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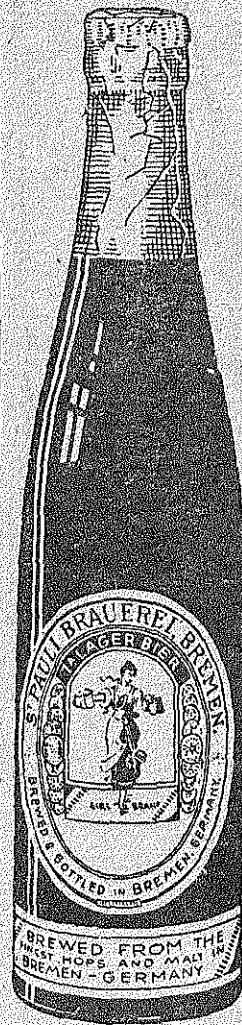
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.VOL. XXVII.]

OCTOBER, 1937.

[No. 2.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. A Narrative of Events in Ceylon in 1814—1815 ...	41
2. The Dutch in Ceylon	65
3. Genealogy of the Wambeek Family	71
4. Genealogy of the Hepponstall Family	76
5. Questions and Answers	81
6. Notes of Events	82
7. Editorial Notes	84

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 5/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 1-50 to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

BY
R. G. ANTHONISZ, I. S. O.

*Copies may be had at the D. B. U. Hall
at Rs. 5 each.*

Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

Vol. XXVII.]

OCTOBER, 1937.

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**A NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN
CEYLON IN 1814—1815.**

[There was published in England in 1815 a book bearing the title "A Narrative of Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon. Written by a gentleman on the spot." Dr. Henry Marshall, the author of the well-known book on Ceylon, attributes the authorship to William Tolfrey, a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, (1806—1817), who had a distinguished career. He went in 1794 to India where his father resided, and was nominated an ensign in the 76th Regiment. He served through the Mysore War and the Mahratta Campaign of 1803. He was promoted to the 74th Regiment, and was Brigade-Major at the Battle of Assaye. He sold out in 1805, and the next year, when the Regiment was called home, he came to Ceylon on a visit to his uncle, Samuel Tolfrey. After filling one or two minor appointments, he was in 1811 appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of Revenue. Five years later he succeeded D'Oyly as Chief Translator of the Government. He studied Sanscrit, Pali, Hindustani, and Tamil, and also revised his knowledge of Greek. His chief title to fame is a translation of a part of the Bible into Sinhalese, which has been described as most scholarly. His "Narrative" is now very scarce, and we feel sure that its reproduction in the JOURNAL will be welcomed by our readers.—ED.]

The political relations of the British Government with the Court of Kandy had long been in an undefined and unsettled state. The failure of our hostile attempts and the massacre of our troops in 1803, had left in the mind of the Kandyan ruler an impression of superiority, which the partial and feeble incursions made during the two or three subsequent years, had served rather to augment than to diminish; while the frequent advances towards a friendly understanding, made by our Government, had been uniformly regarded as indications of weakness and submission, and been met by persevering and implacable demonstrations of enmity.

Evident, however, as the hostile disposition of the Court of Kandy was, a renewal of active operations on the part of the British Government could scarcely have been regarded as a measure of policy or prudence, unless urged by circumstances far beyond the mere consideration of obtaining a more settled state of affairs.

Experience had convinced us how difficult of accomplishment was the subjugation of a country, not more defended by its strong natural fastnesses, than by the fatal insalubrity of its climate: until the tyranny of its Government therefore had prepared the way for its overthrow, it appeared equally vain and futile to put to further hazard the honour of the British arms, or the lives and safety of our soldiers.

The frequent insurrections which were taking place in the Kandyan Country added weight to these cautious considerations. The oppressions of the tyrant King had long alienated the affections, and in many instances invited the open rebellion, of his subjects; and the period seemed rapidly approaching when the natives of the interior were to take up arms in one common cause against their oppressor, and to solicit the protection of the British Government.

In the month of March, 1814, Eheilapola, the first Adikar, or Prime Minister of the King of Kandy, and who was also chief of the province of Saffragam, was summoned to Kandy to account for some real or imaginary offence of which he had been guilty. He was too well convinced of the fate which awaited him at court where to be suspected was in itself a crime, to comply with the demand, and he instantly prepared for resistance. The whole population of the province flocked to his standard, and a message was sent by him to our government, soliciting assistance, and offering the unconditional surrender of his Dessavony, or province, as an appendage to the British crown. The opportunity was a tempting one; but it was resisted by the Governor, who apparently waited for more decided testimony of the feeling of the Kandian people than could be gathered from the insurrection of a single province, and he contented himself therefore with detaching a small force to the limits to protect the integrity of our territory, should either of the hostile parties attempt to invade it. In this measure of His Excellency it will be readily acknowledged that there was nothing which the most scrupulous advocate for neutrality could object to, since it was assuredly a duty incumbent on him to protect the natives of his own government from being over-run by a foreign force, or from having their fields and villages made the scene of warfare and contention.

It would be difficult to mark the character of the King in a stronger light than is exhibited in the steps which he took on the defection of the Adikar. The family of this chief, who agreeably

to the custom of the court had been detained as hostages for his good conduct, were instantly singled out by the King as the victims of his indiscriminate revenge, and the cruelties exercised on them present a dreadful picture of horror and disgust. The mother and five children, the eldest of whom was a lad of eighteen, and the youngest an infant at the breast, were bound and led into the market place. The infant was first torn from the arms of its mother, and its head being severed from its body, the parent was compelled to pound it in a mortar. The others were murdered in succession, the eldest being reserved for the last victim: and this scene of wanton and savage butchery was crowned by what every feeling mind will contemplate as an act of supreme, though unintentional mercy, the sacrifice of the mother herself.

The slaughter of his family appears to have subdued for a time the natural energy of the Adikar's character, and to have induced a torpor of action which was at this season the ruin of his cause. His followers, disheartened by the inactivity of their Chief, were soon routed by the King's troops; and after an ineffectual resistance of a few days' duration, the Adikar fled in to the British territories and implored an asylum from the Government.

The protection he asked, however, was afforded in the most cautious manner, and every measure was resorted to, which a Government, scrupulous of giving umbrage to a neighbouring power, could have adopted. The public reception which he courted was refused, and it was not until he had resided for some time in Colombo, that General Brownrigg acceded to his proposal of being favoured with the interview at His Excellency's country-house.

The interest excited on both sides by so extraordinary a scene as that of a Kandian chief, who had resided the whole of his life in his native mountains, presenting himself before a British Governor, and imploring protection and succour, may be easily imagined. The forlornness of his condition derives additional claims to sympathy from the overwhelming force of his domestic afflictions; and these were claims which, he might well know, would find a powerful advocate in the breast of that Governor from whom he sought all the relief and consolation which could yet be afforded him. He was received with the most distinguished kindness and respect, and was so affected with the novelty of his situation, and the unwonted kindness of a superior, that regardless of the forms of

introduction, he burst into tears. As soon as he was composed, the Governor soothed him with promises of favour and protection. The Adikar replied that he looked to His Excellency as his father; that he had been deprived of all natural ties of relationship, and trusted that the favour he solicited of being allowed to call the Governor and Lady Brownrigg his parents would not be denied him. It was a strong but natural mode of expressing what he felt, and his gratitude at finding his request assented to was unbounded.

The astonishment of this Chief at all he beheld may be easily conceived. The romantic beauty of the house, situated on a rock, overhanging the sea, an element of which he had entertained such confused ideas, but which he had never till now perfectly seen, struck him most forcibly. After looking minutely at the furniture of the house, he approached, cautiously, the pillars of the verandah, and gave himself entirely up to the admiration which the novelty of the scene could not fail to inspire. A ship, which was passing at the moment, was a fresh object of wonder, and when it was explained to him, he said he had heard of such things, and was happy to have enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing what he now saw. Being asked if this was the first time he had beheld the sea, he said he had occasionally obtained a very distant and imperfect view of it from a high mountain; but the largest piece of water he had ever approached was a lake in the Kandian country, the extent of which he described by looking and pointing through the two pillars, the opening between which commanded but a partial view of the ocean before him.

It is now time to return to our narrative. The detachment which the Governor had stationed near the frontiers had been withdrawn, as the motive which induced him to send it there no longer existed; and the Court of Kandy, seeing nothing in this measure but another imaginary indication of our weakness, and flushed with its recent triumph over the Adikar, caused preparations for war to be made throughout the whole of its territories. But while the Government was in daily expectation of hearing that the enemy had invaded our frontiers, its indignation and horror were excited by the perpetration of an act of savage barbarity on ten unoffending inhabitants of the British Settlements.

These unfortunate men had resorted to a village within the Kandian limits for their usual purposes of traffic, when they were

seized and sent to Kandy, where, without the imputation of crime or the form of trial, they were mutilated in a most shocking manner: seven died on the spot, and the remaining three arrived in Colombo with their arms, noses, and ears cut off, presenting a spectacle calculated to awaken the most lively feelings of pity and resentment.

Those who are acquainted with General Brownrigg will best appreciate the feeling with which His Excellency must have contemplated this shocking outrage on the honour of the British nation; but whatever was his determination, his measures betrayed nothing of the hasty and unprepared spirit of retaliation: they were directed to a slow and cautious, but certain accomplishment of his purpose.

A proclamation (Appendix A)* was issued, which, while it had the effect of restricting the natives of our own territories to the British limits, held out to the people of the Kandian country every encouragement to a continuance of friendly and uninterrupted intercourse. It was of primary importance, at the outset of our proceedings, that the King's subjects should know they were not implicated by our Government as parties to his aggression, and so guardedly worded was that part of the proclamation which alluded to the conduct of the Court itself, that it would have been difficult to gather from it what were the ultimate intentions of our Government.

There were many considerations which rendered it necessary to temporise. The season was unfavourable for the immediate commencement of field operations, and our stores were not sufficiently supplied with camp equipage: neither was the present clothing of the troops so adapted to the country they were about to enter, as to induce a General, who, by his humane and paternal attentions to their health and comfort, had acquired the enviable appellation of the "Soldier's Friend", to risk their safety without an adequate motive. His Excellency had also applied to the Presidency of Madras for assistance, and the expectation of succours from that quarter was an additional motive with him to suspend the commencement of the war till the month of February.

The utmost exertions of the Governor were in the meantime directed towards improving the good understanding which already

* Not reproduced.

existed with many of the Kandian Chiefs. The fugitive Adikar, who saw, in the preparations for war, the means of returning to his native country, and the overthrow of the tyrant, who had so deeply stained his hands in the blood of his family, proved a most useful and able auxiliary; and Mr. D'Oyly's talents for negotiation and his familiar knowledge of the Cingalese language found ample exercise in the opportunity which now presented itself. This gentleman, in addition to other offices, held the situation of Chief Translator, to which he had been appointed in reward for the persevering and successful labour he had bestowed on the acquisition of the native language of Ceylon.

Preparations had, by the commencement of December, assumed an aspect which began to inspire some confidence of success, even in those who, from having witnessed the melancholy result of the last campaign, were most apprehensive of disaster. The troops were in a high state of discipline, and enured to fatigue from having been long trained to it by constant marching; the camp equipage was on a scale of liberality which promised effectual comfort to the troops; and the commissariat had long been under the management of an officer of great ability and experience.

On the 9th December, 1814, the first detachment under the command of that excellent officer Major Hook, quitted Colombo for Hangwelle, a fortified post within our own frontiers, where it was intended it should remain until the arrival of the troops from the coast enabled our army to take the field. These were shortly expected, as intelligence had been received of their having commenced their march; but at the moment their arrival was most confidently looked for, a dispatch from the Madras Government announced the recall of this detachment, which, from the pressure of political affairs on the continent of India, it had been found necessary to employ in another quarter.

The loss of so large an auxiliary force was considered by many, and, we, believe, by the Company's Government itself, as giving a death-blow to the war; but General Brownrigg was by this time so fully assured of the cordial cooperation of the Kandian people, and, above all, relied so confidently on the discipline and valour of his little army, that his purpose was not for an instant shaken by a disappointment which would have appalled a mind of less firmness and decision." On the day that the despatch arrived, His Ex-

cellency issued his orders for the march of the several divisions of the army, which were arranged and commanded in the following manner:—

- 1st Division.—Advance from Colombo, commanded by Major Hook, 2nd Ceylon Regiment.
- 2nd Division.—Reserve from Colombo, commanded by Lt.-Col. O'Connell, 73rd Regiment.
- 3rd Division.—Advance from Galle, commanded by Major Kelly, 4th Ceylon Regiment.
- 4th Division.—Reserve from Galle, commanded by Lt.-Col. Geils, 73rd Regiment.
- 5th Division.—Advance from Trincomalee, commanded by Major M'Kay, 3rd Ceylon Regiment.
- 6th Division.—Advance from Trincomalee, commanded by Lt.-Col. Rainsford, 19th Regiment.
- 7th Division.—From Batticaloa, commanded by Capt. Anderson, 19th Regiment.
- 8th Division.—From Negombo, commanded by Capt. de Bussehe, 1st Ceylon Regiment.

The whole of this force did not exceed 3,000 men.

It was for some time doubtful whether His Excellency intended to accompany the expedition in person, but this was a point on which his mind had long been made up. He knew how unpopular a war would be, in which it had been frequently asserted that neither credit nor honour was to be gained; as if there was no credit in overcoming difficulties which could only be subdued by the exercise of great self-denial and persevering and exact discipline; or no honour by the overthrow of a sanguinary and remorseless tyrant, and the generous rescue of an innocent and helpless people from his oppression.

But the moment it was known that the Governor had resolved on encountering all the fatigues and dangers of the campaign himself, every little feeling of dissatisfaction subsided; all ranks perceived that their General asked of them no privations, and exposed them to no risk of climate that he was not ready to encounter with the lowest among them; and when they saw that, notwithstanding an illness with which he was at this time afflicted, and which rendered him almost a cripple, he persevered in putting himself at the head of his troops, their devotion to the service in which

they were engaged, and their attachment to their good commander rose to enthusiasm.

There was no danger or difficulty which troops acting under such feelings and so led might not have surmounted.

On the 11th January, 1815, the first division, under Major Hook, crossed the boundary river of Sittawaka, and marched the same day to Ruanwelle, the first fortified post within the Kandian country, which was carried after a very trifling opposition from the King's troops, and without any loss on either side.

The people of the Three Korales, who had lately erected the popular standard, but had sustained constant defeats, were elated to the greatest degree on seeing the British detachment actually on the march. Habituated to treachery, they were diffident perhaps of the good faith of their protectors. With a white band round their arms as a distinguishing mark, and with Mr. D'Oyly at their head, to whom they looked up with great confidence and respect, they were zealous to afford every assistance in their power. (Appendix B).*

At Ruanwelle the detachment was joined by His Excellency, who, previous to quitting Colombo, had issued a public declaration of the motives of the war (Appendix A), * and translations of this paper were prepared for immediate and extensive circulation in the Kandian provinces, where it was received with avidity, and afforded the greatest encouragement and satisfaction.

The personal character of the Governor, the known justice and moderation of his measures, the humane and liberal relief he had extended to our own subjects on all occasions, but particularly in the dreadful season of 1812, when multitudes were perishing from famine, had gone far towards recommending the establishment of a British dominion in the interior; and the offer now made of security to the laws, property, and religion of the inhabitants, was received with that perfect confidence which His Excellency's character for undeviating integrity had invariably inspired.

The progress of the several divisions towards the surrounding heights of Kandy, where it was intended they should all concentrate, was but partially interrupted by the enemy. The passage of the Maha Oya river, which lay in the route of Major Hook's division, was unsuccessfully disputed by a small body of the King's

* Not reproduced.

troops; but they were soon dislodged from their position by the advanced guard under Lieutenant Foulkstone, who forded the stream with great gallantry; but the opportunity for bringing the enemy to action was not afforded him, as the post was deserted on his approach. (Appendix C).*

The most important and tenable positions in the Kandian country are the passes of the Balani mountains and those of Gallegederah and Geriagamma, and it was at these places that the greatest stand was expected to be made.

Lieut-Colonel O'Connell, commanding the second division, having on the 2nd February pursued a body of the enemy to the foot of the Balani mountain, found himself within a mile of the principal battery, and gallantly disdaining to retreat, he determined on attacking the post without waiting for any additional force. This was done by the advance under Major Moffat with equal spirit and success. About the same time, Major Hook, who had been directed to storm the other passes of Gallegederah and Geriagamma (Appendix D),* carried both these positions by a well-planned and enterprising attack, and our troops were, in consequence of these successes, established on the westerly range of mountains which surrounded the capital of Kandy.

It now became necessary for the divisions from Colombo to halt for a few days, in order to allow a sufficient time for the troops from Galle, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Negombo to arrive at their places of destination. It was judged inadvisable to press too rapidly on the capital, lest the King should commence his retreat before the passes in his rear were effectually secured. The heights of Balani, therefore, which are within eighteen miles of Kandy, became for the present the headquarters of the army.

The King appears in the meantime to have remained in a state of almost passive inertion; he repelled for a long period all belief of our serious intentions to attack him. His flatterers had at first persuaded him that the British Government would never recover from the fatal campaign of 1803, and when he was at length roused to some sense of the danger which menaced him, he insisted that our means were ill-proportioned to the accomplishment of his ruin. The difficulties of his situation, however, became shortly, even in his own contemplation of them, great and alarming. His people were

* Not reproduced.

daily leaving him, and he began to experience that most bitter of all reflections, the reflection of finding himself without a friend. Instead of atonement or remorse for the past, however, the occasion appeared to offer nothing but fresh incitement to additional acts of tyranny and barbarity. A messenger brought him intelligence of our troops having crossed the frontiers—he directed his head to be struck off; another informed him of the defeat of his troops in the Seven Korales—he ordered him to be impaled alive.

But the reign of this monster was now drawing to a speedy close. Mollegodde, his principal minister, had deserted him, and on the morning of the 8th February came into the British camp, bringing with him in solemn procession, with several elephants, the insignia of the Four Korales, a banner with the device of the sun and moon (indicating perpetual duration), and the rolls or records of his Dessavony. He was followed by all the chiefs of the provinces who had not previously joined the British standard.

Mollegodde had long since made private overtures to the British Government through Mr. D'Oyly, but excused himself from joining the standard of the expedition, on account of his family being in the power of the King. He had hoped to effect their release on the nearer approach of the army towards the capital, in which having had the good fortune to succeed, he immediately fulfilled his promises, and declared himself in favour of the English. As his former assurances could not in the first instance be entirely confided in, his confirmation of them was a circumstance both gratifying and important.

The voluntary secession of the King's first Minister while in the actual enjoyment of power and confidence, without any apparent personal inducement, and without the least attempt at mercenary stipulation, added a convincing proof to all that was previously known of the prevailing disaffection to the King's government; at the same time that it was obvious how powerfully such an example would operate in encouraging the other chiefs to declare their real sentiments, and in exciting the people to take an open part in their own emancipation.

Some little difficulty occurred in arranging the ceremonial of his reception without giving cause of offence or jealousy to Eheilapola, who was at the time in His Excellency's camp. The latter had every claim to be considered the first ally of the English Govern-

ment, not merely in point of age, but in family, rank, ability, and general influence. Molligodde, on the other hand, was actually first Adikar and Dessave of the Four Korles, the province esteemed of greatest rank, and to which Eheilapola was supposed to look as the reward of his zeal and attachment.

No arrangement of offices could be concerted at this stage of the enterprize; but it was felt that if Molligodde was received with the honours of a Dessave, he could not afterwards be deprived of them. A slight diplomatic distinction obviated all jealousy, and contented both parties. It was observed that the honours belonged to the insignia of the Dessavony and not to the Dessave—that the act of surrender should be attended with all possible state, and that Molligodde must in consequence march in with his full honours; but having deposited the rolls and banner, he would no longer look for the same ceremonies on taking leave, but would return with only the honours of an Adikar, to which Eheilapola had no kind of objection.

In this little question of etiquette, there was something characteristic of the manners of the Kandian court, but in substance the point was a natural one, and its discussion was conducted with politeness and liberality. Mollegodde, of his own accord, proposed, in returning from the audience of reception, to pay a visit to Eheilapola, which was agreed to, and the few particulars that are known of the interview are truly affecting. The visitor introduced himself with an exclamation that he was a ruined man. "What then am I?" said Eheilapola. Distressing recollections attached to this question, and both the chiefs burst into tears.

The King, who now found himself abandoned by all but his nearest relations, and began to entertain apprehensions of being surrounded and captured, precipitately quitted Kandy; and the General, on receiving the intelligence of his flight, directed the advance of the troops, and on the 14th took possession of the capital.

The first object that presented themselves at Gonoroah to the advanced patrol, under the command of Major Brownrigg, were the wretched remains of fourteen persons impaled at that place. One of these unfortunate men was the messenger who had conveyed the intelligence of the defeat of the King's troops; and the expression of his countenance, which was still perfect, though some days had elapsed since his impalement, is described as having conveyed

a dreadful impression of the agonies under which he must have expired.

The British troops had scarcely occupied the city, when an European, of meagre and sallow appearance, in the dress of and to all appearance a Kandian, with his beard long and matted, presented himself at headquarters. His name, he said, was Thomas Thoen; he had been a private in the Bengal artillery, had accompanied the expedition to Kandy in 1803, and survived the massacre of the garrison.

The history of this man's adventures would fill a little volume. He was one of the 150 sick left in the hospital on the capitulation of Kandy, and in the butchery of his comrades was thrown among the dead, having received a blow from the butt end of a musket which felled him senseless to the ground, and having had the blisters with which his stomach was covered at the time (in consequence of a bowel complaint) torn off. On his recovery, he crawled to a drain in the neighbourhood, but being discovered the next morning, he was hung up to a tree, and once more left to his fate. The rope providentially broke, and he fell to the ground, but was again tied up, when the people left him, and the rope again broke. He was thus for a third time preserved from the murderous malice of his enemies; and, to use his own words, began to think that his life was now of some value to him. He contrived to find his way undiscovered to a hut at no great distance, and here he continued ten days with no other sustenance than the grass which grew near the door of his wretched dwelling, and the rain that dropped through the apertures of its roof. At the expiration of this period, an old Kandian entered the hut, but surprised at finding it inhabited, instantly fled, leaving its unfortunate tenant in momentary expectation of having a period at last put to his miseries. His host, however, shortly returned, bringing with him a large china plate of rice, which he left on the ground and disappeared.

The next morning Thoen was taken before the King, who, struck with the singularity of his fate, yielded to the influence of superstition, which would never have been accorded to the suggestions of mercy. He observed that it was not for man to injure one who was so evidently the favourite of heaven, and ordering his prisoner to be fed and clothed, gave him in charge of one of the chiefs, with strict injunctions to treat him with kindness and attention.

From this time, till the period of his deliverance, his captivity does not appear to have been embittered by ill-usage, having had a house allotted to him in the town of Kandy; the cruelties he was a witness to, and the punishments which were awarded for the slightest deviation from the prescribed orders of the King, were, however, continually in his thoughts, and he found it necessary to guard his looks and actions with most scrupulous attention. A woman who had conveyed a message from him to his fellow-prisoner, Major Davie, was discovered in the exercise of this simple act of humanity, and instantly put to death.

The greatest consolation this unfortunate sufferer derived during his long confinement of twelve years was from the possession of a fragment of the Bible, some of the chapters of Jeremiah, many of the passages of which were peculiarly illustrative of his own situation; and to the perusal of these sacred pages he resorted under every instance of privation or affliction.

It is satisfactory to know that this poor man is now in Colombo, that it is intended to publish a full narrative of his misfortunes, and that the profits of the work are to be appropriated to his relief and benefit.

In the course of the day on which the capital was taken, His Excellency received a dispatch from Major Kelly commanding the 3rd Division, which, after a long and fatiguing march, had reached the place of Hanguranketty, a distance of eighteen miles from Kandy, conveying the satisfactory intelligence of his having captured many of the King's family, with a very large amount in treasure. This intelligence was regarded as the prelude to the more fortunate capture of the King himself, who was known to be in the neighbourhood of the capital; and a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, and which was accompanied by Mr. D'Oyly and Eheilapola Adikar, was accordingly sent from Kandy in the direction of the Dembara province to intercept his retreat.

In the course of their pursuit, this little force came up with a party of 50 Malabar soldiers, headed by Mootal Samey, a cousin of the King, who were strongly posted behind a rock, from whence they kept up a heavy fire on the advancing party; but they were most gallantly charged by Lieutenant Mainwaring at the head of ten men only, and instantly repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded, among the latter their

commander, who was also taken prisoner. Lieutenants Mylius and Mainwaring received the public thanks of the Lieutenant-General for their spirited conduct in this affair, in which the latter, at the early age of eighteen, gave in this first dawning of his military career, a flattering earnest of his future and more important services.

The movements of Lieutenant Mylius's detachment were supported by one under the command of that zealous and active officer Captain Antill of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, who was detached to the ferry of Kimbulgantotte, the passage of which led to the mountainous province of Ouvah, which had, from time immemorial, served as a place of refuge for the Kings of Kandy. It was of the first consequence to prevent the fugitive monarch from throwing himself upon the allegiance of his Ouvah subjects, who had suffered less from his tyranny than the inhabitants of the other provinces, and might therefore feel disposed to afford him an asylum in his distress.

The anxiety occasioned by the Kings's flight from the Capital, and the uncertainty which prevailed for some time as to the actual place of his retreat, were happily not of long duration, for on the fourth day after the Capital was taken possession of, His Excellency received the welcome and gratifying intelligence of the tyrant's capture.

This important event was accomplished on the night of the 18th February, and by an extraordinary but just dispensation of Providence, the man whom of all others the King had most injured was made the instrument of his capture. (Appendix E)*

An armed party of Eheilapola's adherents, having discovered the house in which the tyrant had taken refuge with two of his wives, and a few of his most faithful followers, surrounded the dwelling, the door of which was strongly barricaded. The assailants, however, headed by a devoted servant of Eheilapola, after some opposition, in which one or two of both parties were killed, commenced the destruction of the house. The wall of the apartment in which he was concealed being thrown down, the tyrant was suddenly exposed to the view of his injured subjects in the full glare of the light which was reflected from the torches of the surrounding multitude, by whom he was now regarded for the first time as an object devoid of terror.

* Not reproduced.

In the most abject manner he implored protection for himself and his wives, and he could stoop to ask it from the dependents of the man whose wife and children he had so recently murdered with circumstances of such wanton barbarity. His life was spared, but from the indignation and contempt of his subjects it was impossible to protect the tyrant. They bound him like a felon and dragged him to the nearest village, upbraided him, spit on him, till at length, wearied with their own execrations, they left him, to all the repose which the dreadful reverse of his fortunes would at present permit him to enjoy.

On the succeeding morning Mr. D'Oyly paid a visit to the fallen monarch: on entering the apartment, he found him surrounded by his mother, his wives and family, who were all in the deepest consternation and affliction, which had been increased by some idle reports, circulated by the Kandians, of an intention on the part of the British Government to bring the King to trial, and disgrace his family. Mr. D'Oyly humanely assured them that his person should not only be safe, but that he should be treated with every degree of respect and attention. The King, who was at first sullen and reserved, now betrayed evident signs of emotion, and taking the hands of his aged mother and four wives, he presented them successively to Mr. D'Oyly, and recommended them in the most solemn and affecting manner to his protection. In the Governor's assurances, he said, he had perfect confidence, as he knew him to be a good man, who would injure no one, and desired his respects might be presented to him.

Major Willerman, one of His Excellency's staff, and who had been sent from Kandy on the first receipt of the joyful intelligence, now arrived and was introduced to the King, who complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from his subjects. He pointed out, in proud indignation, to the marks of a rope on his arm, and asked if *that* was treatment fit for a King. Major Willerman replied that the indignities he had suffered were matter of great regret to the Governor; to which the monarch answered that he lamented he had not at once thrown himself on the generous protection of the British.

It was judged inadvisable, for many reasons, to bring the King to the Capital, and means were therefore immediately taken for sending him under a strong escort to Colombo. The charge of the royal prisoner was entrusted to Major Hook, the sense of

whose services during the campaign it was intended to mark by the selection which was now made of that officer. A large house had in the meantime been fitted up for the King at Colombo, where the glorious intelligence of the termination of the war was received with a degree of enthusiastic joy which it would be difficult to describe.

The lover of his country saw in the success which had attended our arms and councils, the completion of a conquest which had been vainly attempted by the Portuguese and the Dutch for upwards of two centuries, and which now promised in its results the greatest political and commercial advantages. The friend of humanity exulted in the overthrow of a government which, setting at defiance every moral obligation, made a wanton sport of human misery, and regarded as the happiest exercise of its power the infliction of every species of torture and cruelty; but there was a third class on whom the welcome intelligence had an additional and a very deep felt effect, the personal friends of the Governor, many of whom had regarded the commencement and progress of the Kandian war, with all the anxiety which a grateful regard for his character was so fully calculated to excite.

His Excellency, it was well known, embarked on this war resting the propriety of the measure on the soundness of his own judgment. He could be no stranger to all the gloomy presages of disaster which, founded on the ill success of our former efforts, were in fact daily and hourly communicated to him; but they had no effect on a purpose deliberately and wisely conceived, except as an inducement with him to invite no responsibility but his own.

The result had shown how well founded were his expectations of success, warranted as they were not more by the resources of his own mind, the confidence he had in the zeal and activity of those about him, and the valour and discipline of his little army, than by an accurate knowledge of the motives of human action which are nearly the same in all countries when impelled by corresponding feelings and circumstances. He knew that a people long oppressed could not but wish for deliverance; he felt that the natives of the interior could not but contrast the mildness and justice of a British Government, with the remorseless and unrelenting despotism of their own; and influenced by these powerful considerations, and by what was due to the insulted honour of his

sovereign, he undertook a war, the result of which must ever be regarded as most glorious to his country and most honourable for himself.

On Monday, the 6th March, the King and his family arrived at Colombo, and were conveyed in as private a manner as circumstances would admit, to their new residence, where they were received by Colonel Kerr, the Commandant of that place, with the respect due to their fallen fortunes. The house, which was spacious, had been fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and in the middle of the largest apartment was an ottoman, or musnud, covered with scarlet cloth, upon which His Majesty immediately on his entrance sprung with great agility, and seating himself in a most unkingly attitude, with his legs drawn under him, looked round the room, which he surveyed with great complacency. He was evidently both pleased and surprised at the apparent comfort of his new place of abode, contrasting perhaps the treatment he was now experiencing from the British Government with that which our countrymen had received not many years ago at his hands. He instantly said, "As I am no longer permitted to be a King, I am thankful for the kindness and attention which has been shewn me."

Wickreme Raja Sinha is in his person considerably above the middle size, of a corpulent yet muscular appearance and with a physiognomy which is at all times handsome, and frequently not displeasing. His claim to talent has been disputed by many who have had an opportunity of conversing with him, but he is certainly not deficient in shrewdness or comprehension; with an utter indifference to all feelings of humanity, he possesses a great share of what is called good humour; and the affability with which he answered the questions that were addressed to him, is at least unexpected, while the ease and sang-froid with which he communicated some of the most extraordinary and murderous anecdotes of his reign is truly surprising. He passes with great rapidity from one story of court intrigue to another; but it is to be observed, that the invariable issue of the whole of these anecdotes is the cutting off the offender's head, flogging him to death, impaling him alive, or pounding him in a mortar, as the caprice of the moment might have dictated; and all his surprise seems to be, that the English should feel any great indignation at what he had always considered a mere matter of course and pastime. "The English Governors,

however," he observed, "have one advantage over us Kings—they have counsellors about them, who never allow them to do anything in a passion, and that is the reason why you have so few punishments, but unfortunately for us, the offender is dead before our resentment has subsided".

His Majesty's general reception of his English visitors is by a cordial shake of the hand. With one officer he was particularly affable. He asked him if he would like to see the Queens. His visitor replied in the affirmative, but begged to know in what manner he was to receive them. "Why," said His Majesty, laughing very heartily, "in any way you please; they are rather dirty just now, as their clothes have not arrived from Kandy, and so you may take your choice, either shake hands with them or embrace them."

This anecdote is one of many which might be adduced in illustration of the levity of this extraordinary man's character. He had, during the first week of his arrival, established a reputation for great fortitude and resignation; and there were not wanting some few to undertake his defence, and ascribe the tyrannical measures of his reign to his evil counsellors. An occurrence shortly took place, however, which set his character in its true light.

He had applied for the attendance of four of the female prisoners, who were originally servants of the Queens. His request was granted, and on the same night one of these poor creatures was delivered of a child in the house in which the King was residing. The instant he heard this piece of intelligence, he insisted on the woman's removal. "She was useless, and he would not allow her to remain". Colonel Kerr sent to remonstrate on the cruelty of such a step in her present condition, and declined complying with the King's solicitation. The tyrant flew from one apartment to the other, exclaimed that he would neither eat, drink nor sleep till he was satisfied; reviled the sentries, and behaved in so frantic a manner at this first opposition to his will, that Colonel Kerr, apprehensive of his murdering the woman, ordered her, even at the hazard of her life, to be removed to a place of safety.

But the predominating feeling of the King's soul was indignation at the treatment he had received from his own subjects. This was the point to which he always reverted, and his animosity to them was in one respect beneficial to his conquerors, since it led

him to an unexpected disclosure of all his hidden places of treasure. It mattered not, he said, what became of it as long as it did not devolve to his bitter enemies.

The amount of this treasure it would be difficult to conjecture, but there can be little doubt that it must be immense. Each man in the King's dominions was expected, at certain periods, to make an offering to the throne; and as the expenses of the court were trifling, and the labours of the subjects seldom remunerated, it may easily be imagined what must have been the accumulation of His Majesty and his predecessors. It was one part of the policy of the Kings of Kandy to conceal, when possible, even from their most confidential advisers, the places where their wealth was secured. Another was to reclaim from the families of their deceased favourites, every mark of royal bounty, however minute; of these presents an exact register was kept, so that every donation under such a government was in fact nothing more than a loan.

The strange quantity and mixture of gold and silver ornaments which were discovered may hence be in some degree accounted for; but it is not so easy to discover to what purpose it was intended to apply a large assortment of cocked hats and full bottomed perriwigs of the sixteenth century, which were found under ground, most carefully packed in a box, and the contents of which the sanguine imagination of a prize-master had converted into articles of infinitely greater value.

Scarcely a day now passed, without bringing in accounts to Kandy of the discovery of money and jewels, and the army began to look with some confidence to a handsome remuneration for their labours. The King's throne and sceptre were among the first articles found, and by an extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, they were taken on the same day with himself.

The ancient throne of the Kandian sovereigns, for the last century and a half, resembles a large old-fashioned arm-chair, such as is not unfrequently seen in England. It is about five feet high at the back, three in breadth, and two in depth; the frame is of wood entirely covered with thin gold sheeting (studded with precious stones), the exquisite taste and workmanship of which does not constitute the least of its beauties, and may vie with the best modern specimens of the works of the goldsmith.

The most prominent and striking features in this curious relic are two golden lions, or sphinxes, forming the arms of the throne or chair, of a very uncouth appearance, but beautifully wrought, the heads of the animals being turned outwards in a peculiarly graceful manner. The eyes are formed of entire amethysts, each rather larger than a musket ball. Inside the back, near the top, is a large golden sun, from which the founder of the Kandyan monarchy is supposed to have derived his origin: beneath, about the center of the chair, and in the midst of some sun flowers, is an immense amethyst, about the size of a large walnut; on either side there is a figure of a female deity, supposed to be the wife of Vishnu or Budhoo, in a sitting posture, of admirable design and workmanship, the whole encompassed by a moulding formed of bunches of cut crystal set in gold; there is a space around the back (without the moulding) studded with three large amethysts on each side, and six more at the top.

The seat, inside the arms, and half way up the back, is (or rather *was*) lined with red velvet, all torn or decayed.

The footstool is also very handsome, being ten inches in height, a foot in breadth, and two feet and a half in length: the top is crimson silk worked with gold; a moulding of cut crystals runs around the sides of it, beneath which, in front, are flowers (similar to those on the back of the chair), studded with fine amethysts and crystals.

It should be observed that the throne behind is covered with finely wrought silver; at the top a large embossed half moon of silver, surmounting the stars, and below all is a bed of silver sunflowers.

The sceptre was a rod of iron, with a gold head, an extraordinary but just emblem of his government.

Immediately on the capture of the King, it became a point of great deliberation in what manner the affairs of the Kandyan government were henceforward to be conducted. The proclamation which His Excellency had issued at the commencement of the war had promised to the chiefs the continuance of their titles and offices, and to the people an impartial observance of their laws and customs; but there were so many opposite interests to reconcile among these Chiefs themselves, and so many jealousies to over-

come, that it was some time before a day could be fixed for a solemn audience of the headmen and the signature of a convention which was to secure to the British Government the peaceable and permanent possession of the important conquest it had obtained.

On the 2nd March, the day which was at length fixed, the following official declaration of the settlement of the Kandyan provinces was published.* The political and civil arrangements consequent on the great change which has been effected here, were interrupted for eight days by the absence of Mr. D'Oyly in attendance on the King, during which period no conference of any moment took place. On his return, the communications with the Chiefs were renewed, and yesterday was at length appointed for a convention of the contracting parties.

Of the Treaty you will be enabled to judge, as it will be published. It comprises, though in a very summary way, the heads of a constitution carefully adapted to the wishes of the Chiefs and people, and with a more particular degree of attention to some prejudices, the indulgence of which was plainly understood to be a *sine qua non* of their voluntary submission to an European power.

The preservation of the religion of the Boodho was the first. The other (hardly inferior in their estimation) was the recognition and continuance of their local institutions. I say nothing of their laws, because I should find it hard to point out what they are. Customs, however, they have, and established gradations of authority, and even known forms of justice, though the latter for a long period have been out of use. A general re-establishment of all these is the basis of the civil and judicial articles of the Treaty.

Early in the afternoon preparations were made for holding a conference in the Great Hall of Audience in the Palace; but the Governor declined using the adjoining room, where the King usually sat on occasions of ceremony, and chose to be placed within the Hall, at the upper end, with his back to the door of that room, which was divided off by a screen.

The troops composing the garrison of Kandy, with the corps of the Ceylon Light Dragoons, and the addition of Major Kelly's Division, now here on its march to Colombo, returning to Point de Galle, were drawn up at three o'clock in the great square before

*Not reproduced.

the palace, where they remained while the Adikars and Principal Chiefs passed, and a part formed a lane to the door of the Hall.

Eheilapola, late Adikar, who has declined official employ, preferring to remain in retirement, and soliciting only the title of *The Friend of the British Government*, entered first and alone. He was received with particular marks of favour and kindness by His Excellency, and seated in a chair on his right hand.

Mollegodde, acting on the occasion as First Adikar, then came forward, leading in the Dessaves of provinces and other principal Chiefs, about twenty in number. The Governor rose up to receive them, and (with Eheilapola) continued standing throughout the conference.

A scene no less novel than interesting was here presented, in the state costume of the Kandian Court, with an English Governor presiding, and the Hall lined on both sides with British officers.

The conference began with complimentary inquiries on the part of the Chiefs, which were graciously answered by the Governor, and mutual inquiries made. His Excellency then thanked the Dessaves for the attention shown to the troops in their various routes through the country towards the capital, which gave occasion to the Chiefs to observe, that they considered them as protectors, and that by the arrival of His Excellency and the army they had been rescued from tyranny and oppression.

The Governor observed he was gratified in having been the means of their deliverance; he assured them of full protection, in their persons, their property, and all their rights; and added, that while he had the honour of holding the administration of the island, it would be his study to make them experience the blessings of His Majesty's benign government.

It was then intimated to the Chiefs, that a paper had been prepared expressive of the principles on which the participation of His Majesty's Government was offered to their acceptance, and that it was about to be read, which they requested might be done.

The Treaty was then read in English by Mr. Sutherland, Deputy Secretary to Government, and afterwards in Cingalese by the Modeliar of His Excellency's Gate, Abraham de Saram. This important document was listened to with profound and respectful attention by the Chiefs, and it was pleasing to observe in their looks a marked expression of cordial assent, which was immediately declared with great earnestness.

His Excellency's part of the conference was communicated to Mr. D'Oyly, and by him to Mollegodde Adikar, who delivered it aloud to the audience. A Chief of venerable and commanding aspect was the organ of the assembly, whose person and countenance were equally striking. His figure, the tallest present, was erect and portly; a high and prominent forehead, a full eye, and a strong expression of natural vivacity, tempered with the gravity of advanced age, marked by a long, full, and graceful white beard, and the whole, combined with his rich state dress, formed a subject for a portrait truly worthy of an able hand. His name was Millaawa, Dessave of Godapola. He was a great favourite of the King, and remained with him till a late period. This chief collected the sentiments of the assembly, generally in silence, but with occasional explanation, and delivered them to the Adikar, with the concurrence of the rest.

Eheilapola, though not ostensibly engaged in the conference, took a marked interest in every part of it. His carriage was distinguished by a courtly address, politeness, and ease; and he was evidently regarded by the assembled Chiefs with a high degree of deference and respect.

After the Treaty was read in Cingalese, the Adikar Mollegodde and the other Chiefs proceeded to the great door of the Hall, where the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate headmen from the different provinces were attending, with a great concourse of the inhabitants; and the headmen being called on by the Adikar to range themselves in order according to their respective districts, the Treaty was again read by the Modeliar in Cingalese; at the conclusion of which the British Flag was hoisted, for the first time, in the town of Kandy, and a royal salute from the cannon of the city announced His Majesty George the Third Sovereign of the whole Island of Ceylon.

Thus, without the loss of a single life on our part, has been added to the British Crown the entire and peaceable possession of the beautiful, extensive, and fertile island of Ceylon: an acquisition secured to us not more by the decision of conquest than by the influence of opinion. Thus have we avenged the massacre of our countrymen in the downfall of the very tyrant by whose cruelty and breach of faith it had been perpetrated; while we have extended

to his oppressed subjects the blessing of that government which he had insulted, but which *they* had looked to for relief, contrasting it with the sanguinary despotism of their own.

The advantages to be secured from this conquest are incalculable. The position of Ceylon, its fine harbours, and rich and peculiar productions, must render it a place of the utmost importance in our Eastern dominion. While the interior of the country was governed by a King independent of our authority, and adverse to our views, we held our dominion by a most precarious tenure. The known hostility of the Kandian ruler was a succour on which our exterior enemies might at all times calculate; and in case of a foreign war, we should always have had the defence of our coast to maintain, with a force divided and weakened by the necessity of watching the movements of an inveterate and formidable enemy within the heart of the country. We have now identified the interests of the whole population of Ceylon with our own, and converted an object of jealousy, alarm, and expenditure, into a source of national security and revenue. The Chiefs of the several provinces affirmed in their authority, which they no longer hold at the mercy of a capricious tyrant, will every day become more sensible of the benefits they have secured to themselves, and the blessings they have assisted in conferring on their fellow countrymen; and the Kandian nation, a brave and spirited people, restored to and protected in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, will lend a willing aid to augment the power and resources of the humane, wise, and liberal government, by whose well-timed interposition they have been emancipated from the most cruel and intolerable oppression.



THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.†

BY F. DEKKER.

(Continued from page 28 of our last issue).

Although, as has already been seen from our previous article, the Company, in the early years of its existence, had Ceylon in view as a country that would be of much importance to them, yet they did not, for the moment, concern themselves greatly with the island; they had enough to do elsewhere to consolidate their rule. In 1696, however, a change occurred. The Governor of Coromandel, Carel Reinierse, stationed at Paliakata, received a letter from Raja Sinha, a powerful monarch, who had but recently ascended the throne, in which he asked urgently for assistance to drive out the Portuguese. Their rule had become intolerable, and the King was therefore determined to become a brother in arms of the King of Holland so long as the sun and moon should endure. This request was very welcome to the Government at Batavia, because they had just begun to harass the enemy on his own territory, by blockading his principal fort at Goa on the West Coast of India, and this was continued for many years during such time as the monsoon permitted, that is, from October to the end of March.

At this time the Portuguese held sway over almost the whole coast of Ceylon, by means of seven principal fortresses or forts and a number of smaller ones, with the help of which, as it were, they kept the King confined.

In the spring of 1688, Adam Westerwolt, the Admiral in charge of the blockading fleet, was directed, after the raising of the blockade of Goa, to sail to Batticaloa, and there, whether with or without the help of the Sinhalese troops, to seize the Portuguese fort. This enterprise succeeded in a short time, and Westerwolt, who, like so many officers of the Company, was a good merchant as well as a good diplomat, took advantage of the excessive joy of the Kandyan Prince over this success, to conclude a very favourable treaty in the name of the Company—a treaty which for a long time governed the relations between the King and the Company. That treaty included, apart from the Company's promise of armed assistance to the King in order to drive out the Portuguese, great

† "A translation of an article appearing in *Neerlandia*".

trade facilities, viz., the opening out of the whole island for free trade, and the free transport of produce to the ports, the King binding himself to supply goods exclusively to the Company. The entire cost of equipping vessels and troops on behalf of the King, including the pay of staff, etc., was to be charged to the King, to be made good in the form of deliveries of cinnamon, pepper, and other produce; the booty found in the conquered forts was to be equally divided between the two parties; and the forts were to be garrisoned with Dutch troops at the cost of the King, who was also to supply such materials as might be required for strengthening the defences.

It must be mentioned here that, in regard to the garrisoning of the forts by Dutch troops, in the first draft of the treaty in Portuguese shown to the King, it was stated that this should be done "whenever His Majesty should consider it necessary", but in the later official signed document these words did not appear. Whether the omission was due to an oversight or whether it was intentional is not known, but this circumstance always gave rise to friction over the interpretation of the treaty, and was the cause of the King's repeated failure to fulfil his treaty obligations, on the ground that the Company had deceived him.

By the conquest of Batticaloa a firm footing had now been obtained on the island. In the years following, viz., 1639 and 1640, Trincomalee on the east coast, and Negombo, and Galle, were taken, as a result of which the Dutch were now in possession of four out of the seven large forts held by the Portuguese. The conquest of Negombo and Galle on the West and South coasts of the island respectively was of special value owing to their situation near the rich cinnamon lands in which the Company was chiefly interested. Colombo, the chief fortress of the Portuguese, remained however for the time being in their hands, partly owing to the delay on the part of Raja Sinha to send troops to support an attack by the Company on the land side, notwithstanding that he had repeatedly urged the siege of that strong fortress. Of this promised help one cannot but speak ill. Raja Sinha's troops hardly did anything at all; and if they appeared on the spot on the day on which the fortress was conquered, it was only to enforce the King's claim to a share of the booty and the captured fort. He was also so negligent in fulfilling his obligations to supply food to the

garrison that a famine was threatened, especially as the Portuguese off and on occupied the whole of the country outside Colombo. The vigilant Governor, Jacob Willemsz Coster, the conqueror of Galle, proceeded to the Kandyan country to complain to the King about this poor fulfilment of his obligations, but he was obliged to pay for this vigorous effort on behalf of the Company with his life. He was, without the King's knowledge, it is said, treacherously murdered. It does not speak well for the Government's sense of honour that they allowed such a gross insult to go unpunished. They, however, placed interest before everything else, and they were reluctant to bring about an open breach with the King, as that would drive him into the arms of the Portuguese, whose power, if allied to that of the King, would have been too strong for us.

The struggle in the island during the first few years was not very successful. Negombo was retaken by the Portuguese and was early in 1644 again re-conquered by Francois Caron. An earlier attempt to take Colombo was unsuccessful. The re-taking of Negombo was the principal bright spot, so far as the war in Ceylon was concerned; indeed from the point of view of the results too it was of great significance.

In 1645 hostilities were suspended for a period of ten years in consequence of the truce between Portugal and the Republic, but strange to say, the war continued in India. This is easily understood. In 1640 things were more favourable for the Company than for the Portuguese. The latter clearly longed for peace; they had everything to gain by it. The Company however saw that they stood more to lose than to gain by peace. They were therefore not prepared to cease hostilities until they should have received definite orders to that effect from the Hague, and they therefore refused to comply with the request of the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa. Persons authorised to carry on negotiations were then sent from Goa to Batavia, and they could not be very well refused a hearing, but they had to return with their task unaccomplished.

From the copy of the provisional treaty concluded in Europe, which arrived by ship at Batavia in February 1642, it appeared that peace conditions in India should take effect one year after the ratification of the treaty, and that according to one of the articles each party should keep what they possessed at the time of the proclamation. It was therefore hoped before the expiration of the time

stipulated to strike a successful blow and take Colómbó. That the results would fall below these high expectations could not have been foreseen. In October 1642 came the definite treaty from Batavia with instructions to proclaim it speedily everywhere. But since the Government in Holland, on account of ignorance of local conditions, was obliged to leave the adjustment of all manner of details to the Government at Batavia, it was fully two years before arms were laid down everywhere. I shall not enlarge here on the course of the negotiations that had to be re-opened with the Portuguese; these are given in detail in the academic thesis of Dr. W. Van Geer "The Rise of the Dutch Power in Ceylon". Sufficient to say that the chief points in dispute were in regard to the boundaries of the cinnamon lands, and after the re-taking of Negombo, in regard to the return of that fortress; and it was especially due to the fine generalship of Maetsuycker, who was entrusted by the Government at Batavia with the execution of these enterprises, that the Company obtained nearly all it wanted, retaining also the important town of Negombo, although it was very doubtful, in view of the agreement between the Governments in Europe, that they had the right to do so. They maintained that they held Negombo, not for themselves but on behalf of the King; that this was included in the Treaty of Peace; and that therefore they could not return it to the Portuguese. At the express request of the Portuguese, however, the question of Negombo was left over for the final decision of the Governments in Europe.

After the conclusion of the truce a very difficult time opened for the Dutch. So long as the war with the Portuguese was on, one could expect a somewhat friendly, or at least a not definitely inimical, attitude on the part of our "ally" Raja Sinha, although he was always behind-hand in the performance of his treaty obligations, e.g., the payment of the cost of maintaining the forts and of reimbursing the Company for the large sums advanced for warlike preparations. This was in a sense an advantage to the Company, because it provided them with an excellent excuse for retaining provisionally the forts and lands taken possession of from the Portuguese, on behalf of the King, as it was said, as security for the heavy expenses they had incurred.

Raja Sinha had, however, gradually and not wrongly, arrived at the conviction that the Dutch had no intention of leaving his island, and that it really came to this, that he had got another

master in place of the Portuguese, though the former was preferable. Owing to the conclusion of peace there was no more booty to be had, and although for the time being he had no fear of the Portuguese, the advantage to him from his new friendship had become very doubtful. The Company also fully realised this, and saw that the only way in which they could recover the heavy debt due by Raja Sinha was by exploiting the rich cinnamon lands belonging to the Provinces of Galle and Negombo, as the Portuguese had done earlier, and continued to do in regard to the territories still remaining to them. With this object in view, they had, unknown to the King, come to an agreement with the Portuguese not to put a spoke in each other's wheel, but when necessary to help each other against Raja Sinha. The Governor of Ceylon, Jan Thyszen Payaart, on instructions from the Government, had taken the necessary measures for this exploitation, and had set the inhabitants of those territories to do this work. The King, who was anything but pleased with this proceeding, adopted contrary measures, and through his agents persuaded the inhabitants to leave the lowlands and go back to the mountain regions, sending armed soldiers to compel those who would not readily comply with this order. He pretended, however, to know nothing of it. The Company were not behind the Eastern potentate in craft, and likewise pretending to be simpletons, they sent out patrols in order that, as a friend and ally of the King, they might protect his "well-meaning" subjects against these brigands and malcontents. Perhaps things might have gone on like this for a long time without an open breach had not Thyszen, who was more honest than discreet, entirely against the instructions of the Government, foolishly declared war against the King who was himself now free to act openly. His operations began very unsuccessfully, inasmuch as the King, in an engagement with him, took nearly 500 men as prisoners under the command of Adriaan van der Stel.

Holland was now in trouble! An open breach with the King could give rise to all sorts of complications. Negombo had not been restored to the Portuguese on the ground that it was being held in trust for the King. That position could no longer be maintained now that Holland was at war with the King. It was also possible that the Directors and States-General would hold quite different

views on the matter. Besides, there was serious apprehension that Raja Sinha would now join hands with the Portuguese against the Dutch.

Thyszen was now disavowed by the Government at Batavia, and Maetsuycker, who, by his negotiations with the Portuguese had won his spurs, was sent to replace him as Governor of Ceylon in order to put matters right. With masterly skill he succeeded in his negotiations both with the King as well as with the Portuguese, who again renewed their claims in regard to Negombo. Success at last crowned his efforts. The revolt in Brazil changed the situation. War broke out again with Portugal and relieved the pressure in India concurrently. A change took place in the attitude of Raja Sinha, who saw that an alliance with the Dutch would be of advantage to him.

The prisoners of war were released. Another result of the negotiations between Maetsuycker and his successor and the King was that a Dutch officer was appointed as Dessave of the Matara District. This was a very peculiar arrangement, for although the Dessave was nominally the stadtholder of the King, his principal duty was to promote the interests of the Company. It was not an easy matter to get the King to agree to this. Later there were other districts in which Dutch Dessaves were appointed. The Company regarded them entirely as their own servants.

(To be continued)



GENEALOGY OF THE WAMBEEK FAMILY.

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

I.

John WambEEK, married Petronella Wilhelmina Elizabeth Hesler, born 15th September 1790, died 18th September 1856. He had by her:—

1. Henrietta Jane, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd September 1835, Richard James Smith, Proctor.
2. Susanna Cornelia, born 2nd August 1816, died 30th October 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th May 1837, Gerrit Louis Toussaint, born 1808, died 10th November 1870, son of Bernhard Hendrik Toussaint and Anna Maria Dulcina Willemsz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 37).
3. John Godfried, who follows under II.
4. Eliza Susan, born 14th January 1824, died 9th September 1904.
5. George, born 27th November 1826, married:—
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st July 1852, Emelia Georgiana Ebert, born 21st July 1829, died 12th May 1857, daughter of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 80).
 - (b) Ellen Taylor.
6. Dorothea Elizabeth, born 20th November 1831.

II.

John Godfried WambEEK, Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 22nd July 1823, died 8th October 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th February 1846, Jacoba (Jane) Gerhardina Ebert, born 19th June 1823, died 8th December 1883, daughter of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 80). He had by her:—

1. Matilda Jane, born 5th January 1847, died 5th April 1929.
2. Francis John, born 22nd January 1843, died 23rd April 1849.

3. James Frederick, who follows under III.
4. Harriet Louise, born 20th May 1850, died in London 10th January 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th June 1868, George William Murray, Planter.
5. Arthur William, born 26th September 1851, died 15th February 1925.
6. John Gerrit, born 2nd March 1853, married in Singapore:—
 - (a) Primrose Bruce.
 - (b) .. Harfleet.
7. Anna Cornelia, born 25th September 1854, died 3rd April 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th December 1875, William Henry Wright, born 19th October 1821, died 26th July 1914, widower of (a) Sarah Terkost, (b) Frederica Georgiana Martensz, and (c) Mary Felicite Jonklaas, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 205), and son of John Wright of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and Anna Elizabeth Palm.
8. Wilfred Owen, who follows under IV.
9. Amelia Marian Rossella, born 23rd June 1858, died in London, 29th December 1930.
10. Charles Lorenz, who follows under V.
11. Rosalie Eugenie, born 9th September 1863, died 28th June 1896.

III.

James Frederick Wambeek, born 28th April 1849, died 19th April 1926, married in the Methodist Church, Galle, 8th January 1877, Alice Hannah Anthonisz, born 26th August 1852, died 23rd October 1927, daughter of James Edmund Anthonisz and Eliza Sarah Caroline Anthonisz. He had by her:—

1. Alice Mabel, born 23rd July 1878, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 3rd December 1902, Walter Laurie Thomasz, born 22nd March 1870, died 24th January 1929, son of Henry Edmund Thomasz and Jane Frances Taylor.
2. Louise Muriel born 11th June 1881.

3. Emma Beatrice, born 31st December 1882, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th April 1911, John Taylor Van Twest, A.M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 19th August 1874, died 16th May 1937, widower of Eva de Hoedt, and son of John Van Twest and Amanda Taylor.
4. James Godfried Anthonisz, who follows under VI.
5. John Percival, who follows under VII.
6. Cyril Hugh, who follows under VIII.

IV.

Wilfred Owen Wambeek, born 19th April 1856, died 17th January 1934, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th July 1891, Alice Mabel Palm Wright, daughter of William Henry Wright and Mary Felicite Jonklaas. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 205). He had by her:—

1. Arthur Reginald, who follows under IX.
2. Alan Douglas Palm, who follows under X.
3. Wilfred Wright, settled in United States.
4. Eileen Phyllis Palm, born 28th December 1907.

V.

Charles Lorenz Wambeek, born 25th November 1860, died 10th June 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th May 1888, Alice Adeline Van Geyzel, born 19th May 1863, daughter of John William Van Geyzel, M.D. (Aber.) and Antonetta Ursula Thomasz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 77). He had by her:—

1. Edith Gertrude, born 2nd March 1889, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 19th May 1913, Percival Frederic Augustus Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, born 6th March 1885, son of Victor Theodore LaBrooy, L.M.S. Ceylon, and Maria Georgiana Hepponstall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. page 73).
2. Victoria Alice, born 24th May 1890, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 19th May 1916, Vernon Treherne Dickman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 26th July 1888, son of Walter Henry Dickman, Barrister-at-Law, and Sarah Margaret de Saram. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI. pages 127 and 129).
3. William Godfried Lorenz, who follows under XI.

4. Christopher Leonard, born 28th September 1892, served in the Great War, 1914—1918, as 2nd Lieutenant, I.A.R.O., and attached to the 73rd Carnatics. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XIV. page 6).
5. Ernest Neil, born 3rd September 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th December 1935, Mona Kathleen Vanden Driesen, born 13th March 1908, daughter of Hermann Wilhelm Richard Vanden Driesen and Rhoda Verna Crozier. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV. page 61).
6. Marion Linda, born 6th August 1897.

VI.

James Godfried Anthonisz Wambeek, born 10th October 1886, died 10th August 1932, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th July 1917, Beatrice Elaine Reimers Kelaart, born 17th December 1891, daughter of Walter Benjamin Kelaart and Amy Blanche Caroline Van Geyzel. He had by her:—

Walter James Noel, born 24th November 1920.

VII.

John Percival Wambeek, Government Land Surveyor, born 10th May 1888, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 20th December 1915, Hilda Grace Jansz, born 10th April 1891, daughter of Arthur William Jansz and Grace Maria de Hoedt. He had by her:—

1. Cecil Percival, born 12th October 1917.
2. James William, born 9th January 1919.

VIII.

Cyril Hugh Wambeek, Proctor, born 31st December 1890, died 28th October 1930, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 27th November 1920, Mary Dickman Keyt, born 17th January 1896, widow of David Ernest Grenier, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. page 68) and daughter of Frederick Theobald Keyt, M.D. (Aber.), Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Mary Ann Eliza Dickman, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI. page 126).
- (b) In St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, 11th August 1928, Muriel Grace Van Twest, born 15th April

1907, daughter of George William Van Twest, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), Lieutenant Colonel in the Ceylon Medical Corps, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Grace Maria de Hoedt, widow of Arthur William Jansz.

Of the first marriage he had:—

1. Geoffrey Hugh, born 3rd October 1921.
2. Derrick, born 7th January 1923.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

3. Yvonne Maureen, born 1st December 1929.

IX.

Arthur Reginald Wambeek, born 14th June 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 16th February 1918, Dora Nicholas, born 16th September 1891, daughter of Walter Charles Nicholas of Rangoon and Catherine Spears. He had by her:—

1. Reginald Noel, born 16th May 1919.
2. Dorothea Marjorie, born 7th August 1920.
3. Owen Walter, born 14th January 1923.

X.

Alan Douglas Palm Wambeek, born 5th January 1896, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd November 1920, Mildred Dagmar Richardson, born 17th November 1901, daughter of Wilfred Percival Richardson and Susanette Adelaide Louise Smitherton. He had by her:—

1. Alan Douglas Montague, born 27th July 1921.
2. Yona Marguerite Louise, born 21st August 1922.

XI.

William Godfried Lorenz Wambeek, Wing Commander, Royal Air Force Medical Service, born 6th June 1891, married in England 19th August 1918, Hylda Dunwell. He had by her:—

1. Joan Maureen, born 14th November 1920.
2. Ronald Stewart, born 22nd January 1922.

GENEALOGY OF THE HEPPONSTALL FAMILY.

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

I.

William Hepponstall, of the Royal Artillery, married:—

(a) Elizabeth Castlereagh.

(b) In Trincomalee, 9th November 1815, Frederica Gott.
Of the first marriage, he had:—

1. Anne, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 15th July 1824, Thomas Carlwill of His Majesty's 45th Regiment.

2. William, who follows under II.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

3. George, born 18th April 1819.

4. Frederick George, born 2nd September 1820.

5. Clara Amelia, born 16th December 1821.

II.

William Hepponstall, baptised 29th September 1808, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 18th November 1833, Margaret Butterfield. He had by her:—

1. Margaret Elizabeth Sophia, born 30th August 1834.

2. William George Augustus, who follows under III.

III.

William George Augustus Hepponstall, born 20th August 1838, died 6th June 1886, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th December 1863, Maria Eliza Meynert, born 23rd August 1839, died 24th August 1930, daughter of George Frederick Christian Meynert and Georgiana Rensina Gambs. He had by her:—

1. Maria Victoria Georgiana, born 8th November 1864, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 24th April 1884 Victor Theodore LaBrooy, L.M.S., Ceylon, born 31st October 1855, died 4th March 1891, son of Francis Frederick Theodore LaBrooy and Amelia Sophia Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. pages 71 and 73).

2. George Frederick, who follows under IV.

3. Lilian Margaret, born 17th February 1868, died 20th June 1930, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 1st February 1897, Richard Vincent Van Geyzel, L.M.S.

Ceylon, born 20th September 1869, son of Peter Vincent Van Geyzel and Harriet Engelina Woutersz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 78).

4. Gilbert Walter, who follows under V.

5. Theodore Augustus, who follows under VI.

6. Henry Alexander, who follows under VII.

7. Wilfred Hector, who follows under VIII.

8. Arthur Ernest, born 28th June 1874, died 22nd July 1875.

9. Ivan Oswald, born 5th January 1876.

10. Aldyth Ella, born 27th February 1877, died 30th May 1907, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, Arthur Capper, died 22nd June 1911, son of George Benjamin Capper and Catherina Anne Leembruggen. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 26).

11. Norbert Harvey, born 17th May 1878, died 5th December 1915.

12. Grace Myra, born 14th October 1880, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 22nd April 1918, Theodore Edgar Philip Ebert, born 22nd July 1864, died 9th November 1935, widower of Rosalind Von Hagt, and son of Peter Frederick Ebert and Eugenie Rosaline Reimers.

13. Colvin Egbert, who follows under IX.

IV.

George Frederick Hepponstall, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, born 5th December 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendael, 28th December 1891, Rosalind Laura Schokman, born 25th March 1865, daughter of Johan William Schokman and Anne Louisa Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. page 107). He had by her:—

1. Beatrice Rose, born 6th November 1892, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 19th June 1926, Samuel John Charles Schokman, Crown Counsel, born 14th May 1894, son of John Henry Schokman and Blanche Winifred Conderlag. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. pages 116 and 161).

2. Olga, born 28th January 1896, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 6th June 1925, John Richard Vanden Driesen Ferdinands, Advocate, born 2nd August

1898, son of John Henry Ferdinands and Ethel Lucy Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. pages 59 and 79).

V.

Gilbert Walter Hepponstall, Headmaster, Victoria Institute, Kuala Lumpur, born 18th March 1868, died 19th December 1910, married in St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, 23rd December 1898, Ariel Florence Askey, born 9th November 1878, daughter of James Michael Askey and Emily Charlotte Jansz. He had by her:—

1. Gilbert Harvey, born 24th September 1899
2. Stanley James, born 11th April 1901.
3. Hermalinda Florence, born 24th August 1903.
4. Wilfred Bertram, born 11th October 1904.
5. Eileen Blanche, born 13th March 1907, married in St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, 27th June 1931, Claude Felix Ernest Jumeaux, born 3rd July 1905, son of Arthur Allan Lang Jumeaux and Stella Charlotte Leitch.
6. Gilbert Rienzi, born 13th October 1908, died 27th May 1913.

VI.

Theodore Augustus Hepponstall, born 26th August 1869, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, 15th October 1898, Gladys Amable Millicent Vander Straaten, born 12th November 1877, daughter of William Morgan Vander Straaten and Anna Eliza Vander Wall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. pages 156 and 161). He had by her:—

1. Beryl Gwendoline, born 20th October 1899, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 21st April 1924, Martin Carlisle Foenander, born 22nd November 1899, son of James Martin Foenander and Blanche Madeline Ludkens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 172).
2. Leslie Theodore, L.M.S., Ceylon, born 17th June 1904.
3. Mavis Millicent, born 6th February 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 15th October 1930, James Richard Stanley Nicholas, born 1st May 1894, son of James Charles Frederick Nicholas, L.M.S., Ceylon, and Amy Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. page 107).

VII.

Henry Alexander Hepponstall, born 3rd November 1870 married in C. M. S. Church, Haputale, 24th July 1901, Kathleen Edith Buckley, born 9th April 1879, daughter of Edward Buckley and Mary Anne Cullen. He had by her:—

1. Alexander Edward Augustus, who follows under X.
2. George Christopher Cullen, born 10th March 1904.
3. Dodwell Douglas Buckley, who follows under XI,
4. Kathleen Alexandra Edith Mercey, born 14th November 1907, died 7th August 1927.
5. Henry Ivor, born 25th August 1911.
6. Hamilton Rex, who follows under XII.

VIII.

Wilfred Hector Hepponstall, Proctor, born 23rd January 1873, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 31st July 1916, Jessie Marguerite Schokman, born 23rd December 1880, daughter of George Schokman, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, Kurunegalle, and Lydia Amerensia Daniels. He had by her:—
George Winfred Neil, born 20th March 1919.

IX.

Colvin Egbert Hepponstall, Proctor, born 14th February 1882, died 14th February 1932, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 28th December 1924, Olive Millicent de La Motte, born 15th June 1896, daughter of Cecil Urban de La Motte and Janet Rosamond Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. page 25). He had by her:—

Olive Maureen, born 15th November 1928,

X.

Alexander Edward Augustus Hepponstall, born 22nd June, 1902, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 3rd June 1931, Lilian Thelma Meynert Herft, born 29th October 1904 daughter of Cecil Richard Lorenz Herft, District Engineer Public Works Department, and Lilian Caroline Victoria Meynert. He had by her:—

1. Lausamme Lilian Edith, born 20th June 1932.
2. Ian Richard Kenneth, born 27th March 1937.

XI

Dodwell Douglas Buckley Hepponstall, born 10th June 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 19th September 1935, Frederica Elaine de Saram, born 25th August 1911, daughter of Charles Christopher de Saram and Harriet Eliza Newman. He had by her :—

Wilma Elaine, born 5th July 1936.

XII.

Hamilton Rex Hepponstall, born 25th August 1911, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 10th October 1934, Alsace Veronica Sansoni, born 10th August 1914, daughter of Waldo Sansoni, District Judge, Kalutara, and Thomasia Gertrude Harriet Schrader. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 72). He had by her :—

1. Bertram Reginald, born 20th September 1935.
2. Myrna Rae, born 26th December 1936.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Under this heading an esteemed member of the Union furnishes replies to a series of questions which are of deep interest to our Community.

Q. What does the word "Mr" placed before a Dutch name signify?

A. The word "Mr." (Meester) signifies an Advocate or a Graduate in Laws.

Some of the Dutch Governors were Graduates in Laws and were entitled to the honorific "Mr.", as for instance Mr. Isaac Augusten Rumpt and Mr. Iman Willem Falek.

Mathias Fredrik Palm, Dissave of Matara, who was a Doctor of Laws, is always referred to as Mr. M. F. Palm.

Q. What did the word "Sergeant" mean in the days of the Dutch?

A. A Sergeant in the British Army is only a non-commissioned officer, but in Dutch days sergeant signified a very high rank.

The Kandyan King, in order to shew his esteem for Governor van Imhoff, appointed him his sergeant. Hendrik van Reede, Commander of Malabar, and father of Francina van Reede, who is commemorated in the Trincomalee inscription, had for some time held the rank of Captain before he was appointed Sergeant Major.

Q. When Sinhalese and Tamil parents offered their children for baptism by the Dutch, what precautions were observed to ensure that these parents knew the essential truths of Christianity?

A. In his account of the Dutch Church in Ceylon the Rev. J. D. Palm says :

"Previous to the administration (of baptism) parents were examined in their knowledge of religion, and when they were found deficient, the baptism of these children was postponed to the next visitation, the schoolmaster being in the meantime enjoined to impart the necessary instruction to such parents".

Q. What was the origin of the semi-circular tortoise shell comb worn by the low-country Sinhalese?

A. This comb, which was adopted by the Low-Country Sinhalese in the days of the Dutch, is of Javanese origin.

Q. In this year of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association, it would be interesting to know who was the first Ceylonese to obtain a British Medical degree.

A. This honour belongs to Dr. E. F. Kelaart M.D. (Edin), who from humble beginnings rose to be Staff Surgeon to the forces. Among the best known of his works is "Prodromus Faunae Zeylanicae".

NOTES OF EVENTS.

INCORPORATION OF THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION BOARD.

The following is the Notification which appeared in the Government Gazette of 18th June, 1937, incorporating the Dutch Burgher Union Board:—

THE TRUSTS ORDINANCE No. 9 OF 1917.

Order under Section 114.

Whereas the Dutch Burgher Union Board of the Dutch Burgher Union (hereinafter referred to as "The said Union") hold certain moneys and property as Trustees in Trust for "The said Union", the object of which is to promote the moral, intellectual and social well being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon and to serve purposes allied thereto as set forth in the Constitution of the said Union.

And whereas the members of the said Dutch Burgher Union Board, namely.

Dr. Richard Lionel Spittel, President
Durand Victor Altendorff, Secretary and
William Wright Beling, Treasurer

have applied to the Governor for their incorporation under section 114 of the Trusts Ordinance, No. 9 of 1917.

Now therefore by virtue of the powers vested in the Governor by the aforesaid section and by article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, I, Reginald Edward Stubbs, Governor of Ceylon, do by this Order authorize the Incorporation of the said Dutch Burgher Union Board and direct and declare subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule hereto

- (a) That the said Board and their successors for the time being duly appointed under the Constitution of the said Union be a body corporate with perpetual succession under the name and style of "The Dutch Burgher Union Board".
- (b) That by that name and style they may receive, take, hold and dispose of all descriptions of property, both movable and immovable, on behalf of "The said Union" and
- (c) That they shall be able and competent in law to sue and be sued, to answer and be answered, in any Court or elsewhere in all causes and actions to which "The said Union" is a party.

E. E. STUBBS,
Governor.

Kandy, June 12, 1937.

SCHEDULE.

Conditions.

1. The said Dutch Burgher Union Board shall have and use a corporate seal such seal being only affixed in the presence of the President, the Secretary and Treasurer, and in the absence of any one of them of another member appointed for the purpose in his stead by a vote of the Board for the time being, and the Officers and Members so appointed shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence.

2. The monies and property now held by "The said Union" or the said Dutch Burgher Union Board and all monies and other property which may hereafter be acquired by them or the said Dutch Burgher Union Board for the time being shall be vested in the said Dutch Burgher Union Board for the time being with full authority subject to the sanction of the Committee of "The said Union" to invest the same on such security as they may deem fit or otherwise utilize them for the purposes of "The said Union".

3. The said Dutch Burgher Union Board and their successors appointed in accordance with the Constitution of "The said Union" shall hold office for such period as the Constitution of "The said Union" shall prescribe provided that it shall be lawful for any member of the said Board to resign at any time and provided further that on a member of the said Board vacating his office as President, Secretary, or Treasurer as the case may be of the said Union, he shall cease to be a member of the said Board.

4. The accounts of "The said Dutch Burgher Union Board" for the year ending December 31st of each year duly audited by its Auditors shall be published in the Gazette.

5. The office bearers of "The said Union" shall *inter alia* be a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, elected in accordance with the Constitution of "The said Union".

6. A general meeting of the said Union may from time to time revoke and amend the Constitution of "The said Union" and may make amend and revoke new rules for the proper working of "The said Union" and the management, regulation, and control of all its affairs provided that no such rules shall be inconsistent with these "Conditions".

7. This order may be revoked or from time to time be varied, amended, or altered by the Governor.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. Neil Willé, D. B. U. Rooms, Reid Avenue, Colombo.

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address (especially within the last three years) should be notified without delay to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. Gordon Jansz, I.S.O., Turret Road, Colombo, and not to the Hony. Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Hony. Treasurer of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company, D. B. U. Hall, Reid Avenue, Colombo.



Printed by Tom Davidson at Frewin & Co., 40 Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo, and published by J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk," Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

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