in Ceylo in France. Otho Peter Charles died in that year at Tangalla in Ceylon, while on the 13th May of the year died in France Jean Pancour, his father's cousin. One of the daughters of Etienne Guillaume, the second; the Marquis, had married Jean François Paul Demeuille, and her issue, it is stated, obtained permission, upc extinction of the male heirs, to adopt the name of de Lassosay in addition to their own patronymic Paul." (Anthonisz, in *Ceylon Literary Register*, vol. IV., p. 93.)

Arms.—Party per fess, azure and gules, in chief a lion or. *Supporters.*—Two satyrs.

In 1801 the Comte was a member of the Land Raad at Kalutara, and figured in a curious episode, which d do him much credit.

Jean Guillaume, who was born in 1791, was appointed Sitting Magistrate of Mullaitivu—the first Sitting I trate of that place—in June, 1813, but "he showed himself in no hurry to take up his duties, and remained ther a few months (see "Vanni Manu" pp. 37, 239), proceeding to Kayts in a similar capacity, and finally to Put on December 1, 1812