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Vol. XXIV.]

APRIL, 1935.

[No 4.

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



*"Eendracht maakt Macht"*

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. Dutch Surnames ... ..	125
2. The Dutch East India Company ... ..	127
3. The Dutch in Ceylon ... ..	129
4. Genealogy of the Family of Adriaan Jansz ... ..	133
5. Genealogy of the Family of Meier of Ceylon ... ..	141
6. Old Colombo ... ..	147
7. Jaffna Burial Ground ... ..	150
8. Reviews ... ..	155
9. Correspondence ... ..	157
10. Editorial Notes ... ..	159

*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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MR. E. H. VAN DER WALL.

(Our new President.)

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# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXIV.]

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## DUTCH SURNAMEN.

BY THE LATE MR. F. H. DE VOS.

In former times a single name was considered sufficient for a man. Afterwards another name was added, generally a patronymic, which became in time hereditary, and served to distinguish one family from another.

Dutch Surnames may be divided into the following groups:—

1. Patronymics,
2. Surnames of geographical etc. origin.
3. Surnames of other origin.

1. The patronymic form of surname is very common with the Dutch. If there were living in a town two persons of the name of Hendrik of whom one was the son of Willem, and the other of Frederik, the obvious mode of distinguishing the two was by calling the one Hendrik Willems-zoon and the other Hendrik Frederiks-zoon, or shortly, Henderik Willemsz and Hendrik Frederiksz, i.e., Hendrik Willem's-son and Hendrik Frederik's-son. Sometimes, even after a family had acquired a fixed surname, a patronymic form is subsequently adopted, causing the original surname to disappear and creating great difficulties in genealogical investigation. Surnames ending in *ing* are also patronymics: thus Hugo the son of Bartel was called Hugo Barteling. This *ing* sometimes assumes the forms *ink*, *inch*. In Friesland it takes the form of *inga*, e.g., Andringa. Other patronymics peculiar to Friesland end in *a*, *ma*, *na*, *sma*, *sema*, *sna*, etc., e.g., Roosma, Edema, Flanderka, Botha. This *a* is the termination of the old Frisian genitive, e.g., *tunge* (tongue) *tunga* (of the tongue). The suffix *ma* has the meaning of descendant, and *na* seems to be a variant of it. The *s* in *sma* and *sna* is merely a genitive prefix.

The word *van* before a *surname* or Christian name is not common, e.g., van Schuler, van Alewyn.

Sometimes the Dutch (especially where the founder of the family was a *Predikant*) latinized their Christian names, the genitive form of which was used by their descendants as a patronymic (e.g. Conradi). Sometimes surnames were latinized, e.g., Muller into Mylius, Baelde into Baldaeus, Faber into Fabricus.



2. Some surnames have reference to nationality, e.g., de Joodt, Schweitzer, Polack, de Moor, Moorman, de Vries, etc. But many Dutch surnames are derived from names of places as van Houten, van Cuylenberg, van Dort etc. The name of Governor van Goens is a corruption of van Godens—Godens being a little town in East Friesland. Sometimes the *van* is latinized into *a*, *ab*., e.g., à Brackel (cf Thomas à Becket).

Rivers, streams, mountains etc. and other natural and artificial objects form the origin of surnames, e.g., van Beek, van den Berg, Altendorp, etc., van der Camp, van der Spar.

3. Under this head there is a great variety.

(a) Names of occupations, handicrafts etc. supply a large number, e.g. de Boer, de Kuiper, Visser, Brouwer, Kramer, Koopman, Snyder, Schryver, Weinman, Koning, Prins, Keizer.

(b) Some surnames are derived from physical peculiarities such as size, appearance, colour, etc., and mental characteristics, e.g., de Rooy, de Witt, de Jong, Mooyaart, de Bruin, Loos.

(c & d) The names of houses, inns, etc., gives rise to some surnames, e.g. Jan de Wolff was Jan of the inn "The Wolf." Sign boards are a fruitful source of such names as Jan de Vos, Gerrit Mol, Hendrik de Haan: although perhaps the characteristics of the animals after which persons were named were originally adverted to in some cases.

(e) Surnames of botanical origin.  
van der Linden, Hulst, Palm, Haselaar, van Eyk.

(f) Names derived from metals, stones, etc.  
e.g. Yzer, Koperdraad.

(g) Names derived from days, seasons, etc.  
e.g. Herft, de Mey, Mesdagh.

(h) Names derived from parts of the body.  
e.g. Buyck, Lever, Vuyst, Duym, Voet, Nagel.

(i) Names derived from beverages, food, clothing, etc.  
e.g. Pannekoek, Honig, Broek, Trip, de Hoedt.

(j) Names derived from coins.  
e.g. Schimmelpenning, de Stuirer, etc.

(k) Names derived from relationships etc.  
e.g. Jongkind, Nepven, de Voogd, de Vriend.

(l) Names derived from gods, saints, etc.  
e.g. Pollex, Bachus, Luther, Dooper, de Paap.

(m) Names from abstract nouns etc.  
e.g. Kunst, van Twist.

(n) Peculiar surnames.  
e.g. Bodemzick, Goetkindt.

## THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

BY THE LATE MR. F. H. DE VOS.

### I.

The first voyage of the Dutch to the East Indies was in the ship "Hollandia," 2 April 1595—13 June 1597. The *Journal* or log-book kept by Frank van der Goes, *adelborst*, is still extant.

Foreign competition compelled the various Dutch Companies trading with the East Indies to be incorporated under the title of *De Vereenigde Oost-Indisch Compagnie*. The monogram OVC is composed of the initial letters of this title. It received its charter 20 March 1602 from the States-General, by which the monopoly of the trade in the East was conceded to it.

The Company was governed by a Board of Seventeen Directors, commonly called "The Seventeen," commissioned for the purpose by the Chambers. These Chambers received their names from the meeting-places appointed in 1602, and consisted of the Chambers of (1) Amsterdam, (2) Zeeland, (3) Delft, (4) Rotterdam, (5) Hoorn, and (6) Enkhuysen. The Chamber Zeeland met in Middelburg. The Seventeen appointed, in the name of the States-General, the Governor-General and Councillors of India. All the Company's Servants had to swear allegiance to the States-General and the Company.

In 1748 and 1766 the Hereditary Stadhouder Prince William IV and his Serene Highness Prince William V, respectively assumed the title of the Chief Governor-General of the entire East Indies. As such he presided at the Meeting of the Seventeen. The Company was always referred to as the Honourable Company. It celebrated its first Anniversary on the 20th March 1702, when a medal was struck to commemorate the event.

The Governor-General at Batavia lived in great state. He had his Master of the Horse and Steward who held the rank of *Onderkoopman*. His office carried the title Captain with it.

As it was a trading Company the ranks which the civil officers held in it were designated by such mercantile terms as *opperkoopman* (chief merchant), *koopman* (merchant), *onderkoopman* (under-merchant), *boekhouder* (book-keeper), *assistent* (clerk), *pennist* etc. The "acts" of appointment of the various officers who came out to the Indies shew that most of them arrived here with the lowest rank,

such as *soldaat*, *soldaat by the pen*, *matroos*, etc., in accordance with a rule of the Company that its officers should begin at the bottom of the ladder. It often happened that sons of high officials came out as soldiers and sailors, and thus their ranks were no index in all cases of the social status. These ranks should be distinguished from the offices held by them. Thus, an *opperkoopman* by rank was a *Commandeur* of, say, Galle or Jaffna by office, offices being conferred according to rank.

Many foreign Europeans entered the service of the Honourable Company, and on taking the oath of allegiance to the Company became Dutchmen. Besides the Company's Servants there were under the rule of the Company Europeans who were not of the Company's Officers. These went under the general name of *Vrylieden* (freemen) or *burgers* (citizens), some of the latter being also *vryburgers* (free citizens). Some also bore the rank of *Vrykooplieden* (free merchants). The *burgers* had to perform military service in the *burgery* (train-bands) under its officers who were also *burgers*. When the Island passed into the hands of the British the Dutch East India Company ceased to exist, and the Company's Servants also became *burgers*, so that the ancestors of many of the Ceylon Dutch descendants of the present day were not *burgers* in Dutch times.

The Governor-General's body-guard consisted of twelve halberdiers. He had, besides, two trumpeters and a coachman. When His Excellency rode out, one of the two trumpeters and four halberdiers preceded him, two halberdiers and a guard of fifty to sixty horse soldiers under an Ensign and Sergeant bringing up the rear.

The Governor-General's wife was accompanied by two mounted halberdiers and twelve men under a corporal.

According to a writer in 1784:—"If anyone, whoever he may be, except a Councillor of India, is in a carriage, and happens to meet the Governor-General, be he man or woman, he must get out at once and make a deep obeisance which the Governor acknowledges with a nod. This form of shewing respect is highly inconvenient, especially to the ladies, who have to stand in the burning hot sun and endure the dust raised by the passing *cortege*".

Every evening at 6 o'clock the Governor-General received visitors who had obtained the right of *entree* two days previously. When all the visitors are assembled in the *stoep* the Governor says, *Vrienden, trekt je rokken uit* (Friends, take off your coats). Each visitor takes his seat according to his rank. Glasses of beer are served out and pipes of tobacco lit. On the words, *de Vrouwen haar gezondheid* (the health of the ladies), all rise, and the *Mevrouw Generaals Haare gezondheid* is first drunk. Then they drink each other's health, and at the stroke of nine put on their coats, swords, etc., and drink the Governor, who replies, *Dank je voor mijn gezondheid*.

## THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.\*

### GLIMPSSES OF THEIR LIFE AND TIMES.

(Continued from page 92)

Thus was formed in process of time the Dutch community of Ceylon. It must not be supposed, however, that all those who came out in the service of the Netherlands East India Company were natives of the little Dutch Republic. A very large proportion of the Servants of the Company, and many others who settled here, were drawn from the States of Germany, from Denmark, Sweden, France, and even from the British Isles. They came out as subjects of the United Provinces, speaking the Dutch language, and were here all classed together under the one designation—Hollanders or the *Hollandsche Natie*, which was corrupted by the Sinhalese into *Lansi*, a term which has survived to our day as the native name for the Burgers of Ceylon. Of the free town-population other than Hollanders, to which I must perforce chiefly confine myself, there were yet two communities occupying a lower status in the social scale. These were known as the *Tupasses* and the *Libertines*. The former were a coloured race of Portuguese descent with a large excess of native blood in their veins, whom the Dutch employed in various menial duties in their offices or *kantoor*s, or who earned a precarious livelihood for themselves by the practice of simple arts and handicrafts. Many of them were skilled players upon various musical instruments, often of their own contrivance, and they thus supplied the Dutch gentlefolk with the music for their dances and other entertainments. The word *Tupas* or *Tupahe* is also one that has survived to our own day. Its use as applied to a particular class is, I believe, well known. The *Libertines* were the emancipated slaves of the Dutch. They were an ever-increasing class because large numbers of slaves from time to time received their freedom on the death or the departure of their masters. Although kept distinct as a community for some time, they gradually merged into the *Tupasses*, and the name at length fell into disuse.

A brief description of the Dutch establishments is, I think, necessary. The head of the Government, who was styled Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, received his appointment from Batavia, the head-quarters of the Government of India. The selection for the post was usually made from among the members of the Council of India, and the appointment was subject to the approval of the Directors of the East India Company at home. Some of these Governors were

\* Reprint of a Lecture delivered by the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in 1905, in aid of the Building Fund of the Colombo Pettah Library.

wise and good men, of whose acts and conduct copious records have been preserved. A few of them were distinguished for high statesmanship and great administrative ability. Joan Maatsuyker, who afterwards became Governor-General of the Indies, Rycklof van Goens, and Cornelis Johannes Simons, of an earlier period, Isaac Augustin Rumpf, Gustaff Willem Baron van Imhoff, and Iman Willem Falck, of a later period, were among the ablest of them; while the last-named had also the reputation of being a polished scholar. In contrast to these stands out prominently the memory of another Governor, Petrus Vuyst, the mention of whose name was alone sufficient for a long time to strike terror into the hearts of the people here. His history may be mentioned to show, how, in an age of slow communication and immature laws, it was possible for an individual with a perverse and ambitious nature, to so far abuse his authority, as to perpetrate the grossest crimes and cruelties. Vuyst was born in Batavia, the son of an officer in the Company's service there. After being educated in Holland, and marrying a young lady of fortune, he returned to the East, where he rose rapidly in the Company's service, chiefly, it is said, through the influence of his wife's relations. He was scarcely 30 years old when he was appointed Governor and Director of this Island. The accounts we have of him present him to us in the character, no less of a silly and fanatical, than of a wicked and infamous person. His first act on landing at Galle, says a biographer, was to clap on a plaster over one of his eyes, in order to show the people of Ceylon that he did not want two eyes to rule a land of such small dimensions. He is also said to have vauntingly proclaimed that his administration of the Island would be marked by a vigilance and firmness which no predecessor ever exercised before. In the words which he is said to have often repeated—

*Met Salman's wysheid  
En Vuyst's dapperheid—*

he meant to rule "with the wisdom of a Solomon and the boldness of a Vuyst".

He had not been long in the Government before he sought opportunities to quarrel with his subordinates. Some of the highest officials soon incurred his displeasure. Commandeur Schagen, of Galle, the highest of the Company's servants after himself, was removed from office on charges of mal-administration. The military were attacked; and, when they attempted to defend themselves against a systematic course of persecution devised by him, this was made the occasion for charges of treason against them. Then followed inquisitorial councils and a regular system of espionage; and witnesses were compelled to give evidence under most painful torture. Among other

diabolical inventions was that of having the victims' nails drawn off and hot sealing-wax poured on the bleeding flesh. He went on from bad to worse, until a universal terror spread over the land. He dismissed his regular councillors, and constituted himself judge, prosecutor, and executioner, all in one. Nineteen innocent men were brought to their death by the most inhuman modes of torture that could be imagined. Some were hanged on the branches of a tree in the esplanade, some on gallows, some had their arms and legs broken and were then decapitated; but to three of them, Frederick Andriesz, Jan de Cauw, and Barent Schuurman, was reserved the most barbarous of all these modes of slaughter. After their bones had been broken, their flesh torn, and their heads struck off with an axe, the trunks were dragged out on hurdles and their heads fixed on spikes. The news of these atrocities at length reached Batavia, and the authorities there lost no time in sending out a new Governor, who had orders to arrest the tyrant and send him in chains to Batavia. He was there tried by a special tribunal, and was condemned to suffer death by decapitation. His body was afterwards divided into four quarters, burnt, and the ashes thrown into the sea. † This, probably, is the darkest shadow in the whole picture that may be drawn of the Dutch times in Ceylon. I have given it as a contrast to the many high lights that present themselves on various sides. Happily no other Governor was as bad as this, and most of them were conscientious, God-fearing men, who sought to do their duty by the light vouchsafed to them.

The Governor was assisted by a Political Council, composed usually of ten of the highest servants of the Company. Next in rank to the Governor came the Commandeurs of Jaffna and Galle, who, as Provincial Governors, were aided in their administration by political councils of their own, subordinate to the Political Council of Ceylon. These Commandeurs had seats in the Political Council of Ceylon, and, whenever present in Colombo, took precedence of all the other members. The servants of the Company were divided into four classes, according to their functions, viz., Political, Naval, Military, and Artisan.

† Upon a stone slab let into the wall of a building in Baillie Street may still be seen the following inscription:—

*Door Gewalt gevelt  
Door't Regt herstelt*

(Destroyed by Might, restored by Right),

which, tradition says, was intended to commemorate the restoration of a building which Vuyst caused to be destroyed to revenge himself on its owners.

The Political servants, who corresponded in some way to the Civil Service of our day, consisted of various grades or ranks, each of which bore a complimentary commercial designation. The highest grade was that of *opperkoopman* or upper merchant, the next *koopman* or merchant, then *onderkoopman* or under merchant, then *boekhouder* or bookkeeper, and then *adistent* or assistant; while the writers or cadets were styled *aankwekelingen by de pen*. This initial appointment was also often designated *soldaat by de pen*, and sometimes *soldaat* only. The salaries ranged from 9 or 10 guilders, in the lowest grade, to 120 guilders, the stipend of an *opperkoopman*. The Company's servants were distributed among the various stations in the Island, and attached to various departments. Of the *opperkooplieden* † or upper merchants, there were but four in the whole service. These were the *Hoofd Administrateur*, who was the chief revenue officer of the Government, and the Dessaves of Colombo, Jaffna, and Matara. The term *dessave*, it may be mentioned, was a Sinhalese title which the Dutch adopted as a convenient one to apply to certain administrative agents of their own nationality. The number in each of the other grades, from *koopman* downward, increased in inverse proportion to their importance and dignity. The principal offices for the transaction of civil business were the Political Secretariat, where the *Secretaris van Politie*, an officer of the rank of *koopman* presided over a staff composed of several *onderkooplieden* and a large number of *boekhouders* and *adistents*, and where was carried on most of the writing and the principal epistolary work of the Government; a *Negotie Kantoer* or Trade Office, devoted to all matters relating to the trade of the Company; a *Zoldy Kantoer* or Pay Office, which concerned itself with all matters relating to disbursements; and other departments adapted to the various needs of the administration, each furnished with its full equipment of *onderkooplieden*, *boekhouders*, *adistents*, and others, the higher officers supervising and ordering the business while the lower officers did duty as sworn clerks or copyists. The provincial stations, Jaffna and Galle, which were called the *Commandements* of Jaffna and Galle, were, as already stated, each under a *Commandeur*, who, subject to the Governor of the Island, exercised both civil and military authority within his jurisdiction. The minor stations, except Matara, where the Dessave of the Galle Commandements was the local chief, were placed under an *opperhoofd* or president, who was usually of the rank of an *onderkoopman*. The establishments in all the outstations, though of course relatively of less importance than those at Colombo, corresponded in almost all particulars to those at the chief seat of Government.

(To be continued)

† Plural of *opperkoopman*.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ADRIAAN JANSZ.

### I.

Adriaan Jansz in the Dutch East India Company's service, at Galle, m. Elizabeth de Seilwe of Galle, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, on the 16th of February 1794. He had by her:—

- 1 Gerard Wilhelm, b. 16 Dec. 1794, d. 5 Oct. 1873, m. Johanna Maria Reyhard at the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, on 26 May 1826.
- 2 Hendrik Constantyn, b. 28 Nov. 1802.
- 3 Peter, b. 1806.
- 4 Adriaan, b. 26 Feb. 1808, d. 28 Sep. 1873.

### II.

Hendrik Constantyn Jansz, (see I, 2 above) m. Anna Johanna Fernando, on the 16th Oct. 1826, at St. Paul's Church, Colombo. He had by her:—

John William, b. 11 Aug. 1827.

### III.

John William Jansz (see II above) m. Wilhelmina Rodrigue on 23rd February 1854, at Holy Trinity Church, Colombo. He had by her:—

- 1 Walter Richard, b. 19 Dec. 1854, d. 28 Oct. 1928.
- 2 Cyril Charles Arnold, b. 12 Sept. 1856.
- 3 Laura Edith, b. 24 Feb. 1858, m. Edgar Donald Jansz.
- 4 Evelyn Letitia, b. 27 Aug. 1861, d. 21 Apl. 1885.
- 5 Basil Alexander, b. 19 Feb. 1864.
- 6 Selina Adeline, b. 23 Sep. 1865.
- 7 Alfred William, b. 8 Jan. 1868, d. 23 Sep. 1934, m. Maryann Charlotte Gertrude Anderson, on 27th Nov. 1895, at St. Stephen's Church, Negombo.
- 8 Albert Edward, b. 6 June 1870, d. 25 July 1871.

### IV.

Walter Richard Jansz (see III, 1 above) m. Eleanor Jansz, on 12 Feb. 1885, at Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo. He had by her:—

- 1 Walter Edward Arnold, b. 21 Oct. 1885.
- 2 Eleanor Hope, b. 6 Mar. 1887.
- 3 James Fredrick William Osmund, b. 24 July 1888, m. Caroline Young, on 16 Feb. 1916.

- 4 Herbert Eric, c. c. s., b. 13 Nov. 1890, m. Mrs. Beatrice Jansz, (nee Vanlangenberg) on 4 Oct. 1928
- 5 Helen Gertrude, b. 9 Sep. 1892, m. Chas Henry Lambert Powell Davidson, on 29 Dec. 1924.
- 6 Harold Percy, b. 12 Nov. 1894.
- 7 Reginald Stanley Donald, b. 7 Sept. 1899, m. Kathleen Collette, on 15 Dec. 1934.

## V.

Walter Edward Arnold Jansz, (see IV, 1 above), m. May Eleanor Loos, on 19 Sept. 1918. He had by her:—

Eleanor Mary Amelia, b. 10 July 1919.

## VI.

Cyril Charles Arnold Jansz, M. B. E., J. P., (see III, 2 above), m. Amelia Jansz, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Moratuwa, on 12 July 1883. He had by her:—

- 1 Cyril Reginald Hubert, b. 10 July 1884, d. 20 May 1896.
- 2 Evelyn Amelia, b. 9 Dec. 1885, m. Dr. Bruno Weigel, at Leipzig, Germany, on 9th August 1924.
- 3 Beatrice Helen, b. 9 Aug. 1887, m. Hilary Donald Jansz, on 29 Nov. 1916, at Bangalore, India.
- 4 Harold Percival, b. 12 Mar. 1889, d. 13 Mar. 1889.
- 5 Ernest Lorenz Henly, b. 24 Feb. 1891, d. 4 Aug. 1924.
- 6 Clarice Mildred, b. 16 Mar. 1893,
- 7 Maurice Donald, b. 24 Apl. 1894, d. on active service in the Great War, on 5 Feb. 1918.
- 8 Aline Louise, b. 29 Aug. 1895, d. 14 May 1896.
- 9 Amy Marguerite, b. 20 July 1897.
- 10 Cyril Allen, b. 2 May 1899.
- 11 Clarence Wilfred, b. 14 Aug. 1900, d. 2 Dec. 1900.
- 12 Douglas Edward Grenier, b. 27 July 1902.
- 13 Dorothy Kathleen, b. 17 May 1907.

## VII.

Ernest Lorenz Henly Jansz, B. A., (Oxon), (see VI, 5 above), m. Beatrice Vanlangenberg, on 12 July 1922, at St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya. He had by her:—

Clifford Cyril Arthur, b. 13 Jan. 1924.

## VIII.

Cyril Allen Jansz, (see VI, 10 above), m. Barbara Phyllis Jansz, on 31 Dec. 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Pussellawa. He had by her:—

Rosemary Amelia, b. 7 Dec. 1932.

## IX.

Douglas Edward Grenier Jansz, (see VI, 12 above), m. Dulcie Ohlmus, on 8 Mar. 1926, at St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo. He had by her:—

- 1 Peter Evan Douglas, b. 3 Aug. 1929.
- 2 David Christopherson, b. 4 Oct. 1930.

## X.

Basil Alexander Jansz, (see III, 5 above), m. Sophia Agnes Toussaint, on 24 Feb. 1897, at Christ Church Cathedral. He had by her:—

Basil Edward Toussaint, M. A., (Cantab), b. 28 Jan, 1898, Clerk in Holy Orders, at Oxford House, Bethnal Green, London.

## XI.

Peter Jansz, (see I, 3 above), m. M. Henritetta Cocq, on 10 April 1837, at Colombo. He had by her:—

- 1 Sophia Charlotte, b. 4 Jan. 1838.
- 2 Henry Charles, b. 5 Sep. 1839.

## XII.

Adriaan Jansz, (see I, 4 above), m. on 3 Dec. 1828, at the Wesleyan Church, Dam Street, Colombo, Susan Johnston, who died on 16 May 1897. He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick William Edward, b. 1 Oct 1829, d. 28 Feby. 1899.
- 2 Henry Godert, b. 6 July 1834, d. 3 May 1895.
- 3 Harriet Elizabeth, b. 3 Feb. 1837, d. 20 June, 1920, m. Cornelius Reyhardt, on 20 Oct. 1864.
- 4 Maria, b. 28 Oct. 1839, d. 16 May 1907, m. John Alexander Kale, on 7 Dec. 1859.
- 5 George Edward, b. 2 May 1842, d. 13 Oct. 1902.
- 6 Jane, b. 18 Jan. 1845, d. 15 Sep. 1909.
- 7 Joseph Edward, b. 1 Mar. 1848, d. 6 July 1923.
- 8 Louisa Anne, b. 22 Oct. 1851, d. 24 Oct. 1900.

## XIII.

Fredrick William Edward Jansz, (see XII, 1 above), m. 25 Apl. 1855, at All Saint's Church, Galle, Petronella Thomasia Jansz. He had by her:—

- 1 William Dionysius, b. 27 Oct. 1857.
- 2 Margaret Louisa, b. 14 Oct. 1858, d. 31 Mar. 1918, m. William Thomas Wambeek, 25 Oct. 1882, d. 21 Apl. 1921.
- 3 Samuel Edwin, b. 25 Oct, 1859, d. 26 Apl. 1934.
- 4 Charles Alexander, b. 16 Mar. 1863, d. 8 Nov. 1927.



- 5 Matilda Catherine, b. 23 June 1865.
- 6 Laura Agnes, b. 1 June 1866, d. 11 Dec. 1887.
- 7 Hannah Abigail, b. 5 May 1868, m. John George Bogaars, 20 June 1894, d. 20 June 1914.

## XIV.

Samuel Edwin Jansz, (see XIII, 3 above), m. 30 Dec. 1895, at St. Paul's Church, Colombo, Edith Anthoniz. He had by her :—

- 1 Edith Merle, b. 13 Dec. 1896, m. George Edward Bartholomeusz, 26 Dec. 1914.
- 2 Henry Samuel, b. 20 Mar. 1898.
- 3 Herbert Victor, b. 16 July 1901.
- 4 Lilian Violet, b. 31 Mar. 1903.

## XV.

Charles Alexander Jansz, (see XIII, 4 above), m. (1) Euphemia Loftus Smith, at the Wesleyan Church, Galle, 3 Feb. 1897, who d. at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., 6 July 1910. (2) Mary Anatha Collette, 19 Dec. 1921, at the Wesleyan Church, Kalutara.

By the first marriage he had :—

- 1 Amelia Ruth, b. 25 Sep. 1904, at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
- 2 Clarence William Alexander, b. 20 Nov. 1905, at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
- 3 Hilary Thomasia, b. 4 Dec. 1907, at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
- 4 Ronald Charles, b. 25 Mar. 1909.

## XVI.

Henry Godert Jansz, (see XII, 2 above), m. at the Wesleyan Church, Galle, 12 Oct. 1864, Eliza Jansz. He had by her :—

- 1 Augusta Rosamund, b. 15 Aug. 1865, d. 5 Sep. 1896.
- 2 Eugene Francis, b. 31 Oct. 1866, d. 16 Oct. 1927.
- 3 Jonathan Richard, b. 11 May 1868, d. 10 May 1897.
- 4 Gertrude, b. 11 Nov. 1869, d. 10 June 1887.
- 5 Bernatha Constance, b. 13 Dec. 1870, d. 12 June 1916, m. Griffith Kellar Gauder, at St. Paul's, Colombo, 3 Sep. 1896 who d. 7 Jan. 1915.
- 6 Donald Justin, b. 16 Apl. 1873.
- 7 Lilian Margaret, b. 13 July 1874, d. 24 July 1893.
- 8 Camilla Evelyn, b. 5 Dec. 1876.
- 9 Gerald Owen, b. 29 July 1879, d. 22 Dec. 1911.

## XVII.

Donald Justin Jansz, (see XVI, 6 above), m. at St. Paul's, Colombo, 27 Sept. 1911, Christina Jansz. He had by her :—

- 1 George Edward, b. 4 July 1912.
- 2 John Eugene, b. 5 Sept. 1914.
- 3 Noeline Gladys, b. 3 Nov. 1915.

## XVIII.

George Edward Jansz, (see XII, 5 above), m. at the Dutch Presbyterian Church, Galle, 20 Feb. 1873, Eliza Fredrica Balkhuysen, who died 16 Apl. 1902. He had by her :—

- 1 Gordon Edward William, b. 23 Dec. 1873.
- 2 Arthur Wilfred, b. 11 Aug. 1875.
- 3 Mabel Theodosia, b. 22 July 1877, m. Walter St. George Blacker, 24 Oct. 1918, at the Wesleyan Church, Wellawatte.
- 4 Hector Benjamin, b. 14 Sept. 1878, d. 10 May 1881.
- 5 Elsie Mildred, b. 1 Nov. 1879, d. 15 Sept. 1891.
- 6 Lilian Rhoda, b. 6 Nov. 1881, d. 20 Dec. 1900.
- 7 George Egbert, b. 13 Mar. 1883.
- 8 Bertram Reginald, b. 4 Aug. 1884, d. 30 Jan. 1926.
- 9 Donald Dunbar, b. 19 Oct. 1885.
- 10 Oswald Bennett, b. 19 Apl. 1887.
- 11 Esther Grace, b. 21 July 1888, m. Alton Edward Francke, 26 Dec. 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya.
- 12 Herbert Eustace, b. 30 Sept. 1889, d. at Weltevreden, Batavia, 21 Apl. 1918.
- 13 Mildred Violet, b. 19 Feb. 1891.
- 14 Charlotte Amelia, b. 31 Mar. 1892.
- 15 Ruth Eliza, b. 26 July 1893, m. Arthur Leigh Mack, 28 Dec. 1925, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya.
- 16 Edwin Theodore, b. 21 Feb. 1898.

## XIX.

Gordon Edward William Jansz, I.S.O., J.P., (see XVIII, 1 above) m. Charlotte Elizabeth Cecilia de Lile, 22 Apl. 1903, at the Holy Trinity Church, San Sebastian, Colombo. He had by her :—

- 1 Gordon Earle William, b. 23 Apl. 1904.
- 2 Noel Edward Dunbar, b. 2 Sept. 1910.

## XX.

Gordon Earle William Jansz, (see XIX, 1 above), m. Ethel May de Saram, 6 Sept. 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya. He had by her :—

- Ione Elizabeth, b. 27 Feb. 1933.



## XXI.

Arthur Wilfred Jansz, (see XVIII, 2 above), m. Charlotte Elizabeth de Zilwa at St. John the Baptist's Church, Balapitiya, 10 June 1903. He had by her:—

1. Edna Irene, b. 30 Apl. 1904, m. Julian Earle Rienzie Peiris at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 25 June 1932.
2. Bertram Clifford, b. 8 May 1905, m. Marjorie Clifford Foenander at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17 June 1933.
3. Blanche Myrtle, b. 21 Apl. 1906, d. 19 May 1911.
4. Arthur William Sykes, b. 3 Apl. 1908, d. 31 July 1930.
5. Pearl Millicent, b. 10 May 1911.

## XXII.

George Egbert Jansz, (see XVIII, 7 above), m. Amy Choon at Wesleyan Church, Ipoh, Perak, 11 Dec. 1910. He had by her:—

1. William, b. at Ipoh, Perak, 21 Sept. 1911.
2. Jane, b. at Teluk, Perak, 8 Jan. 1914.
3. John, b. at Teluk, Perak, 29 Jan. 1915.
4. Mary, b. at Sungei Patani, Kedah, 25 Oct. 1916.
5. Inid, b. at Sungei Patani, Kedah, 5 Dec. 1919.
6. Peter, b. at Sungei Patani, Kedah, 12 Feb. 1922.
7. Janet, b. at Sungei Patani, Kedah 12 Oct. 1926.
8. Lily, b. at Sungei Patani, Kedah, 21 Oct. 1929.

## XXIII.

Bertram Reginald Jansz, (see XVIII, 8 above), m. Roslind Barbut at the Wesleyan Church, Badulla, 23 Dec. 1915. He had by her:—

1. Mervyn Cecil, b. 4 Sept. 1916.
2. Edna Dorothy, b. 24 Nov. 1917.
3. Denzil Bertram, b. 24 Apl. 1922.
4. Doreen Vivienne, b. 10 May 1923, d. 23 Nov. 1924.
5. Lloyd Neville, b. 13 May 1925.

## XXIV.

Donald Dunbar Jansz, (see XVIII, 9 above), m. Irene Marguerite Woutersz, at the Scot's Kirk, Kandy, 29 Dec. 1919. He had by her:—

1. Lucien Dunbar Reynolds Woutersz, b. 16 Oct. 1920.
2. Montague Vernon Wyvil Woutersz, b. 7 Oct. 1922.
3. Barbara Marguerite Woutersz, b. 19 Mar. 1924.
4. Lorenz Elmore Donald Woutersz, b. 18 Mar. 1928.
5. Clifford Ivor Hans Woutersz, b. 11 Sept. 1930.

## XXV.

Oswald Bennet Jansz, (see XVIII, 10 above), m. Jessie Rita Beryl Poulier, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 18 Dec. 1913. He had by her:—

1. Sydney Emerson Poulier, b. 8 Dec. 1914.
2. Neil Oswald Poulier, b. 1 Sept. 1916.
3. Vyvil Everard Poulier, b. 14 Jan. 1919.
4. Yvonne Estella Rita, b. 3 Dec. 1925.
5. Maureen Joyce Irma, b. 22 Nov. 1930.

## XXVI.

Herbert Eustace Jansz, (see XVIII, 12 above), m. Hilda Mabel Thomas, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 5 Apl. 1915. He had by her:—

Beryl Esther Verna, b. 10 Jan. 1916.

## XXVII.

Edwin Theodore Jansz, (see XVIII, 16 above), m. Maisie Clive de Zilwa, at St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 21 Apl. 1930. He had by her:—

1. Christopher Theodore, b. 27 Jan. 1931.
2. Yvonne Maisie, b. 8 Oct. 1933.

## XXVIII.

Joseph Edward Jansz, (see XII, 7 above), m. Camilla Charlotte Grenier, at St. Andrew's Church, Batticaloa, on 25 Oct. 1876. He had by her:—

1. Arthur Harris, b. 30 June 1877.
2. Reginald Beltran, b. 2 Nov. 1878.
3. Eleanor Constance, b. 1 July 1880.
4. Ethel May, b. 13 May 1882.
5. Hugh Grenier, b. 22 Dec. 1883.
6. Lilian Maude, b. 25 Oct. 1885.
7. Nora Marguerite, b. 7 Jan. 1888, m. Richard Oliver Ashley Smith at Wesleyan Chapel, Vepery, Madras, 6 Jun. 1921.
8. Joseph Noel, b. 6 Nov. 1890.
9. Charlotte Camilla, b. 6 Nov. 1890, m. Henry Daniel Solomons, 30 Mar. 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Colombo.
10. Herbert Edward, b. 20 Dec. 1892.
11. Eric William, b. 28 Mar. 1895.
12. Percy Grenier, b. 8 Oct. 1896, d. 12 Jan. 1897.
13. Elsie Grenier, b. 6 Nov. 1898, d. 14 Apl. 1920.

## XXIX.

Arthur Harris Jansz, (see XXVIII, 1 above), m. Ethel Mary Redlich at St. Michael & All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21 Aug. 1905. He had by her :—

- 1 Myrtle Aline, b. 18 Aug. 1906.
- 2 Lorna Blanche Camille, b. 2 May 1908.
- 3 Ronald Alwyn Harris Michael, b. 29 Sep. 1913.

## XXX.

Reginald Beltran Jansz, C.C.S., (see XXVIII, 2 above), m. Muriel Clarice Walbeoff, at the Wesleyan Church, Kalutara, 15 July 1909. He had by her :—

- 1 Reginald Hereward Grenier, b. 27 Sept. 1910.
- 2 Beltran Walbeoff, B.A. London, b. 21 Mar. 1914.
- 3 Geoffrey Edward Jean, b. 11 Aug. 1915.

## XXXI.

Hugh Grenier Jansz, (see XXVIII, 5 above), m. Millicent Daisy Walbeoff at the Wesleyan Church, Kandy, 14 June, 1916. He had by her :—

- 1 Hugh David Walbeoff, b. 17 June 1918.
- 2 Evangeline Gretel Walbeoff, b. 8 July 1922.

## XXXII.

Joseph Noel Jansz, (see XXVIII, 8 above), m. Mrs. Mabel Emily de Silva (widow). He had by her :—

- 1 May Fredrica Grenier, b. 4 Nov. 1918.
- 2 Emil Noel, b. 28 July 1920.
- 3 Herbert Maurice, b. 10 Feb. 1923.
- 4 Aileen Barbara, b. 6 May 1928.
- 5 Norah Grenier, b. 9 July 1930.
- 6 Chereen Miriam, b. 30 June 1932.

## XXXIII.

Eric William Jansz, (see XXVIII, 11 above), m. Uriel Bridget Wambeek at the Maradana Wesleyan Church, 27 Sept. 1917. He had by her :—

- 1 Ray, b. 3 April 1920, d. July 1927.
- 2 Iris Uriel, b. 14 Sept. 1922.
- 3 Humphrey Eric, b. 4 Jan. 1924.
- 4 Aubrey William, b. 8 Nov. 1925.

E. H. V.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MEIER OF CEYLON.

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

Dirk Meier married Isabella Waalman, and had by her :—

- 1 Harmanus, who follows under II.
- 2 Johanna Elizabeth married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th June 1786, Hendrik Nicolaas Van Geyzel, baptised 3rd July 1757, son of Johannes Van Geyzel and Catharina Salomina Prigge. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 127, and Vol. X, page 71).

## II.

Harmanus Meier, baptised at Ponneryn, 24th July 1744, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

- (a) 8th September 1782, Arnoldina Maria Frobos of Matara.
- (b) 18th May 1783, Anna Maria Van Charlet, daughter of Willem Benjamin Van Charlet and Petronella Van Dort.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 1 Arnoldina Reinira, baptised 31st March 1787.
- 2 Jacques Fabricius, who follows under III.
- 3 Christiana Aletta baptised 28th March 1790, died 11th October 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1805, Casper Gerrit Kalenberg, baptised 13th August 1780, son of Jan Kalenberg of Amsterdam and Anna Elizabeth Pinjero.
- 4 Johanna Adriana, baptised 1st May 1791, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th June 1806, Petrus Henricus Van Cuylenburg, baptised 31st August 1777, son of Petrus Henricus Van Cuylenburg and Anna Louisa Pardoen (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 80).
- 5 Maria Helena, baptised 23rd December 1792.
- 6 Hermina Gerardina, born 21st January 1795, married Petrus Van Dort (marriage license issued : 30th October 1820).

## III.

Jacques Fabricius Meier, born 9th November 1788, baptised 23rd December 1788, died 22nd September 1820, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1810, Catharina Claudia Ebert, baptised 3rd November 1791, died 4th March

1867, daughter of Rykloff Johannes Ebert and Suzanna Vander Laan, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 77). He had by her:—

- 1 Gertruida Johanna, born 24th August 1811, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th January 1827, George Henry Ferdinands, born 26th April 1804, baptised 13th May 1804, died 10th September 1876, son of Solomon Johannes Ferdinands and Elizabeth Cornelia Kellens.
- 2 William Harry, born 26th January 1813, died 20th February 1821.
- 3 Daughter, born 5th April 1814, died 9th April 1814.
- 4 Jacques Fabricius, who follows under IV.
- 5 Diederich Cornelis, who follows under V.
- 6 Daughter, born 22nd November 1818, died 25th November 1818.

## IV.

Jacques Fabricius Meier, born 9th September 1815, died 20th May 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1840, Charlotte Emelia Brohier, born 5th August 1816, died 15th December 1905, daughter of Peter Isaac John Brohier and Anna Louisa Isabella Van Ranzow. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I. page 105). He had by her:—

- 1 Catherine Eliza Harriet, born 20th July 1841, died 30th June 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th June 1860, John Edwin Huybertsz, born 23rd October 1837, died 5th July 1876, son of Henry Pieter John Huybertsz and Maria Arnoldina Eliza Kern.
- 2 James Alfred, born 11th September 1845.
- 3 Jane Agnes, born 3rd October 1847, died 22nd March 1903, married Richard Daniel, died 21st November 1918.
- 4 William Francis, born 23rd May 1850, drowned in the Beira Lake, Colombo.
- 5 Eugene Henry, born 28th June 1851, died 10th May 1857.
- 6 George Edwin, born 18th December 1852, died 25th September 1853.
- 7 Frances Sophia, born 13th February 1854.
- 8 John Fabricius, born 5th March 1857.
- 9 Evelina Henrietta, born 29th January 1861.

## V.

Diederich Cornelis Meier, born 25th February 1817, died 15th July 1885, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 24th February 1840, Henrietta Adriana de Vos, born 6th November 1821, died 29th January 1845, daughter of Pieter Lodewyk de Vos and Julia Theodora Kessels.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th October 1846, Merciana Wilhelmina Ebert, born 8th October 1813, died 19th February 1853, daughter of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 79).
- (c) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th January 1858, Sophia Matilda Cramer, born 21st January 1836, died 6th August 1866, widow of John William Breehman, and daughter of Charles Elias Cramer and Frederica Wilhelmina Cornelia Gauder.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 William Harry, who follows under VI.
- 2 Henrietta Amelia, born 29th January 1842, died 26th November 1845.
- 3 Francis Theobald, who follows under VII.
- 4 Eliza Frances, born 3rd January 1845, died 12th December 1898.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 5 William, born 1st November 1847, died 26th August 1848.
- 6 Henry Edmund, born 3rd September 1848, died 2nd January 1869.
- 7 Charlotte Eleanor Grace, born 10th April 1850, died 10th August 1850.
- 8 Lydia Jane, born 19th June 1851, died 13th November 1882.

Of the third marriage, he had

- 9 Frederic William, who follows under VIII.
- 10 Henrietta Amelia, born 13th April 1860, died 17th April 1934.
- 11 Eugenie Alice, born 18th June 1862.
- 12 Sophia Winifred, born 30th September 1864, died 12th July 1934, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 19th April 1897, Edwin Joseph, born 9th September 1862, son of

Arthur Francis Joseph and Eugenie Lucretia Pompeus (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 25).

- 13 Cecil Edwin Cramer, born 27th July 1866, died in Singapore, 15th August 1890.

## VI.

William Harry Meier, Medical Superintendent, Leper Asylum, Hendela, born 20th November 1840, died 28th April 1913, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd September 1881, Helen Eleanor Brechman, born 28th July, 1853, died 15th September 1926, daughter of John William Brechman and Sophia Matilda Cramer. He had by her:—

- 1 Henrietta Sybil, born 17th July 1882.
- 2 Helen Vivienne, born 22nd June 1884, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 27th June 1918, Walter Vivian Kelaart, born 27th September 1887, son of Walter Benjamin Kelaart and Amy Blanche Caroline VanGeysel.
- 3 Carl Max Brechman, born 8th November 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1918, Alice Nora Christoffelsz, born 23rd November 1894, daughter of James Edwin Christoffelsz and Eugenia Julia Weinman (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. xxiv. page 19). He had by her:—  
Carl Ralph Christoffelsz, born 16th December 1919.
- 4 Harry William, who follows under IX.

## VII.

Francis Theobald Meier, born 23rd July 1843, died February 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1866, Caroline Toussaint, born 10th May 1848, died 4th October 1888, daughter of Gerrit Louis Toussaint and Susanna Cornelia Wambeek (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 37). He had by her:—

- 1 Francis Oswald, born April 1868, died September 1873.
- 2 Ernest Swan, born 1869, died 1877.
- 3 George Christopher, born 31st December 1870, died 21st October 1892, married in Selangor 1891, Ethel Armstrong, daughter of Benjamin Marcus Armstrong and Mary Gertrude Garvin.
- 4 William Edwin, born 13th April 1878, died 12th May 1905.

## VIII.

Frederick William Meier, born 2nd November 1858, died 16th January 1908, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 29th June 1881, Louisa Jemima de Run, born 16th August 1861, daughter of Edmund Henry de Run and Amelia Charlotte Templer. He had by her:—

- 1 Aelian Clinton, who follows under X.
- 2 Frederick Osmund, born 28th May 1883, died 1st July 1893.
- 3 Leila Renee, born 22nd May 1885, married 15th February 1920, Hubert Randall Kriekenbeek, born 21st January 1890, son of Clement Henry Kriekenbeek and Florence Emeline Foenander (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V. page 73).
- 4 Eveline May, born 19th June 1887, died 26th July 1888.
- 5 Ivo Eric who follows under XI.
- 6 Muriel Henley, born 26th November 1890, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 17th July 1916, Harry William Meier, who follows under IX.
- 7 Roy, born 22nd November 1892, married in All Saints' Church, Borsella, 26th December 1925, Erin Muriel Firth born 30th May 1896, widow of John Goodwood Firth, and daughter of Henry Edward Firth and Laura Grace de Fry.
- 8 Ruth, born 27th October 1894, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 27th December 1922, Noel Winfield Anthonisz, born 1st November 1895, son of Thomas Hamilton Anthonisz and Agnes Juliet Brohier.
- 9 Edmund de Run, who follows under XII.
- 10 Enid, born 21st May 1902, died 3rd July 1903.
- 11 Vernon, born 11th September 1904, died 5th May 1924.

## IX.

Harry William Meier, born 9th May 1890, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 17th July 1916, Muriel Henley Meier, born 26th November 1890, daughter of Frederick William Meier and Louisa Jemima de Run.

(Vide VIII. 6). He had by her:—

- 1 Diederich Harry Brechman, born 7th January 1917.
- 2 Frederick Lucian, born 2nd January 1918.
- 3 Joan Frances, born 16th November 1920.
- 4 Ivo Vernon, born 2nd September 1928, died 4th September 1928.



## X.

Aelian Clinton Meier, born 26th March 1882, married

(a) In 1906, Eveline Agnes Alvis, born 26th October 1866, died 23rd March 1927, daughter of Francis Daniel Alvis and Josephine Elizabeth Daniel.

(b) In St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 28th December 1927, Evangeline May Thomasz, born 8th February 1908, daughter of Owen Reginald Thomasz and Beatrice May VanCuylenburg.

Of the 2nd marriage, he had Barbara Evangeline, born 19th January 1929.

## XI.

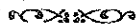
Ivo Eric Meier, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S., (Glas.), T.S.M., (Lond.), Civil Medical Department, born 30th December 1889, died 17th June 1931, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 27th December 1917, Maria Ruth Andree, born 23rd May 1894, daughter of Adolphus William Andree and Alice Elizabeth Ebert. He had by her:—

- 1 Frederica Joyce Ruth, born 14th November 1918, died 9th October 1922.
- 2 Ivo Cedric, born 10th September 1921.
- 3 Maive Valerie, born 26th August 1927.

## XII

Edmund de Run Meier, born 20th August 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th December 1927 Meyatta Thompson, born 3rd June 1904. He had by her:—

- 1 Christine Meyatta, born 19th December 1930.
- 2 Diane Louise, born 31st October 1934.



## OLD COLOMBO.

This Island in which our lot is cast is said by travellers from all parts of the world to be the most beautiful Island in the world.

In ancient times the Sinhalese were the fortunate possessors of this lovely Island. They did all in their power to enhance its beauty. They built temples, and carved images on rocks. The town of Anuradhapura, which they made the seat of their Government, was beyond compare, the whole place being a city of palaces. In later years Kandy was made a most beautiful town, and now Nuwara Eliya has been added to the attractive places. The climate of these towns being so mild and bracing travellers come frequently from all parts to enjoy it.

Now to come to Colombo, the chief town of the Island and the seat of Government. The British are in possession, and everything is done to make the people contented. They are no respectors of persons, but treat all the inhabitants with kindness and civility.

When the Portuguese came to Ceylon as traders, they settled first in Colombo, and then went about the Island. They built a chapel on the hill now called Wolvendaal, but after the Dutch came they moved to Kotabena, where they are doing exceedingly good work. The Portuguese called the hill on which they built their chapel, *Agua de lupè*, that is, the watering-place of wolves, mistaking our jackals for wolves. There are no wolves in Ceylon. The Dutch too mistook jackals for wolves, and called the hill *Wolvendaal*, that is, the dale of wolves.

The first Dutch Church stood in the Fort of Colombo, on a plot of land now known as the "Gordon Gardens," and the ground round it was used as a burial ground. When this Church was getting old, the Church on Wolvendaal hill was built. It took many years to build, as it was very large and massive, containing seats for a thousand persons. In the olden days the seats for the congregation were chairs, but when the Rev. Mr. Lindsay arrived, he had pews built, and got rid of the old-fashioned chairs, keeping a few as specimens of former seating accommodation.

In the Treaty made between the Dutch and the English, the English undertook to maintain our Churches, pay the Pastors and Church servants. They did so for a great many years, and then intimated to the Consistory that when Mr. Lindsay retired, his

successors would not be paid by Government. The Consistory protested, but nothing came of it. The Consistory was in a most difficult position, but a devoted member advised it to use all the money they had in putting up buildings on both sides of the Pettah burial-ground. The rents from these are now used towards paying the Pastors. When Wolvendaal Church was undergoing heavy repairs, the Government kindly placed the Supreme Court at the disposal of the Consistory to hold Services, and the District Court for Sunday School teaching.

There was formerly no jail at Welikada. Prisoners were confined in a jail at the back of the Supreme Court, and those condemned to be hanged were taken down Dam Street and hanged at Kayman's Gate, opposite the old Town Hall. The place was crowded with sight-seers, who were kept in order by the Police.

Main Street did not consist of shops in the old days. The houses there were the residences of large numbers of Burghers. When the owner of a house died in later days, the house was sold, and a Tamby bought it, and made into three shops the hall and the two rooms on either side.

The Rev. John David Palm, Pastor of Wolvendaal Church, who succeeded his father as Pastor, was born in Colombo. He was sent by his father to Holland for his education, and on his return to Ceylon was appointed his father's Assistant, then succeeding him as Colonial Chaplain of Wolvendaal Church. Both he and his father married English ladies. When Palm junior's sons grew up, their mother wanted them sent to England for their education as there were no good English Schools here. The Colombo Academy and S. Thomas's College were not then in existence. Mr. Palm took a year's leave, went to England, and while there made up his mind to settle in England. He wrote to the Consistory that he would not return, although he loved the land of his birth, and he implored the congregation to be true to the Church of their fathers, and to do all in their power to advance the Kingdom of God in this land.

The Consistory wished him to secure the services of a young Dutch Pastor who could preach in English. The young man was found, but he declined to come out for the salary offered, which he thought quite insufficient. The Consistory was then obliged to get out Pastors from time to time from Scotland and Ireland.

In the Pettah burial-ground, the first burial-ground in Colombo, people of all Christian Churches, Portuguese, Dutch, and English, were laid to rest side by side. When the place was getting too full, the British opened a burial-ground in Galle Face, by the side of the lake. This place was afterwards closed when full. Beside this burial-ground a house was erected by Government, but no Englishman cared to live in it. The Rev. Mr. MacVicar of the Scots Church took the house and lived there saying he was not afraid of ghosts!

Burgher boys were keen cricketers. They played in the Racquet Court and the ground at the back of the Supreme Court. The latter ground was occupied by the boys who lived beyond the Pettah. They did not venture to go to the Racquet Court because the Pettah boys used to shout, "Pettah Warriors! Smallpass Water Carriers!"

A distressing incident happened in First Cross Street. Mr. Farrell, Fiscal of Colombo, lived there, beside the burial-ground. One evening, after dinner, he was sitting in a verandah of the upper story of his house, reading a newspaper, when he was shot dead from the Burial-ground. His neighbour, a Dutchman, hearing the shot and Mr. Farrell's dying groan rushed to the house and carried him to his bedroom. The villain who shot him was not caught.

Two Dutch Burghers, Dr. Kelaart and Dr. Roosmalecocq, who were trained in England, held high positions in the British Regiment stationed in Colombo. Dr. Kelaart was the author of several interesting works on the flora and fauna of Ceylon. When Dr. Kelaart went on leave to England, he had to go to Galle to engage his passage. On his arrival at Galle, by coach, he called on Mr. Van der Spaar, the Shipping agent to engage passages for himself and his wife. "Are you going home, Dr. Kelaart?" asked Mr. Van der Spaar, "No", said the Doctor, "I am going *from* home"

W. S. C.

## JAFFNA BURIAL GROUND

REPORT ON THE SCRIBA'S VISIT

(From the Herald for March, 1935).

I visited Jaffna on Friday, the 15th instant, having left Colombo on the night of the 14th, and spent the best part of the day in twice visiting the Kacheheri, which is about 2 miles from the Fort and the Burial Ground, and in seeing Mr. Dyson, the Government Agent. I was able to return by the night mail of the same date; finding time, however, after discharging my main duty, to see this town, which is so full of relics of the Dutch occupation—its well-preserved Fort, its Government House, which is still occupied by Judges of the Supreme Court when on circuit, its large esplanade, and above all the old Church, and the characteristically Dutch houses and other buildings, both in the Fort and Pettah, especially the latter.

2. In the Kacheheri, besides gleanng other information informally, I was able to see the Deed of Surrender of 11th July, 1872, by which the late "Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church at Wolfendhal, Colombo," transferred the Jaffna Church building to Government for a consideration of Rs. 6,000. Although the early negotiations between the Government and the Consistory stipulated expressly for the fabric of the Church being maintained by Government at its own expense and being allowed to be used by Protestant bodies, with even a reservation in favour of the Consistory to resume services in it if a minister were obtained by us for the purpose, later the Consistory decided to make over the Church to Government outright for a consideration, and the deed is accordingly in the form of an ordinary absolute transfer, with no reference to any conditions.

3. The reason for the Government taking over the building was its badly neglected and even dangerous state at the time, there being very few Burghers then resident in Jaffna, and it being difficult to make up a Consistory even without a minister. Despite the nature of the Deed of Surrender, Government seems to have acted quite in accordance with the spirit of the negotiations I have referred to, and the Church is today in a very good state of preservation, the Government appearing to have spent liberally to this end. Public meetings of Protestant bodies are held in it occasionally, the last having been held by the Wesleyans, I understand,

about nine months ago. There is no furniture in the Church, and seats are hired for each occasion. The pews must have been badly damaged, as they were sold in 1892 for some Rs. 75, and all that was brought down seems to have been an old baptismal font stand and some silver Communion plate, which were handed over for use in Bambalapitiya Church.

4. The Church is the oldest of the Dutch Churches in Ceylon, having been erected in 1706, nearly 50 years before Wolvendaal Church. Some changes, to its disadvantage, are said to have been made after its original construction, especially in respect of the lantern, that is, the tower on the roof to admit light and air. The interior was re-arranged just after the British occupation, early last century, and there is a long platform with altar rails erected at one end. Among the rare features inside the Church, something strange to our modern eyes, is a wooden organ gallery like a large platform, with a carved and painted panel on which King David is represented playing on a harp and glancing at a psalm book which shews a psalm written in Greek. There are, besides special stalls, stalls corresponding to our Elders' and Deacons' pews at Wolvendaal, only plainer and more numerous, and there are wooden hat-pegs in them similar to those on which in old days, in the Wolvendaal Church Elders' and Deacons' pews, the top-hats of the occupants rested during service. The Church was evidently rebuilt in 1706, as it represents something more remote in time than the 18th century. The only impression one gets, even one who has seen Wolvendaal and Galle Churches, is that of a quaint and old-world edifice.

5. To come to the question of the proprietorship of the Burial Ground. In the Deed of Surrender there is no mention whatever of the Burial Ground, but there is the common form of word occurring in every deed of transfer after the specific description of the parcel conveyed, viz., the form containing the word "appurtenances". Now, according to the ordinary custom of the Dutch, a burial ground or kerkhof of the Church was outside the Fort, that is, in the Pettah, and the Jaffna Pettah Burial Ground is in that position, like the Colombo Pettah Burial Ground; and it might perhaps be contended on behalf of Government that the Jaffna Burial Ground being (historically) an "appurtenance" of the Church passed with the Church under the Deed of Surrender. But

the word "appurtenances" in a deed usually has reference to something physically contiguous; and although for the past two years the Law Officers of the Crown have again been struggling over the question of the right of the General Consistory to the land in Front Street, Colombo, opposite the Consistory Buildings, I do not think that any such contention as I have mentioned will be raised even if the matter of the Jaffna Burial Ground is referred to the Attorney-General. I have just heard, however, that it is proposed to found an argument against us regarding the Front Street land outside the old burial ground wall, on some lines of poetry written over 100 years ago:—

"That square with walls encompass'd round  
"Is the Colonial burial ground"!

6. However that may be, no contention, such as I have referred to was raised by the Government Agent. I pointed out to him that the General Consistory, as the lineal successor of the Consistory of Wolvendaal Church in whom all Dutch Reformed Church properties in the Island vested, claimed the ownership of the Burial Ground. He stated that the Bishop of Colombo laid claim to at least a portion of it, on the ground as he (the Bishop) understood, of a part having been at some time or other set apart for the burial of Anglicans, and having been consecrated for the purpose. But I urged that the Bishop's claim was admittedly too vague to be conceded, that there was no trace of any such separation of a portion, that as regards the claim of possession, of which I had previously been informed by the Government Agent, that it was certainly ousted by the abandoned state of the graveyard ever since burials were prohibited in it in 1895, and that it was possible, as has happened in other cases of our Church properties, that this was only another instance of the result of the Dutch Church authorities having been willing to accommodate sister denominations. I referred to the historic case of Wolvendaal Church, which went before the Secretary of State years ago, and of which the Government Agent was greatly interested to hear, and I quoted to him some interesting official evidence of the consideration which Government showed for our rights and our sentiments at the time of the acquisition of Jaffna Church, 43 years ago. As a result of our discussion, the Government Agent said he would ask the Bishop to make further investigation and substantiate his claim if possible.

7. The question of ownership is only important if it is decided by Government to grant money compensation to the true owner, whether the ground is maintained by Government as an old burial ground, or converted into a playground, in the latter case such tombstones as are to be found there being removed to Churches in which those interested worship. From this point of view, that of compensation, as there was not much in the way of monuments to conserve, as I shall show presently, I suggested to the Government Agent, merely as a feeler and subject to what the General Consistory would decide, that Government might pay us the market value of the land; and having made certain enquiries while in the Kacheheri, I quoted Rs. 15,000 for the 3/4 acre which I found to be its extent. That Government would pay anything like this sum is of course improbable as it only paid Rs. 6,000 for the whole Church Building, and anything that would be paid would be on the footing of the mere solatium and be much less than the market value.

8. As regards the condition of the burial ground, as already stated, burials in it ceased since 1895, and since then (and perhaps long previously like the Church itself, with the departure of Burgers from Jaffna), it has been sorely neglected. It was on the ground of its being an eye-sore in the town that Government recently took up the question of doing something with it; and before I went up to Jaffna I had to ask the Government Agent to have the place cleared of the wild growth on it (which was said to harbour snakes), as I wished to examine the tombstones. This the Government Agent had very obligingly got done, and I was in a position to examine every tombstone that was there.

9. Most of the monuments and tombstones having been built of mere brick and mortar, are in a dilapidated state without trace of any inscription on them. Some of the smaller granite slabs too have perhaps been removed to serve ordinary domestic or other uses. Of the monuments left the inscriptions, on many are indecipherable. There was one large massive granite slab like those on the floor of Wolvendaal Church, engraved with a coat-of-arms and elaborate lettering in Dutch, to the memory of Anna Elisabeth van Coeverden (*nee* Mom), who died in 1777. Another much faded Dutch inscription was to the memory of Captain Jean Francois Even du Hil, who died in 1787.

10. There was what looked like a new marble tombstone (the only one in the whole graveyard that has an appearance of fresh-



ness) to the memory of A. T. Anderson, a merchant of Kandy, and a native of Aberdeenshire, who died in the year 1868. Other names and particulars I was able to decipher (in some cases only names) were those of Henry Impey: Theodora, wife of Major Cochrane, who died in 1844; Anne Henrietta VanderSpar; Rosebud Marjorie Verna, an infant daughter of William Rose Swan, who died in 1885; Mrs. J. P. Koch, widow of W. M. de Niese, who died in 1830; Emily, wife of F. B. Sabonadiere, who died in 1850; John Bernard, son of E. Meyer, who died in infancy in 1836; Sophia Arnoldina, daughter of J. Modder and wife of Edward Meyer, who died in 1840; Geo. Michael Nell, M. D., who died in 1874; Martha Joiram, who died in 1879; Frederick Justin Kriekenbeek, who died in 1867; James Edward, who died in 1801; Thos. Nagel, Land Regent in the Wann, who died in 1823; Louisa de Silva, wife of Alex. Rodrigo, who died in 1817; Justin Oswald, 3rd son of F. Keyt, Asst. Col. Surgeon, who died in 1869; and James Byles, who died in 1849. These names which alone can now be traced must represent a very small fraction of these commemorated or buried in this burial ground. I was able to count just over a hundred tombstones or monuments of one kind or another scattered about, including the above, the inscriptions on which alone were decipherable.

11. I do not think the Government Agent will press his original proposal to throw the graveyard open as part of the esplanade, as it is, as I pointed out to him, at some distance from the esplanade. The ground put forward in the Government Agent's notice was that the graves were uncared for and the graveyard wholly neglected; but I said that those interested were no longer in Jaffna, and we would not have allowed the graveyard to get into that state if we had been apprised of it, and it was only natural to expect that the authorities would either take care of a public place of that nature or see that it was done by the owners.

12. He also suggested that the U. D. C. which was erecting a showy building in the vicinity might wish to have the graveyard thrown open because it comes between the building and the sea. But I urged that there was an extensive bit of ground between the building and the graveyard, and that the walls of the latter being low would not intercept a view of the sea from the building, or otherwise interfere with the amenities of the building. The graveyard only required to be kept tidy.

13. I would suggest (a) that we ask Government to take over the Burial Ground and maintain it as a historic relic connected with the Jaffna Church and pay us a reasonable sum as compensation—if this be refused, (b) that we ask Government to maintain it at its expense—if that too be refused, (c) that we arrange with the U. D. C., Jaffna, to keep the place in order and free from weeds for a sum of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 per annum, if the Council will not agree to bear the expense itself. The boundary walls are in good condition and only the gates require renewing.

## REVIEWS.

### A BOOK TO READ—AND TO BUY †

The Index of Names is revealing. How many people in Ceylon are aware that names like these are to be found in the lists of our Civil Service—Bletterman, Gahagan, Manage, Pargiter, Saumarez, and two Smyths without an *e*? There is a Bona, a Deane, a Clarke, a Fisher, a Moor, a Vane, a Jewell, an Eden, and an Edge. Such names as Walibeoff, Theile, Orr, Gratiaen, Roosmalecoq, and Grenier occur; also De Saram and De Livera. And these names are but a few out of many.

Who of us know that in the old days young gentlemen in their teens were members of the Civil Service? Or that Military Officers were on the List? Who introduced round-arm bowling into Ceylon Cricket? Who was the Civil Servant who lived on a plantain; or was a warm advocate for decimals; or was informed that he was not an Englishman; or wanted to drink somebody's blood; or believed that death was not inevitable, and that it would be his own fault if he died? There was a Magistrate in the year 1848 who was bottling a cask of beer when the rebels arrived at Matale; the rebels drank the beer. There was a Private Secretary whom the Governor intended for the Ceylon Bar; but Paley's "Moral Philosophy" proved too much for the young student, and he entered the Civil Service instead, where this text-book was presumably not necessary.

† ANNALS OF THE CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE, by J. R. TOUSSAINT, Printed by the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd. Rupees Five.

Answers to the questions stated above will be found in Mr. J. R. Toussaint's entertaining "Annals of the Ceylon Civil Service". This is a book which we advise everyone to read and, what is more, to buy; for the production of a work like this not only entails considerable labour and research on the part of the writer: it also involves meeting the Printer's bill. We need scarcely say that the Printer has done his work admirably, as usual. The book is a pleasure to handle as well as read.

Mr. Toussaint has collected from sources inaccessible to the general reader two hundred pages of facts and anecdotes about our Civil Servants from the beginning of the Service. He gives us an adequate summary of the origin and development of the Service, and describes the various stages of its history. The book is valuable for reference, but it is by no means a dry-as-dust compilation. It is full of entertainment. It is a book to be read through, if you like; or it may be taken up at odd hours as a refreshing stimulant when ever a modern novel fails to attract. Mr. Toussaint is to be congratulated on providing a book that has long been wanted.

The volume has eleven photographs of old Civilians which must have been obtained with much difficulty. A fine photograph of His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs forms an appropriate frontispiece.

L. E. B.

#### A BOOK FOR THE PUBLICIST.

The Second Part of Mr. R. L. Brohier's "Ancient Irrigation Works in Ceylon" is out. The First Part was reviewed in our issue for July 1934, and this volume confirms and adds to our high appreciation of its predecessor. This is not a book for the Engineer alone, but for all who are interested in Ceylon history.

The present volume deals with the Northern and North-Western Sections of the Island, with the Kalawewa and its legends, the Giant's Tank, and the water supply of old Anuradhapura. The vexed question of the population of Ceylon in ancient times is here frankly discussed. Mr. Brohier has rendered valuable service in giving the public this collection of facts and figures in such readable form.

L. E. B.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*The Editor, D. B. U. JOURNAL.*

### ENGLISH.

Sir,—For some time past the claims of good English have been rather prominently mentioned in the press. The B. B. C. has been accused of broadcasting inaccuracies of pronunciation, the London County Council is reported to be attempting the abolition of the cockney accent which is recognised as being a great handicap to those addicted to it, and more recently still Professor Wilson of King's College, London, has complained of "the poor quality of much of our spoken and written English." He traces this state of affairs to "home influence," contrasting our modern age with "the 16th and 17th centuries when young people heard good English in the home," their ear being also then "attuned to the rhythm of the best English prose ever written" (by reason of the daily reading of the Bible at family prayers).

The subject has surely a special interest for us Dutch Burgers whose mother tongue is now English. Is our everyday English not capable of improvement? Are our children's habits of speech so nurtured that they can be said to run the risk of no handicap in later life? Though English has been our mother tongue for over a century have we not still to beware of the several linguistic pitfalls and temptations that surround us? The chief of these seems to be the tendency to adopt and to translate literally into English, regardless of the rules of grammar and syntax, some Sinhalese or Tamil form of expression. For example:

"I had" or "I took" (S. *gaththa*) in relation to food, instead of "I've had some" or "I've taken some."

"Come go" (S. *varen yanda*) instead of "come on, let's go."

"Day before night" (S. *isserinda re*) instead of "night before last."

"Do you cover a sheet?" (S. ....?) instead of "Do you use a sheet" or "Do you cover yourself?"

"I'll dress my coat" (S. ....?) instead of "I'll wear my coat."

"Say to come" (S. *kiyapan enda*) instead of "Tell him to come."

"He told to give" (S. *Eya kiyuwa denda*) instead of "He told me to give you this."

Other illustrations of such Ceylonisms would readily occur to one's mind. They cannot even be excused as *bona fide* Burgherisms, for having long lost our language we cannot even plead that they are unconscious reproductions of every-day Dutch, such as occur I believe in Africander English. And is not this danger of Ceylonising our English greater nowadays when so many of our children take Sinhalese or Tamil as a school subject? Their proficiency in these languages can never of course excuse the use of Ceylonised English, especially in the case of a community like ours which is regarded as 100% literate. What then is the remedy?

Professor Wilson suggests that school teachers should refuse to tolerate mistakes. He seems to imply that no help is to be expected from parents! But he is probably thinking more of children who are in boarding schools. With regard to our own children, however, is it not possible for the Union to organise some schemes by way of examinations or conversaziones, for the encouragement of proper conversational habits and the avoidance of loose forms of expression which only provide material for critics and detractors to dilate on in books and lectures?

9-8-35.

G. V. G.



## EDITORIAL NOTES

The temporary absence of the Editor from Colombo has made it necessary that the preparation of this number of the JOURNAL should be entrusted to an Assistant.

The two papers by the late Mr. F. H. de Vos printed in this issue have been made available to us through the courtesy of Mr. C. E. de Vos and Mr. E. H. van der Wall. These papers appear to be either unfinished fragments or rough drafts to be further elaborated before publication. But even as they are, they give us glimpses of a past that ought not to be forgotten.

We gladly welcome in G. V. G. an old contributor and Editor. His letter in this issue deals with a matter of practical interest, as he refers to a real danger. There must, of course, be some Dutch-Burgher children who catch the infection of "Ceylonisms" from their companions in school or play; but the travesties in books and lectures to which our correspondent refers apply to those people only with whom the authors are familiar. A similar collection of such "isms" in other languages (including English) would not be difficult to make.

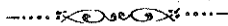
The recollections of a Veteran on Colombo in almost forgotten times will be read with great interest. Mr. Christoffelsz must have much more to tell which he alone can tell, and we trust he will favour us with more of his recollections.

An account of the Annual General Meeting will be given in our next number. Meanwhile we congratulate the Union on having unanimously elected Mr. E. H. van der Wall as President. Mr. van der Wall brings to the performance of his duties all the qualifications required for his high office. An original member of the Union, Mr. van der Wall has taken a prominent part in all its varied activities, and the sound position which the Union occupies today is in a great measure due to his wise counsel. He has frequently contributed articles of the first importance to the JOURNAL, of which he was Editor for a time, while his lecture on "The Contribution of the Dutch to the making of Ceylon" is rightly regarded as one of the most authoritative and complete statements on the subject. Mr. van der Wall has travelled a great deal, notably in Holland, where he made the acquaintance of some of the leading literary men of that country, and had the

distinction of being invited to lecture on Ceylon before a Dutch audience. He is a close student of Dutch history, and enjoys the honour of being a member of the Dutch Society of Literature, Leyden. As a speaker Mr. van der Wall is impressive, and seldom fails to carry conviction by his well-considered utterances. The Union is fortunate in having at this juncture the advantage of his well-balanced judgment, and we look forward with confidence to a very prosperous time during his tenure of office.

We would also take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Union by the departing President, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen. Imbued with a high sense of duty, he worthily maintained the traditions associated with the office, and fully earned the description applied to him of being "a well-bred gentleman". Neither Dr. Leembruggen nor his wife spared themselves in the Service of the Union, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the work they did—especially in social service—is gratefully remembered. We wish Dr. and Mrs. Leembruggen a very pleasant time in their up-country home, from where no doubt they will still continue to take an interest in the Union and all its activities.

**Major A. R. Bartholomeusz, V. D., J. P.**, who died on the 6th February, was from 1915 to 1924 Honorary Treasurer of the Union. He retired from the Public Service as Chief Clerk of the Audit Office, after 40 years' service. Latterly he was not much seen in public except at Cricket and Golf matches, but he was a fairly regular attendant at the lectures held in the Union Hall. He was an original member of the Union, and also of the Burgher Recreation Club and the Havelock Golf Club. He was one of the oldest members of the C. L. I., being enrolled a day after the Corps was organized. His many friends will miss a good sportsman and genial companion.



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