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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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

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JAMES OLIVER ANTHONISZ, C.M.G.

Most of the great men of our Community have risen to eminence in the land of their birth. A few, however, left the island at an early age, and despite the handicaps under which they suffered, won even higher distinctions than they could have achieved had they remained in Ceylon. Among these is James Oliver Anthonisz, second son of James Edmund Anthonisz, one of Ceylon's greatest school-masters, who after a long and distinguished career as Headmaster of the Galle Central School, was appointed Secretary of the Galle Municipal Council. It is said that James Anthonisz, Senior, excelled in many directions, but it was as a teacher of mathematics that he was most distinguished. This love for mathematics he transmitted to his son, whose whole career was shaped by his bent for this science.

James Oliver Anthonisz was born in Galle on the 15th January, 1860, and received his early education in his father's school. We have no record of his career here, but there can be no doubt that his father exercised a great influence over him. As a boy he shewed much promise and was in due course sent to the Academy (now the Royal College). Of his career here very little is known. He does not appear to have been of the flashy sort, nor to have taken an active part in the outdoor activities of the school, for there is only one single reference to him in the "History of Royal College", and even here he is incorrectly referred to as "J. D. Anthonisz". That he applied himself closely to his studies there can be no doubt, for he won the University Scholarship and proceeded to England. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree (Senior Optime) in 1882.

In the following year James Anthonisz sat for the Civil Service Examination, and coming out successfully, was appointed to the Straits Settlements Civil Service. Here he went through all the various grades of the Service until in 1904 he got his first big appointment, when he was selected to act as Treasurer, an office in which he was confirmed in 1908. His scientific turn of mind now stood him in good stead, for the question of placing the currency of the Colony on a gold basis was raised at this time, and Anthonisz's special knowledge of the subject enabled him to bring matters to a satisfactory issue. The sequel to this was a book on "Currency Reform in the Straits Settlements" which he wrote at the request of Government.

Still higher honours were in store for James Anthonisz. In 1910 he was appointed Acting Resident Councillor, Penang, to be followed the next year by perhaps the highest appointment that any member of his Community has ever attained, that of Acting British Resident of Selangor. Anthonisz filled this appointment with dignity no less than efficiency, and retired in 1913. For his distinguished services he was awarded the C. M. G. in 1914, and during the war years his services were requisitioned for work in the Colonial Office, London.

It was while working in London that an unfortunate accident occurred which cut short Anthonisz's public career. Whilst leaving the Colonial Office one evening he happened to pass a car which was stationary at the time but had its engine working, the driver being away. Just as he got opposite the car it suddenly started, knocking him down and dragging him for about thirty yards, until the driver ran up and put on the brakes. Anthonisz suffered internal injuries which made him a confirmed invalid. He died in May 1921 after a prolonged and painful illness, and was buried in Sheen Cemetery, Richmond.

James Anthonisz was fond of nearly all forms of outdoor sport. He shot a little, was a good swimmer, a fair tennis player, and a votary of golf, to which game he took in his later years. During his Cadet days he numbered Sir Hugh Clifford and Sir Henry McCallum, who were junior officers at the time, among his friends. It is related that they used to play tennis at the Singapore Club clad only in sarongs, until the Governor one day, annoyed at this outrage on the proprieties, sent for them and gave them a dressing

down. Anthonisz was particularly fond of tennis and used to have courts specially laid down for him on his periodical visits to Galle. Sir James Pieris also was a particular friend of Anthonisz's, they having been together at Cambridge, and never failed to visit him and recall old times.

A slight lameness from which James Anthonisz suffered is attributed to a fall from the mast of a ship, probably in the Galle Harbour, which as a child he surreptitiously climbed, unknown to his parents. He was very fond of small creatures—babies, cats, dogs and monkeys—and his last years were enlivened by his little grand-daughter, who, it is said, "could twist him round her little finger". He was particularly attached to a small wire-haired terrier, and would be found sitting in a cramped and uncomfortable position for hours rather than disturb the animal perched on his knees. The dog was run over and killed in his presence the week of his grand-daughter's birth. The shock upset him very much, but the small baby quickly filled up the gap.

James Anthonisz was married in 1894 to Frances Lowndes, younger daughter of Jonathan Lowndes of Oxford. She died about four years ago. There were three daughters of the marriage. Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz of Gintota is his only surviving brother.

There is a good ghost story told by Anthonisz which is worth repeating. While in the Straits Settlements he worked with Sir John Anderson, who, notwithstanding the great regard he had for him, once overlooked his claims to a high appointment. One night, while Anthonisz was on a holiday in Scotland, he distinctly saw the figure of Sir John Anderson, who said to him:—"Forgive me, Tony, if I have done you an injustice", and Anthonisz freely forgave him. Subsequently he learnt that the time of this visit coincided exactly with that of Sir John Anderson's death in Ceylon. Sir John was god-father to two of Anthonisz's daughters.

THE DUTCH PERIOD OF THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.

BY R. L. BROHIER.

From a vivid history of carnage, misery, and senseless cruelty in persecution, there crystallised in the latter half of the sixteenth century, a nation which no man can deny has deserved more truly to be called great. In the heat of a life and death struggle against the unendurable tyranny of Spain, which firmly believed that it had the sole right of disposing of the persons and lives of all its subjects, as well as settling their faith and religion, the Netherlanders found out the strength which springs from union. From humble beginnings, the Dutch Republic grew, under the leadership of that patriot William the Silent, to magnificent proportions which the most daring imagination would not have conceived.

During the early days of their struggle for independence, the Dutch realised the value of ships. With surprising rapidity they organised both a mercantile marine and a navy of surpassing gallantry. Originally content to maintain an intimate intercourse with Portugal, their vessels resorted to Lisbon, and distributed to all the countries of the north the rich products of the distant Eastern and Western Indies which were carried thither by the Portuguese galleons. Philip the Second of Spain, to whom the Oceans were as Spanish lakes, impatient to strike a blow at the Dutch, realised that he would achieve this end by annihilating this lucrative and prosperous trade. He therefore, exercising the power he held over Portugal, laid an embargo on all Dutch ships in Portuguese waters.

Stimulated by this despotic attempt to injure their trade, the sailors of Holland—trained in the wild fishing grounds of the North Sea—imbued with a spirit of commercial enterprise which forms the most conspicuous feature of their national character, set out as sea-rovers on those adventurous expeditions to India and the Far East. These voyages eventually led to the acquirement of a monopoly over all the then known trade routes and to the building up of their far flung Empire.

It was in such a sequence of happenings, when the Fatherland was yet in the throes of revolution, that Admiral Spilberg brought the first Dutch ship to Ceylon waters, and moored her off Batticaloa three hundred and thirty six years ago. Thirty six years later, Admiral Westerwold appeared before Batticaloa with the squadron designed to expel the Portuguese from Ceylon. The stirring tales of the conflicts which followed and lasted twenty years, are told by two historians of opposite sides who were eye-witnesses of the prolonged strife. These happenings, nevertheless, belong to pages of history with which at the moment we are not immediately concerned. It seems necessary however to recall a few turning-points. Batticaloa was captured after a brief resistance, in 1638. Trincomalee was occupied and garrisoned by the Dutch the next year. The year following saw the surrender of the Forts at Matara and Galle.

For a decade thereafter, the two countries retained their respective conquests in Ceylon in terms of an armistice. On the expiration of this truce, the Dutch made an advance from Galle, captured Kalutara and laid siege to Colombo. This strategic fort capitulated on the 12th of May, 1656. The victory which was followed up by the capture of Manaar and Jaffna, led to the final expulsion of the Portuguese from Ceylon two years later, and left the Dutch masters of the entire seaboard of this beautiful palm-fringed island.

In these days of short memories, visualised by a generation which cannot focus and bring into true perspective the early efforts of rival nations to control this sea-girt land, to us of this arm-chair age who cannot rightly appreciate the poignant tragedies, the sufferings, or the disposition in matters of creed of men in centuries long dead, any dissection of policy connected with religion has naturally many difficulties. Much was done in the name of religion, in the heat and burden of building a Colonial Empire, which none of us are justified in too closely analysing, or in assigning motives.

We should remember that it was years after the Portuguese, or the Dutch came to Ceylon, that the great truth recognizing religious equality as a cardinal element in every free constitution found favour. Nevertheless, it is quite common to find historians of our age forgetting the fact that it was not

till about 1700, and then only gradually and ultimately under the British flag, that Protestant and Papist, Buddhist, Hindoo and Mohammedan, were permitted in Ceylon to worship his God, freely in his own way.

Soon after Galle had been wrested from the Portuguese, and eighteen years before their rule ceased in the island, the Reformed Church of Holland, subscribing to the doctrinal standards set up by the Synod of Dordrecht, memorable in the annals of Protestant Christianity, was formally established by the Dutch as the religion of such portions of Ceylon as had already fallen under their sway. The first Protestant Church, known as the *Groote Kerk*, was in these circumstances erected within the walls of Galle Fort—at that period the headquarters of the Dutch Government.

Collaterally with this edict, Antonius Hornhovius of Utrecht was appointed the first Predikant on the 6th of October, 1642, but death claimed him on the voyage from Batavia to Ceylon. Ministrations were therefore not actually started until the arrival of Johannes Stertemius in July the following year.

Incidentally, it is of interest to recall that there is no vestige left of the old *Groote Kerk*. It appears to have been demolished in Dutch times, and is merely known by tradition to have stood on a plot of open land which lies between the weather-worn ramparts of Galle Fort and Leynbaan Street. With this also comes the thought that we are to-day on the eve of the tercentenary of the establishment of the Reformed Religion in Ceylon.

In course of time as the dominion of the Netherlands was extended in Ceylon, and the Dutch consolidated their position in the Island, churches were established in every station and centre of any importance. Besides many of the religious buildings and churches of the Portuguese which were taken over and converted to serve the new form of worship, many buildings were specially erected for the purpose. The earlier buildings erected to serve as churches were also put to use as schools. They usually were of the meeting-house type, large barn like structures with substantial walls. Two such buildings may be seen to this day at Bentota and Ambalangoda. The former, used as a school, has a grave-stone over the last resting place

of a Captain Amabert railed off. The latter is said to have been used as the last resting-place of several officials of the Dutch Company, and is believed to have been paved with mural tablets which are covered up by the present floor. This building—indeed a tragedy to recall—is to-day used as the rest-house garage and the Village Tribunal Court-house.

The stately edifices which were built for worship in the chief stations, namely, Galle, Colombo and Jaffna, following the classical style of the period, with massive walls and deeply recessed and heavily mullioned windows, date from various periods after the Dutch had developed their church organisation.

It was nearly sixteen years after the formal establishment of the Reformed Religion in Ceylon, that the foundation which was to give rise to a definite church organisation was laid. Going outside their own community, which, as might be expected, was in the early stages of their occupation the primary concern of the Dutch, they soon took up the propagation of their religion among the people subject to their sway, earnestly and without misgiving; and in some respects, at least, in a spirit and with a wisdom still worthy of being copied. The two most prominent features in their missions were the strict unity they maintained between the European and the local congregations, so that their combined operations present always the idea of one Church, and the uniform combination of education with the preaching of the Gospel. In both these respects they have left an example to their successors.

The spiritual care of the people was entrusted to the Dutch ministers, or Predikants, Dutch Proponents, Dutch Catechists, and the local school-masters. The Predikants were selected by the several Classis of Holland, and appointed by the Dutch East India Company for the Colonial Service. Sometimes Predikants were supplied out of the number in Java. This happened either when there was an urgent demand in Ceylon and it was possible to spare them from Java, or when some unpleasant occurrence made a transfer desirable. Not infrequently this was effected on the individual application of a Predikant stationed in either Ceylon or Java who considered a change of climate desirable—may be also, when a change from an atmosphere

figuratively heated by some Officer of State who could not see eye to eye with the Predikant had been created. The Predikants ranked as public servants of the East India Company and received certain perquisites common to all public servants, namely, an allowance of provisions from the Government Store of butter, wine, cheese, bacon and rice.

Their work of preaching was not confined to the Dutch inhabitants, for besides the inspection of schools, and the annual visitation in turn of all the stations in the District, they applied themselves to the study of the vernacular languages, in order to preach and to aid in the translation of the Scriptures.

Since the Predikants who arrived in the Colony at a late period of life invariably had a very short span of service left to use to the best advantage the years they spent in the study of the vernacular languages, the Authorities recommended in their correspondence with the Classis that young Predikants should, whenever practicable be appointed. This led to the practice of sending out young men from time to time, even before they were ordained, in the capacity of Proponents, who were to make the study of the local languages their principal work for three or four years.

These Proponents were graduates of an university, and as they were admitted on their theological examination, they rendered occasional services to the Predikants by taking a turn in preaching. After they had qualified in the study of the local languages, they were ordained and admitted to the ministry locally on the special order of one of the Classis, accompanied with the authority of the East India Company to the Governor of the Colony. Their main, though not exclusive, concern after they were admitted to the Ministry, was the local Christians. Incidentally, there are many references in the records, that the clergy recruited in this manner were by far the most efficient in the cause of spreading Christianity among the people of this land.

Several instances are on record of young men, selected for the ministry locally, who were sent at the expense of Government to the Universities in Holland. After completing their course and being admitted to Holy Orders, they returned to Ceylon, preached both to their local brethren and to the

European congregations, and were in every respect on the same footing with the other clergy.

So early as 1685, a Seminary was established in Colombo for the training of young men of the country as Proponents, Catechists and School-masters.

After undergoing a final examination, the candidates trained in the Seminary were appointed by Government, and sent out to preach at various stations assigned to them as their circuit. They also had to catechize and examine candidates for admission into church membership, to visit the families under their supervision, and by instruction, example, and persuasion, to bring their countrymen to the knowledge and reception of Christianity.

They were not permitted to administer the Sacraments, nor receive any as church members, but were answerable to the Predikants in whose District they were employed, to whom they were bound to furnish their periodical reports. They were required to compose a fresh sermon at least once a fortnight.

Great importance was attached to these agents for propagating Christianity, but the necessity for close inspection has been often placed on record. Their backwardness in making fresh sermons is frequently instanced as an aspect of their indolence!

It was on the schools principally, that the Dutch built their hopes for establishing the Reformed Religion in this Island, as the adults were, generally speaking, supposed to be strongly imbued with a leaven of popery, or testified more the name than the reality of Christianity. One or more schools were established in every parish, and in many instances several school-masters were attached to each. Attendance was compulsory, education gratis. Religious instruction was most carefully attended to, and the school-masters conducted divine service on Sabbaths, where there was no clergy or Proponent. Thus the school became the focus of religious activities in each circuit. The children were not permitted to give up attendance at school till found qualified by inspectors appointed by Government. They were then at liberty to leave, but were obliged to

attend twice a week for religious instruction for three years longer, and then for two years more, less strictly.

The school-master, or Tomboholder as he was called, since he was responsible for the School Tombo or register, was in these circumstances a very necessary part of the system. Yet, as a general rule, reports sent in to the authorities about them were not very encouraging. With some exceptions, they were said to have served for the sake of a livelihood and not with any desire for the truth, either to save their own soul, or the souls of others. A Predikant labouring in the Matara District twenty-two years after these organisations were evolved, graphically describes the school-master preacher as follows: "If I put them any questions, they stand looking on not knowing what they shall say. The best of them know but so much as to answer that there is a God who dwells in heaven, and is distinguished in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost; but ask them the peculiar operations of each of these persons, they stand with their mouth full of teeth, and know not what to reply. Indeed, one of the school-masters in the District is suspected of being a devil dancer, and I have resolved in this visitation to make strict enquiries."

The general management of the affairs of the Church, the Clergy and the subordinate lay staff was vested in Consistories or *Kerkraads* which were established in Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna. These Consistories included besides all the Clergymen of the District, four lay Elders and six lay Deacons. Although these Consistories were self-electing bodies, the sanction of Government was required before the ordination of the new lay members. In the Colombo Consistory, a member of the Political Council had a seat, in the name and as the representative of Government. He was known as the *Commisaris Politiek*. Whenever he was present, the business of the meeting was not entered upon until the President had first addressed him, to know if he had anything to communicate, propose or remark on the part of Government. In the Consistory there were a Presis, a Scriba, and an Epistolarum Scriba. These offices were filled only by the Clergy.

The Colombo Consistory was regarded the first in rank, through which all matters between the Home Government and

the other Consistories were communicated and transacted. Every year, the Colombo Consistory forwarded a report to the East India Company's Directors and to the several Classis in Holland, giving a general outline of the state of Christianity and education in the Colony. From the correspondence between the Colombo and Batavia Consistories, it would appear that the latter assumed authority over the Church matters of Ceylon, which the former was not disposed to acknowledge. This gave rise to occasional misunderstandings which are very aptly recorded as "prejudicial to brotherly love." Friction between the Civil Authorities and the Consistories was also not infrequently very much alive.

With very few exceptions, the Clergymen of the Church of Holland in Ceylon in the days of the Dutch, appear to have been men worthy of high respect, men who to the best of their ability did the work of Chaplains and Missionaries, and who would compare favourably with any of their successors in the same field. They were laborious in preaching and teaching, and in the work of translation. The New Testament was issued in Sinhalese, Tamil and Portuguese, and nearly the whole of the Bible was translated into Sinhalese by these Dutch Predikants.

The first printing press was set up in Ceylon in 1736. In these circumstances it is as well to stress that much of the earlier literature was hand-copied. Baldaeus, the most prominent of the early Predikants, describes how he learnt the Tamil letters with the children in the sand, and how, when he had got accustomed to use the stylus, he threw away the familiar quill and wrote all his letters on palm-leaves. The reference to writing on sand calls for some explanation. Children in those early days were taught to write their letters on boards with a layer of sand on them.

Summing up the work of the Dutch Predikants, we should also remember that they were compelled to travel much, through unhealthy jungles at a time when there were scarcely any roads, to visit the members of their scattered flocks. We may read in contemporary records of sermons twice a week, of public catechising, and of catechising from house to house; of visits to the Leper Hospital, and the dispensation of the Lord's Supper to its unfortunate inmates; of homes for orphans and

charities for the poor; and of many a Clergyman in old age working hard in his Master's service, till death closed his career.

It might have been supposed that the labours of so many faithful men, carried on during so many years, would have permanently impressed themselves upon the country. Nevertheless, in attaching the distressing word failure to their endeavours, a word which was writ largely when the British took possession of Ceylon, justice has perhaps scarcely been done by some who have criticised the activities of the Church in Dutch Times and the labours of the Dutch Clergymen.

At the time that the Dutch took possession of Ceylon, the advancement of religion by penal laws and official favours was not generally regarded in Christian Europe with the disfavour which it meets in a more liberal and enlightened age. One needs only to read the popular histories of that period to obtain confirmation on this point. Unfortunately perhaps, the Dutch, falling into the error of their times, employed means for establishing their Reformed Religion in this land which to us in these days appear less praise-worthy. Attendance at Church was made compulsory by law. Idolatrous ceremonies were prohibited by law. Penal laws were enforced both against Buddhists and Hindoos and against Roman Catholics. Public offices were confined to professed Protestants, and certain social privileges, including recognition of marriage rites, were denied to the unbaptised.

There are yet other ways of looking at the matter. If these measures were less harsh than those adopted by their predecessors, it is merely because the Dutch came a century later. Because the seed of religious liberty, which had even then been sown in their homeland, took some time to grow on soil hardened by teachings which characterised toleration as unfaithfulness. And, doubtless because the Dutch had not yet forgotten how much their forefathers had suffered in heroic struggles against the aggressions of Popery.

It is well to draw the obvious moral from the failure of the Dutch to keep the nominal adherents of their creed, but it is neither just, nor wise, to assume that when this moral is drawn,

all has been said that need be said; to fix our eyes on the failure and to shut them to all the good that has been achieved.

The Dutch Clergymen were successful in early times, quite as successful as Missionary bodies are to-day. Consideration has however to be given to the fact that the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon was not a Missionary Church in the modern sense, although it was far from indifferent to the spiritual condition of the local people who had come under their rule. It has been shown that the people were regularly preached to, and that every inducement was offered them to accept Christianity.

In the eighteenth century, religious zeal seems to have declined in Ceylon, as it did in Europe. About this time, the Government had ceased to be at all zealous in fostering Christianity. The bad example of the Europeans in the Colony by no means helped the Clergymen. All these circumstances combined, naturally militated against the continuous progress of the Missions. Moreover, in the early days of the eighteenth century, the Clergymen were reduced to five, and this number varied with hardly any increase through the century, till the period of British occupation. Thus, many a nominal convert returned to Heathenism or went over to Roman Catholicism, which had more attractions for them than the Reformed Church.

It is equally unfair to say that the Dutch were deceived by their converts. The Clergymen complain frequently in their letters to Holland of their apathy, deceit, and secret love of Hindooism and Buddhism; but at the same time they bear testimony, that many a convert gave evidence of being truly converted to Christ. "Who," said they, "will despise the day of small things? Among the multitude there are many sincere hearts, who, in knowledge and love of the truth, have sought their salvation solely in the obedience and death of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Although then, the word Failure has been thoughtlessly writ over their efforts, keen Protestants will at all events appreciate the value of a system which made no truce with idolatry. No little weight attaches to the fact that the Dutch were pioneers and made the way easy for the regular Christian Missions of later times. It was by the efforts of these pioneers that the people of Ceylon were made familiar with Protestant

Christianity, and many of the oldest and most prominent Christian families among the Sinhalese and Tamils of the present day, are descendants of the converts made by the Dutch; while the marriage laws enforced by the Dutch, and their laws of succession to property, introduced and compelled a standard of morality, the effects of which are obvious to every unprejudiced and thoughtful observer.

THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.*

By F. DEKKER.

(Continued from page 84 of our issue for October 1938.)

Besides the advancement of Christianity and the development of the people, the strengthening of the European element was one of the principal objects to which much care was devoted. Marriages with coloured people were looked upon with disfavour. Concubinage was prohibited and was strongly fought against.

The population of the island was very much mixed. The North was occupied principally by the Tamils, the South by the Sinhalese, of whom those in the low country were to some extent mixed with the Portuguese. Those of Portuguese descent in the male line generally bore Portuguese names, spoke a bastard Portuguese, and were called Toepas. Further there were in the island a fairly large number of Moors (Arabs), in general a most dangerous section of the population, since they penetrated everywhere and enriched themselves at the expense of the Europeans and the natives, and for whose expulsion Van Goens had therefore repeatedly pressed. In order to restrict as much as possible competition from them as traders in the country, their activities were limited exclusively to agriculture and navigation. Besides these, there were the Malays and others who had come over from the neighbouring coasts, and slaves of different nationalities imported by the Portuguese, some of whom were liberated and then called Libertines.

In order to strengthen the European element, the marriage of Company's servants and European military men with Portuguese ladies was encouraged. It is even asserted that in the Treaty of Surrender of Jaffnapatam, a secret stipulation was made that the Portuguese young ladies and widows should not be taken away, but that they should be left behind in order to be married off to the Dutch civil and military servants. I cannot, however, vouch for the truth of this. But it is certain that many of them were married to Hollanders.

It was regarded as an advantage that the persons engaged in Holland and sent out to Ceylon should take their families with them. They were allowed free passages in the Company's ships. Many young ladies were also conveyed to Ceylon on the Company's account in order to marry there.

The colonisation of Ceylon was officially regulated by the statute of May 1669. In 1670 the Directors even passed a general regulation for the establishment of group settlements; it was then indeed intended to form a free middle class—one of the cherished ideas of Jan Pietersz Coen. The Burghers had to take with them a certain amount of capital in order to establish themselves in trade. But alas! some years later through a change of ideas on the subject of free trade, that policy was abandoned and the free Burghers were forbidden to carry on trade. Many of them sank into poverty or had to leave the country, while others went over to the Company's service.

In the spheres of administration and law a good deal was accomplished. The possession of land was accurately registered, with notes showing all the crops and taxes derived from the land. This was naturally a work which occupied much time and could not be taken in hand immediately. The revision of the registers, viz., the so-called Thombo of the Colombo District alone, occupied seventeen years; and when it was finally completed in 1759, a commission was again issued for the compilation of a new one! Besides this, for a long time the compilation of the register, however well intentioned, was not an unqualified success. Owing to the disturbed state of the island, and of the love of litigation which was in the blood of the people, these registers became a source of continual trouble. Van Imhoff's dictum is well known, that if there was one point of adminis-

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

tration in regard to the natives of Ceylon that was intricate and almost impossible of unravelment, it was the question of the possession of land and the mortgaging of it. And for the solution of these intricate problems officials were appointed who had several other duties to perform, and who usually were not familiar with the language of the people, so that they were in a large measure dependent on their local advisers, who were often anything but disinterested. That decisions should often be taken in direct opposition to the laws and customs of the inhabitants was thus unavoidable. How great was the feeling against the "Thombo" was clearly manifested by the uprising in 1761. The inhabitants set fire to the building of the Land Raad at Galle which was entrusted with the duty of solving the differences over these matters.

In order to promote the cultivation of land, a good part of it was made over in feudal possession to the natives employed under the Company, especially to the Sinhalese military. They had only a very light tax to pay, principally intended as a recognition or acknowledgment of title. Natives who had rendered specially meritorious service to the Company were sometimes given extensive possessions of land, as a result of which a new sort of landed gentry sprang up, who were bound to the Government as well through their own interest as through feelings of gratitude. Many of the present day notable families owe their origin to that period.

The Company also granted to the inhabitants waste land in so-called "half possession", coupled with the obligation to bring it under cultivation. One half of the land they could retain after doing so; the other half remained the property of the Company.

In the territories under the rule of the Company Roman-Dutch Law was introduced and still continues to be enforced in Ceylon. Also the codification of the laws in use among the Tamils—particularly those affecting inheritance and mortgage—was carried out during the Company's time by a Dutch jurist, Claes Isaacs, dessava of Jaffna.

The law courts were also at this time properly regulated. At Jaffna, Galle, and Trincomalee District Courts landraads were established; and in the interior law courts of subordinate status. And above all stood the Raad van Justitie at Colombo.

To the Orphans' Courts, charged with the administration and registration of the property of Christian orphans, much care was devoted. Another important undertaking in the sphere of social service was the establishment of the Leper Asylum at Hendela, an institution which exists up to the present day.

However attractive many of these schemes appear on paper, their practical application, history tells us, often left much to be desired. Many are the complaints in official papers of inefficiency, unreliability and slackness on the part of the officials who had to follow up and carry out all these arrangements, which at the beginning were sound. Several Governors like Becker, Rumpf, Van Imhoff, and Schreuder did their best to bring about an improvement in the situation, but they did not succeed in effecting any lasting good. The period of our decay had set in. "Where there is no vision the people perish" as Pieris has said in his book about the Dutch in Ceylon between 1658 and 1796. And of this approaching decline there were abundant signs.

The Company did very meritorious work in agriculture and allied subjects. It is quite understandable that in the first place they gave thought to cinnamon and pepper—too much thought, indeed, as appears from the foregoing. The obtaining of a monopoly in these products was the principal reason why they cast their eyes on Ceylon. But they also did a great deal in another sphere. They introduced a large number of savoury fruits into Ceylon, also the cacao plant. It is not quite clear whether they introduced the coffee plant, but in any case its cultivation was greatly extended under Dutch rule. European vegetables were cultivated in Ceylon in the time of the Dutch. Several of them are still called by their Dutch names by the Sinhalese. They still speak of boontjes, peterselie, selderij, vitte kola (witte kool). The calendar "Groot Nederland" of the Algemeen Nederlandsche Verbond contains on the page relating to the week from 14th to 20th April, 1935, a large number of Dutch words adopted into the Sinhalese language either wholly or with slight variations. Indigo cultivation, now abandoned on account of the introduction of chemical methods of manufacturing dye stuffs, and which was for a long time an important

source of existence, lies to the credit of the Dutch. In order to promote the local cultivation of tobacco, a heavy duty was levied on the imported article.

The innumerable coconut lands that stretch along the whole south-west coast of the island were planted during the Company's time. When Van Imhoff took up duties as Governor in 1736, a large part of the island to the south of Colombo was still waste. He made over a good portion of this land to the inhabitants on condition that they should plant it with coconut.

The cultivation of rice, which was of the first importance to the inhabitants in order to prevent famine and to be independent as far as possible of imports from abroad, was a matter to which the Government gave its constant attention. Thousands of slaves were imported from elsewhere and put on to the work. At that period large irrigation works were established for the promotion of rice cultivation, while others, which had been neglected during the time of the Portuguese rule, were restored and improved. One of the most important works was the Urubokka dam, with its tributary canal in the district of Matara, the object of which was to turn the superabundant water, which periodically inundated and ruined the country, into Tangalle, where there was frequent scarcity of water. Another important work was the Mulhriyawa tank, a gigantic fresh-water reservoir. For the transport of agricultural produce and other products, a canal was cut from Colombo to Puttalam, the site of the salt pans, 80 miles long. This canal is still in use and is of inestimable service. It had been in use for a long time before the railway was laid down. The latter was thought to be unnecessary as the canal was able to meet all requirements. These works were executed by the natives under the supervision of their chiefs, many of whom showed much zeal in completing the work. To those who performed exceptionally meritorious service the Company showed its gratitude by presenting a gold medal with an inscription. F. H. de Vos has in his "Dutch Monumental Remains" described several of these medals, which are still in the possession of Ceylonese families. He mentions one with the inscription:—

"As a memento of the excavation of the canal via Neddoenmale in the lake of Morottoe begun and completed in the year

1771 during the administration of the Hon. Dr. Iman Willem Falek, Counsellor Extraordinary of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the island of Ceylon with its dependencies, this medal is presented to Don Daniel Alvis Goenitalaka Samenerasinghe, Modliar of the Salpitty Corle, in recognition of the untiring zeal shown by him during the progress of the whole work."

Similar medals were conferred in order to encourage the cultivation and delivery of cinnamon and other products, the capture of elephants, and also for other proofs of fidelity to the Government. Many examples of these are also given in Mr. de Vos' article.

The English Government, during the first half century of its rule over the island, from ideas of false economy, greatly neglected the large irrigation works, to the great detriment of the country and its inhabitants. Mr. VanderWall, to whose lecture before the Dutch Burgher Union regarding the Dutch rule in Ceylon I am indebted for a good deal regarding agriculture, has quoted as follows from the speech of Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Ceylon, in opening the Legislative Council on 28th July, 1858:—

"The most thrifty of our predecessors, the Dutch, found it good economy to encourage the agriculture of the low country by costly works which have been allowed to fall into decay; and I say it with regret as an Englishman, in traversing the Giruwa Pattu and the fertile districts in the neighbourhood of Tangalla, the least observant traveller may trace the exact line where the Dutch irrigation system has ceased to exercise its beneficent influence. One-third of the rice-grounds between the mountains and the coast has been thrown out of cultivation since 1837 by the destruction of the dams at Urubokka and Kirama, with a loss to the Government of £20,000 a year in tithe, and to the population of ten times that amount in seed, labour and agricultural capital. I propose to remove that blot from our escutcheon by restoring the works both of Urubokke and Kirama."

In a part of his speech relating to the Eastern Province he makes the following remarks regarding a village in the Batticaloa District:—

"Karenkottativoe, the principal village of Akkarai-Pattu, stands at the commencement of that magnificent large range of

paddy lands, nearly 15,000 acres in extent, which has survived the destruction of the old irrigation works, though the crops are exposed to many risks from the too extensive droughts and inundations, against which the Dutch had successfully guarded them".

A flattering testimony indeed to the wise management and energy of the Dutch administrators, no less than to their activities in a period of decay, the second half of the eighteenth century.

In addition to these achievements, when it is remembered that for the promotion of the silk and weaving industries the Company imported silkworms from Bengal; that they encouraged house-breeding and pearl fishing; that they brought over cattle from other parts in order to improve the stock; that furniture making and other home-industries were improved by the use of different sorts of fine wood; that long after the capitulation of the island, houses continued to be built on the model of the buildings erected in the time of the Company, because these were so suitable and comfortable—then every unprejudiced person must admit that the Dutch rule, in spite of all its defects, can easily bear comparison with other Colonial Governments, and emerge successfully as one which has been in many respects a blessing to Ceylon.

Detailed information regarding these matters is contained in Dr. P. E. Pieris' work "Ceylon and the Hollanders" named above. This writer, although here and there not very kind in his criticism of Dutch rule, acknowledges that the Company during its administration did a great deal of good in Ceylon.

Many articles of old furniture dating from the time of the Company are still to be found in the houses of notable families. The old houses have naturally been replaced by new ones or rebuilt. Still there are here and there a fair number in a good state of preservation. I have already mentioned an article about Calpentyn in the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union, in which the writer speaks of a number of old Dutch houses with gables which he had come across there. In Jaffna also there are a large number of these, among others the Government House, which is still used as a Court of Justice.*

* This building is reserved for the Governor and other officials when on circuit.—Ed.

More survivals exist from among the fortresses of the Company. The major portion of those at Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Mannar and Batticaloa are in good condition. The one at Jaffna is the most important, but those also at Galle and Mannar, being fully completed works, still give a good idea of their former condition. The remains of some of the smaller forts—also those in the interior—still exist. I have already referred to Calpentyn. In the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union for 1925 I came across an interesting pen and ink sketch of the old frontier fort Katoeana in the Giruwa Pattu, and so not far from the large irrigation works. The writer of the article has given a fascinating story of how the Commandant, with his small force, defended himself for months against a siege by the King's troops, and finally, being in dire straits, saved the fort for the Company by stratagem. The remains of the redoubt Van Eck, named after the conqueror of Kandy, are still to be seen.

Very little remains of the fortifications of Colombo on the land side. On account of the extension of the city they have been almost completely removed. Only the ruins of the principal gate and the guard-house still exist. The adjoining buildings, used by the Police, were originally the Company's houses, but now very much altered and rebuilt. The fortifications on the sea-side still exist, but naturally much improved and modernised.

If Ceylon, even as Near India, gives us a picture of rise and prosperity, of decay and decline, we are happily able to say that there too the later generations owe a good deal of this to our Dutch ancestors. That the Ceylon Government also not so long since acknowledged their services is clearly apparent from the following incident. It struck our ambassador, Dr. Hendrik Muller, who was in Ceylon somewhere about 1908, that in the Government House at Colombo there were portraits of several Portuguese Governors but none of Dutch. As a result of his observations, the then Governor of Ceylon requested him to try and get together portraits of the Dutch Governors from which copies could be made, for the purpose of forming a gallery of Dutch Governors. Dr. Hendrik Muller having accepted the commission, the Government provided the funds, with the result that there are now in Government House oil paintings

on a big scale—(60 by 90 c.m.)—of seven Dutch Governors, and also a large picture in which Rycklof Van Goens the elder is represented along with his family, including his son and successor, Rycklof Van Goens, Jr., aged fourteen.

It is true that this collection is far from complete, considering that there were 32 Dutch administrators in Ceylon; yet the bringing together of this limited number cost Dr. Muller an enormous amount of trouble, and it is due to his unceasing and disinterested labours that the period of Dutch rule in the island is now properly represented in the portrait gallery.

The reason why so much difficulty has been experienced in getting information in regard to these portraits is that the East India Company at that time caused portraits to be made of the Governors-General but not of the Governors of the different countries. As a result, both in Ceylon and in India, there were portraits in different Government buildings, of Maetsuycker and the elder Van Goens, who, after their Governorship of Ceylon, were appointed Governors-General, but not of the other Governors.

These portraits had, therefore, to be sought for in old books and albums, or in collections of family portraits of private persons. That this was a tedious work and often led to disappointment can easily be imagined. From the portraits finally got together, beautiful copies were made by the Royal Academy of Arts at Amsterdam, under the supervision of the then Director, Professor Der Kinderen, and these framed in the customary old Dutch manner, were sent by Dr. Hendrik Muller to the Ceylon Government, which thanked him heartily, and sent him as a memento a large embossed silver dish of beautiful Ceylon handwork, with a suitable inscription.

The pictures reproduced in this article of Willem Jacobsz. Coster, Gustaaf Willem Baron van Imhoff, and Iman Willem Falck, taken from photographic reproductions of the above-mentioned portraits, were willingly placed at my disposal by Dr. Muller.

(Concluded)

GENEALOGY OF THE FELSINGER FAMILY.

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

I.

Nicolaas Velsing, Ensign, born at Obergestel, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, arrived in Ceylon in 1760 in the ship "Luxemburg", died circa 1780, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 39), married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1766, Petronella Johanna de Bevere, baptised 10th June 1747, daughter of David Willem de Bevere and Elizabeth Andriesz. He had by her:—

- 1 Gabriel Nicolaas, who follows under II.
- 2 David Hilianus Albertus, baptised 28th August 1768.
- 3 Henricus Carolus Emanuel, baptised 4th March 1770.
- 4 Willem Hendrik, who follows under III.

II.

Gabriel Nicolaas Felsing, born 1767, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th October 1790, Anna Catharina Voogd. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXI, page 153). He had by her:—

- 1 Joan Hendrik, who follows under IV.
- 2 Elianus Wilhelmus, baptised 18th October 1795.
- 3 Willem Agaton, baptised 23rd March 1800, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th May 1823, Anna Margaritta Bodyn, baptised 19th August 1798, daughter of Harman Ruytenberg Bodyn and Johanna Margaritta Greving.
- 4 Wilhelmus Jacobus, who follows under V.
- 5 Elias Wilhelmus, baptised 29th July 1804.

III.

Willem Hendrik Felsing, baptised 17th November 1771, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd October 1796, Cornelia Sarlotta de Mel. He had by her:—

- 1 Sophia Sarlotta baptised 31st March 1799, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 22nd August 1815, Philip Jansz.

IV.

Joan Hendrik Felsing, baptised 11th March 1792, died 4th September 1822, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

(a) 22nd November 1802, Anna Antonetta de Kretser, baptised 13th April 1789, daughter of Cornelis de Kretser and Johanna Catharina de Vos. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 19).

(b) 18th October 1813, Henrietta Victoria Martin, died 14th May 1815.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Maria Elisabeth, born 1806, died 27th November 1819.
- 2 Carolina Wilhelmina, died 4th December 1819.

V.

Wilhelmus Jacobus Felsing, born circa 1802, died 9th February 1863, married :—

(a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th July 1826, Susanna Ernestina Lobendahn, born circa 1813, died 20th April 1860, daughter of Eregod Samuel Lobendahn and Anna Cornelia Isakze.

(b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th February 1862, Clara Wilhelmina Annetta Ludekens, born 4th September 1820, daughter of Johan Christoffel Ludekens and Dorothea Catharina Martin. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 169).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Andrew Samuel Henry, who follows under VI.
- 2 John Bernard Raymond, who follows under VII.
- 3 Clarisa Henrietta Catharina, born 4th June 1831, married Godlieb.
- 4 Lucy Elizabeth, born 1832, died unmarried.
- 5 William Edmund, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Michael Alfred, who follows under IX.
- 7 James Louis, who follows under X.
- 8 Gilbert, who follows under XI.
- 9 Francis Edwin, who follows under XII.
- 10 Arthur, died young.
- 11 Peter, died young.

VI.

Andrew Samuel Henry Felsing, Proctor, born 1827, died 25th April 1860, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th December 1851, Eliza Frederica Sophia Mottau, born 30th October 1825, died 8th March 1860, daughter of Carl Fredrik

Mottau and Annetta Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, page 55, and Vol. XXIII, page 159). He had by her :—

- 1 Oliver, married.....Solomonsz.
- 2 Henry, married.....Scott.
- 3 Alice Margaret, married Charles Arnold Anthonisz.
- 4 Arthur, died 15th April 1860.

VII.

John Bernard Raymond Felsing, born 23rd January 1829, died 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th December 1852, Susanna Frederica de Run, born 28th July 1833, daughter of Willem Cornelis de Run and Antonetta Eliza Frederica Van Ranzow. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 105). He had by her :—

- 1 John Walter.
- 2 Ursula
- 3 William.
- 4 Jane.
- 5 Julia, married.....Barber
- 6 Lydia.

VIII.

William Edmund Felsing, Notary Public, born 26th August 1834, died 12th July 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd December 1861, Catharina Wilhelmina Perkins, born 5th February 1844, died 19th May 1922, daughter of Charles Perkins and Catharina Robertina Dorothea Aldons. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 74). He had by her :—

- 1 Samuel Oswald, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Margaret Susanna, born 4th August 1864, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 1906, John Cope.
- 3 William Andrew, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Henry Peter, born 31st October 1865, died 10th March 1890.
- 5 Julia Frederica, born 11th April 1867, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, George Burdett.
- 6 Edward Osmund, who follows under XV.
- 7 Sarah Francis, born 13th May 1871, married in St. George's Church, Penang, 5th September 1908, Horace Osmund Felsing, who follows under XIX.

- 8 Charles Valentine, who follows under XVI.
- 9 Arthur, died 1884.
- 10 Richard Oscar, who follows under XVII.
- 11 Gerald, died in 1876 in infancy.
- 12 Simon Walvin, born 7th June 1877.
- 13 Grace Theresa, born 24th February 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th January 1903, Louis Sauer.
- 14 Frederick Walter Swithin, who follows under XVIII.
- 15 Vivienne Bertha, born 26th December 1881, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 28th July 1897, Prescott Warner Bradshaw Hesse.
- 16 George, died in 1885 in infancy.

IX.

Michael Alfred Felsing, Audit Chief Clerk, Ceylon Government Railway, born 7th February 1836, died 3rd May 1913, married at Puttalam, 27th November 1858, Emelia Sophia Godlieb, born 5th March 1845, died July 1927. He had by her:—

- 1 Jemima Ernestina, born 9th January 1860, died 10th February 1889, married in the Methodist Church, Colpetty, Colombo, 1885, John Oliver Bartholomeusz, L.R.C.P. and s. (Edin), L.F.P. & s. (Glas), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 29th September 1856, drowned in the Tissawewa in Anuradhapura, 4th May 1900, son of Agnew Edward Bartholomeusz and Jane Elizabeth Williamson.
- 2 Horace Osmond, who follows under XIX.
- 3 Lydia Maud, born 12th June 1864.
- 4 Eveline Vander Smagt, born 8th May 1866, died 1918, married at Kuala Lumpur, 1892, George Herft.
- 5 Alice Marian, born 26th February 1868, married Cecil Mack.
- 6 Ernest Hugh Godwin Rockwood, born 2nd May 1870, died in Bihar, married Hilda Mack, daughter of James Edgar Mack and Alice Caroline Gratiaen. (D. U. B. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19).
- 7 Henry Percy Hugh, born 1st March 1872, died 1910, married in Penang, Dora Hegerty.
- 8 Edith Clementine, born 3rd September 1873, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 21st December 1898,

- James Barnes Bartholomeusz, died 26th February 1914, son of Agnew Edward Bartholomeusz and Jane Elizabeth Williamson.
- 9 Eugenie Alfrida, born 30th November 1875, married 31st December 1894, Harold Edmund Reimers, died 17th November 1932, son of Edmund Blevin Reimers and Mercia Ondaatje.
 - 10 Gerald Leopold, born 23rd March 1878, married at Kuala Lumpur, Bertha Irene Arndt, born 1st February 1881, daughter of Francis Samuel Arndt and Marie Rosaline Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 102).
 - 11 Dudley Arthur, born 6th June 1880, married at Kuala Lumpur,..... Wilson.
 - 12 Gwendoline Blanche, born 13th May 1882, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 24th August 1903, Clement Victor Pereira.
 - 13 Arthur Hamilton, who follows under XX.

X.

James Louis Felsing, Secretary, District Court, Kurunegalle, 27th September 1837, died April 1920, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 18th November 1868, Tabitha Ondaatje, born 13th July 1839, died 14th December 1920, daughter of Frederick Ondaatje and Johanna Christina Louisa Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 26). He had by her:—

- 1 Leontine Harriet, born 1st September 1869.
- 2 Alice Mabel, born 10th October 1870, died 20th August 1924, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 15th December 1892, Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt, Secretary of the Municipal Council, Galle, born 4th September 1868, died 29th May 1935, son of George Francis Arndt and Eliza Merciana Toussaint. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43, and Vol. VI, pages 101 and 103).
- 3 Louise Ernestine, born 25th September 1872, died 10th July 1936, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 27th December 1900, Peter Frederick Toussaint, born 8th December 1870, died 21st August 1936, son of Francis Michael Toussaint and Eliza Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. VI, page 18).
- 4 James Herbert, born 10th March 1875, died 4th February 1901.

- 5 Annette Lenore, born 14th June 1877.
- 6 Peroival Louis, born 14th April 1879, died 16th December 1914.
- 7 Guy Spencer, who follows under XXI.

XI.

Gilbert Felsing, born 1840, died 1906, married Paulina Maria Toussaint, born 24th April 1844, daughter of Peter Frederick Toussaint and Susanna Elizabeth Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39, and Vol. X, page 129). He had by her:—

- 1 Ada, married.....Krause.
- 2 William Gilbert, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Anne, married.....Hatch.
- 4 Allan, married.....Ebert.

XII.

Francis Edwin Felsing, born 19th September 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th June 1871, Emelia Esther Siegertsz, born 29th November 1855, daughter of Cornelius Adrianus Siegertsz and Apolonia Siegertsz. He had by her:—

- 1 Florence Elizabeth, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 28th June 1893, William Frederick Kreltzheim.
- 2 John Henry Owen, who follows under XXIII.
- 3 Jeffery Marcellans Otto, who follows under XXIV.
- 4 Clara, married Charles Henry Godlieb, widower of..... Jansen.
- 5 William George Edwin, born 28th May 1883.
- 6 Violet Frances, born 1885, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 24th May 1905, Charles Leopold Jansz.

XIII.

Samuel Oswald Felsing, Assistant Conservator of Forests, born 3rd March 1863, married in the Methodist Church, Galle, 12th December 1911, Margaret Clara Wambeek, born 1st August 1884, daughter of William Thomas Wambeek and Margaret Louise Jansz. He had by her:—

- 1 Elaine Clare, born 13th July 1926.

XIV.

William Andrew Felsing, born 31st October 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th January

1904, Millicent Florence Schokman, F.A. (Calcutta), born 7th August 1875, daughter of Johan William Schokman and Anne Louisa Ohlmus. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 107). He had by her:—

- 1 William Frederick Vernon, born 26th October 1904.

XV.

Edward Osmund Felsing, born 14th July 1868, died 3rd September 1936, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 12th August 1915, Emma Erin Hewitt-Sparkes. He had by her:—

- 1 Evelyn Yvette, born 16th August 1916.
- 2 Jean Marie, born 4th February 1918.
- 3 Edward Huibert Frederic, born 27th June 1919.
- 4 Hermaun Hans, born 5th January 1921.
- 5 Miriam Olga, born 12th June 1922.

XVI.

Charles Valentine Felsing, born 14th December 1872, died 20th June 1929, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 31st December 1917, Henrietta Julia Perkins, born 26th May 1885, daughter of Henry George Perkins and Amelia Louisa Anthonisz.

He had by her:—

- 1 George Henry Perkins, born 29th October 1918.

XVII.

Richard Oscar Felsing, Proctor, born 25th December 1874, died 18th November 1933, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 29th April 1911, Beatrice Eleanor Perkins, born 22nd July 1879, daughter of James Perkins and Theodora Virginia Van Langenberg. He had by her:—

- 1 Winston, born 25th July 1912.
- 2 Noel, born 26th June 1915.

XVIII.

Frederick Walter Swithin Felsing, born 24th June 1880, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 1st June 1914, Dulcie Ruth Cooke, daughter of George St. Alban Cooke and Evelyn Adelaide Carron. He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Eardley Winston, born 31st May 1915.
- 2 Walter Ewart, born 6th July 1916.
- 3 Anton Virgilius Edward, born 12th July 1917.
- 4 Swithin Randall Kenneth, born 27th August 1919.

- 5 Frank David Lucian, born 29th June 1921.
- 6 Dulcie Ruth Wilhelmina, born 5th June 1924.

XIX.

Horace Osmond Felsing, born 17th April 1862, married in St. George's Church, Penang, 5th September 1908, Sarah Frances Felsing, (Vide VIII, 7, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Vernon Osmond, born 5th January 1910, died 22nd February 1910.
- 2 Millicent Esther, born 2nd March 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 8th February 1937, Norman Douglas de Koning Collette, born 7th June 1915, son of Theodore Frederick Collette and Ivy Clare Henrietta Ebell.

XX.

Arthur Hamilton Felsing, Licensed Surveyor and Leveller, born 30th November 1884, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 20th April 1908, Florence Malvina Vanden Driesen, born 22nd May 1887, daughter of Wilfred Vanden Driesen and Anne Malvina Brittain. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 58). He had by her:—

- 1 Florence Beryl, born 21st January 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 27th February 1935, Arthur Peter Paulusz, born 31st March 1908.
- 2 Noel Arthur, born 16th December 1916.
- 3 Anne Malvina, born 7th June 1919.
- 4 Norma Beatrix, born 26th March 1921.
- 5 Karl Ulrich, born 16th May 1927.

XXI.

Guy Spencer Felsing, Proctor, born 2nd February 1881, died 8th February 1912, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th December 1907, Edith Mary Arndt, born 8th June 1882, daughter of Charles Frederick Arndt and Julie Harriet Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 101, and Vol. XXIII, page 170). He had by her:—

- 1 Conrad Guy Arndt, who follows under XXV.
- 2 Edith Thekla Arndt, born 11th November 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 14th September 1935, Arthur Lorenz Loos, Superintendent of Excise, born 30th March 1908, son of Arthur Alison Loos and Winifred Margaret Lamont.

XXII.

William Gilbert Felsing, born 22nd August 1868, died 28th August 1936, married at Nuwara Eliya, 18th October 1900, Frances Elva Reimers, daughter of Edmund Blevin Reimers and Mercedes Ondaatje. He had by her:—

- 1 Elva Sybil Marguerite Reimers, born 28th November 1901, died 12th June 1902.
- 2 William Douglas Reimers, born 26th February 1905.
- 3 Pauline Reneé Reimers, born 3rd July 1907, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 27th September 1930, Henry Allanson Douglas Kelaart, born 9th October 1901, son of James Allanson Ebenezer Kelaart and Dorothy Sarah Weaver.
- 4 Herbert Vere Reimers, born 29th October 1909.

XXIII.

John Henry Owen Felsing, born 1876, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 13th June 1905, Lillian Emily Edema. He had by her:—

- 1 Rosalina Sophia, born 24th February 1906.
- 2 Charles Ralph, born 29th May 1907.
- 3 Minnie Margaret, born 27th February 1909.
- 4 Helen Florence, born 18th March 1911.

XXIV.

Jeffery Marcellaus Otto Felsing, born 12th August 1879, died 16th May 1931, married in St. Matthew's Church, Demetogoda, 26th July 1910, Everil Regan Valerie Mills. He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur, born and died 25th November 1912.
- 2 Audrey, born and died 17th April 1914.
- 3 St. Elmo Marsh Otto, born 7th September 1915.

XXV.

Conrad Guy Arndt Felsing, born 16th December 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th August 1935, Helen Marjorie Mack, born 4th January 1912, daughter of William Henry Arthur Mack and Alice Henrietta Juliet Van Rooyen, nee de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 139). He had by her:—

- 1 Patricia Joan, born 3rd December 1936.

Notes :—

- 1 Anna Margaritta Felsing, nee Bodyn, referred to under II, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th November 1829, Severinus Cornelius de Heer.
- 2 Clara Wilhelmina Annetta Felsing, nee Ludekens, referred to under V, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th December 1866, Charles Spencer Keith, widower of Maria Susanna Jacoba Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 169).
- 3 Louis Sauer, referred to under VIII, 13, was born on the 1st April 1875 at Esbjerg in Jutland Coast, Denmark. At the age of 7½ years, he accompanied his parents to Johannesberg, and in due course became a naturalized Burgher of the South African Republic. He served in the Boer War, and having been taken prisoner was interned at Diyatalawa in Ceylon. He returned to South Africa in 1911 and died in 1917 when on Active Service in the German East Africa Campaign. By his marriage to Grace Theresa Felsing, he had the following issue :
 - (1) Louis Edward Paul, born 17th October 1904.
 - (2) Gerhard Valdimar born 13th October 1905, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 3rd February 1934, Frances Elizabeth Roper, born 21st January 1908, and he had by her :—
 - (a) Susanne Pamela, born 24th November 1934.
 - (b) William Paul Roper, born 13th September 1938.
 - (3) Julius, born 14th April 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 5th September 1936, Johanna Enid Charlotte Van Rooyen, born 19th September 1903, daughter of Andries Johannes Berhardus Van Rooyen and Adeline Van Rooyen.
 - (4) Grace Dorothea, born 15th April 1908.

A Guide to Wolvendaal Church.

Wolvendaal Church and the Belfry in the Pettah are the two best known relics of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon. The Church, if nothing else, is known by name to travellers from Holland and the Netherland Indies, who visit it when they can on the voyage to or from Europe. But there is no one to receive them in the Church and tell them of its history, its architecture, and whatever else there is of interest to the countrymen of those who built the Church and worshipped in it. Nor is there any published handbook to which they can refer for the information they are desirous of obtaining.

It is not only the Dutch traveller who would be glad to have this information, or who ought to have it. There are hundreds of educated people in Colombo alone who know little more about the Church than that it is Dutch and a Church. Hundreds pass Kayman's Gate, and do not know who or what Kayman was or is. They see nothing in it but a belfry interrupting the traffic of the busiest and most crowded part of Colombo.

Those who wish to know something of the romance which clings to Wolvendaal Church and its Belfry should read and re-read the article on them by Mr. J. R. Toussaint in the October number of the JOURNAL. To both classes of travellers and residents, there is an attractive souvenir of Wolvendaal, now published, by Mr. R. L. Brohier, whose interest in the Church and the race it represents is keen and practical. This booklet gives us an excellent summary of the history of the Church, and then goes on to describe such portions of it as are specially attractive to the traveller and to intelligent people in Ceylon. The illustrations, from photographs by Mr. Lionel Wendt, are remarkably clear and informative. Mr. Wendt's skill as an artist is here shewn at perhaps his best. The letter-press is in two languages—English and Dutch.

We congratulate Mr. Brohier on an exceptionally useful and delightful handbook of the Church. Priced at so small a sum as a rupee it ought to be eagerly snapped up by travellers. More than that, there should be a copy in every Dutch Burgher home, as well as in the homes of all in Ceylon to whom places of interest like Wolvendaal make an urgent appeal.

GENEALOGY OF THE CARRON FAMILY.

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

I.

Jacob Carron of Lumberg, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1776, Wilhelmina Mattees. He had by her :—

- 1 Lodewyk Pieter, who follows under II.
- 2 Johanna Elisabeth, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th November 1808, Pieter Gerardus Mulder.
- 3 Johanna Maria, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th November 1811, Felsianus Rodrigo.
- 4 Johanna Lambertina, married Henry Keyt (marriage licence issued on 27th July 1825).

II.

Lodewyk Pieter Carron, died 29th June 1838, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th November 1809, Anna Catharina Nonis. He had by her :—

- 1 Pieter Engelbert, who follows under III.
- 2 Philip Henry, who follows under IV.
- 3 James Alexander, who follows under V.
- 4 Charles William, who follows under VI.
- 5 Thomas Vincent, born 1821, died 12th April 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th September 1856, Merciana Wilhelmina Rodé, born 19th June 1816, died 22nd October 1876, daughter of Johannes Jacobus Rodé, Proctor, and Anna Margarita Visser. He had no issue.
- 6 Coenraad Matthys, born 27th April 1830.

III.

Pieter Engelbert Carron, died 10th January 1849, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—

- (a) 8th July 1833, Margaritta Micol.
- (b) 7th May 1845, Petronella Elizabeth Mack.
Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 1 Catherine Lucy, born 1st September 1847.
- 2 Vincent Arnold, who follows under VII.

IV.

Philip Henry Carron, born 23rd May 1815, died 19th December 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1836, Louisa Christiana Ohlmus, born 5th April 1815, died 31st December 1893, daughter of Lodewyk Jonannes Ohlmus and Petronella Elizabeth Hoffman. He had by her :—

- 1 Arnoldina Carolina Eusonia, born 4th September 1837, died 28th July 1926, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th October 1853, James Valentine Daniels, born 14th February 1820, died 26th January 1892, son of Petrus Arnoldus Danielsz and Alida Appelboom, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 49 and 50).
- 2 Louis Edmund, born 2nd August 1839, died 12th December 1917.
- 3 Cecilius Henry Emanuel, born 22nd November 1841, died 14th December 1915, married in St. Luke's Church, Ratnapura, 26th June 1866, Jemima Schokman, born 21st June 1841, died 5th December 1928.
- 4 Wilhelmina Paulina Georgiana, born 28th October 1844, died 22nd September 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd February 1862, Gerhardus Arnoldus Rodé, born 3rd February 1832, died 3rd May 1893, son of Johannes Jacobus Rodé, Proctor, and Anna Margaritta Visser.
- 5 Albert Bernard, who follows under VII.
- 6 Charlotte Ellen, born 29th March 1851, married at Kurung-galle, 23rd October 1871, Albert Wilfred Ohlmus, born 9th November 1844, died 10th February 1919, son of Jacobus Wilhelmus Ohlmus and Dorothea Christiana Lourensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 71).

V.

James Alexander Carron, married at Negombo, 7th November 1849, Merciana Koertz, daughter of Daniel Didlof Koertz and..... de Wolff. He had by her :—

- 1 Laura Letitia, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, Charles William Kalenberg, Proctor, born 8th July 1837, widower of Eugenie Harriet Andréé. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 15) and son of Wilhelmus Gerard Kalenberg and Anna Spencer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 157).

- 2 Emma Sophia, married Thomas James Cooke, J.P., U.P.M., Proctor, son of Nathaniel James Cooke and Louisa Arnola Pierez.
- 3 Evelyn Adelaide, married George St. Alban Cooke, son of Nathaniel James Cooke and Louisa Arnola Pierez.
- 4 Theodore Koertz, who follows under VIII.

VI.

Charles William Carron, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1850, Anne Juliana Elisabeth Franciscus. He had by her :—

- 1 Anne Frederica, born 31st May 1851, died 2nd May 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th February 1869, Eugene Rodé, born 12th April 1844, died 21st January 1913, son of Gerardus Adolphus Rodé and Charlotta Josephina Jansz.
- 2 Louisa Charlotte, born 21st September 1852.

VII.

Vincent Arnold Carron, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, born 25th October 1843, died 15th October 1903, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 31st October 1880, Laura Frances Jansz, born 2nd April 1853, died 6th August 1901, daughter of William Henry Jansz and Anna Selina Mack. He had by her :—

- 1 Lucille Frances, born 22nd April 1881, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st December 1904, Philip Edward Willenburg, born 1st August 1879, son of Reverend Philip Raymond Willenburg of the Methodist Church and Janet Frances Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 103).
- 2 Anne Marion, born 22nd July 1882.
- 3 Egbert Arnold, born 16th August 1883, died 19th May 1911.
- 4 Claude Annesley, born 9th September 1884, died 27th December 1910.
- 5 Clarice Josephine, born 2nd October 1885, died 1st March 1912.
- 6 Hugh Donald, born 12th December 1886.
- 7 Ruth Millicent, born 31st March 1888, married in the Methodist Church, Maradana, Colombo :—
 - (a) 7th November 1912, James Joseph Othen, born 22nd November 1882, died 13th September 1923.

- (b) 7th November 1927, Walter Charles Ryland Greve, born 2nd April 1875, died 4th December 1932, widower of Stella Williamson, and son of John Ryland Greve, J.P., Station Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, and Emily Anne Wilcox.
- 8 Emily Florence, born 2nd October 1889.

VIII.

Albert Bernard Carron, born 3rd January 1846, died 11th August 1895, married :—

- (a) 26th December 1879, Emerald Josephine Elias, born 12th July 1844, died 29th December 1890.
- (b) 6th February 1892, Maud Eleanor Trace nee Ferdinand, born 5th February 1865, died 20th November 1925, daughter of James Bernard Ferdinand and Sarah Anne Bowser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 78).
Of the first marriage, he had :—
 - 1 George Alfred, born 15th December 1880, married Jennie Davidson, and had issue.
 - 2 Charles, born 14th July 1882, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 27th July 1905, Barbara Elias, and had issue.
 - 3 Ellen Margaret, born 18th December 1885, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 31st May 1926, Edward Bodmunt Guinan, born 1st August 1891, died 29th May 1936, widower of Linley Belle Van Cuylenburg, and son of John Guinan and Rose Oliveira.
 - 4 Jane Emmeline, born 23rd April 1890, died 18th September 1926, married in All Saints' Church, Maskeliya, 22nd March 1920, Alexander Harlan Kimbel.
Of the second marriage, he had :—
 - 5 Marjorie Adelaide, born 10th May 1893, married Allen Richard Drieberg.
 - 6 Gerald, born 1894, married Ellen Meaden.

IX.

Theodore Koertz Carron, Proctor, born 12th August 1865, died 1929, married :—

- (a) Julia Selina Piachaud, born 5th June 1867, died 22nd December 1900, daughter of Gustaff Eugene Raoul Piachaud

and Selina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 64).

- (b) 18th January 1902, Constance Blanche Marshall, born 28th February 1873, daughter of Thomas George Marshall, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Harriet Schubert. Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 1 Thomas Vernon Koertz, born 16th August 1903.
 - 2 Theodore Penry Cuthbert, Proctor and Notary Public, born 10th August 1904.
 - 3 Esmie Cynthia Blanche, born 17th November 1905, married :—
- (a) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 27th September 1928, William Gordon Douglas.
- (b) 26th September 1936, Ernest Milton Lallyet.
- 4 Kenneth Percival Vere.
 - 5 Phyllis Noeline, born 23rd December 1910, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 25th May 1930, Francis Beling Vander Smagt, born 25th June 1886, widower of Hilda Blanche Koelman, and son of Justin Garvin Vander Smagt and Eila Emelia Seraphina Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 24, and Vol. XXVIII, page 87).
 - 6 Dorothy Gladys, born 23rd December 1910, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 14th December 1931, William Bisset Creighton.

ALLAN DRIEBERG, K. C.

The death of Mr. Allan Driberg, following so closely on that of Sir Stewart Schneider, is another grievous loss to the Community. As a young man Mr. Driberg was attracted to the heating profession, but after a year or two as a medical student he found he had chosen the wrong vocation, and decided to take to the Law. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of this decision, for he had, as the Chief Justice remarked, "the law in his blood". Step by step, without any adventitious aid, he rose in the profession, until in 1927 he reached the height of his ambition—a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. Earlier in his life he had, like his grand-uncle, Charles Ambrose Lorenz, the honour of representing his Community in the Legislative Council, where his career was as brilliant as that of his distinguished kinsman.

Mr. Driberg came of a family whose members took prominent parts in the public life of the island. His grandfather, Mr. John Driberg, was one of the leading Proctors and Notaries of his time in Colombo, a lawyer of "scrupulous honour". He married a sister of C. A. Lorenz, and C. A. L. was practically brought up by him. One of his sons was Mr. James Stewart Driberg (father of Mr. Allan Driberg), who held various offices in the Civil Service and retired as Additional District Judge of Colombo. Mr. Christopher Driberg of the Agricultural Department, and a well-known musician and literary writer, was another son.

Mr. Driberg joined the Union as an original member, and served continuously on the General Committee and on various Sub-Committees up to the time of his death. He took a deep interest in every branch of the Union's activities, and was much concerned about the future of the Community. He shewed this concern in a practical manner by offering to give material help in any scheme designed to assist promising young men of the Community to join the professions. His place in the Community will be difficult to fill.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee.

Tuesday, 16th August, 1938:—(1) There were 19 members present. Mr. R. L. Brohier proposed a by-law to enable members' children and children of others eligible for membership to join the Union as Associate Members. It was decided to convene a special general meeting to discuss it. (2) Messrs. L. N. Jansze, F. V. Ferdinands, J. P. Wambeek and A. E. LaBrooy were elected members.

Tuesday, 30th August, 1938:—(1) There were 19 members present. The following motion proposed by Dr. A. Nell and seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff was carried:—"Persons other than children of members provided for under rule 6 (c) under the age of twenty-one years, approved by the Genealogical Committee and the General Committee as not in conflict with Rule 3 of the Constitution of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, be permitted privileges in the use of the Union premises for sport and social gatherings in accordance with Rule 5 (g)".

Tuesday, 20th September, 1938:—(1) There were 18 members present. (2) The President moved votes of condolence on the deaths of Sir Stewart Schneider and Mrs. M. G. Koch. (3) Read letter from Dr. Nell suggesting the appointment of an Honorary Secretary for the Juvenile Section. It was decided to leave the enrolment of young comrades and the organisation of entertainments for them to the Entertainment Committee. (4) Mr. Barent Kriekenbeek was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the death of Sir Stewart Schneider. (5) The following Sub-Committee was appointed to organise St. Nicolaas' Fete: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. Wace de Niese, Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Foenander, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. W. Jansz, Mr. and Mrs. Rosslyn Koch, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. N. Toussaint, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Altendorff, Misses Ray Blazé, Grace VanDort, M. VandenDriesen, O. Rode, E. Kriekenbeek, E. Brohier, Mrs. H. de Hoedt, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Spittel, Dr. and Mrs. N. Kelaart, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. J. Poulrier, Mrs. Ruth Meier, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Brohier, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Speldewinde, Mrs. S. de Vos. (6) Messrs. F. W. E. de Vos and F. Speldewinde were re-enrolled as members and the following new members were elected:—Mrs. Eileen de Niese, Miss

Kathleen Christoffelsz, Miss Eileen Toussaint, Messrs. E. de R. Meier, V. L. St. C. Swan, H. W. LaBrooy, N. E. Jonklaas, W. J. Prins.

Tuesday, 18th October, 1938:—(1) There were 20 members present. (2) The President moved votes of condolence on the deaths of Miss Nell and Mr. Allan Drieberg. (3) The Entertainment Secretary reported the appointment of the following Committee to organise games and entertainments for the young Comrades:—Miss Doris Kriekenbeek, Mrs. Claude Toussaint, Miss Olive Rode, Mr. D. H. Swan, with Dr. L. E. J. Poulrier as Honorary Secretary. He also reported the purchase of a miniature billiard table for Rs. 45. (4) It was decided to allocate Rs. 100 from Entertainment Funds towards the requirements for Young Comrades' sports. (5) Mr. K. E. Kellar was appointed to fill the vacancy on the General Committee caused by the death of Mr. Allan Drieberg. (6) Messrs. W. A. Joseph and Claude Rode were re-enrolled as members, and the following new members were elected:—Misses. Ada Swan and Sybil Meier and Mr. H. M. S. VanCuylenberg.

St. Nicolaas' Fete. This annual event was celebrated in the Union premises on 5th December, a large gathering of children and their parents being present. On arrival the children were conducted to the lawn at the back where various forms of amusement had been provided. After being regaled with cakes, patties, sandwiches and other delicacies, of which there was an abundant supply, the children took part in races, prizes being distributed to the winners. An adjournment was then made to the Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated with vari-coloured electric jets and presented an enchanting scene. In a little while the good Bishop made his appearance, accompanied by his black attendant, and this was the signal for the distribution of the toys—a work which was deftly performed by ladies specially appointed for the purpose. After a short interval, during which the delighted children examined the gifts they had received, the Hall was cleared for dancing which continued till a late hour. The gathering of members and children was one of the largest seen in the Union Hall, and everyone was full of praise for the satisfactory way in which the arrangements had been carried out.

Obituary: The following deaths are recorded with regret:—

Frederick William Arnold Toussaint	...	29th November.
Clarence Percival de Vos	3rd December.
J. A. Lourensz	7th December.
Albert Edward Rode	9th December.
Evelyn Anthonisz	14th December.

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