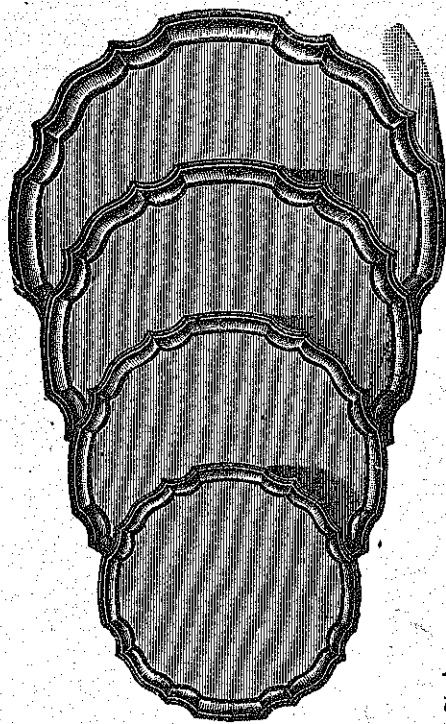


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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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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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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

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SIR SAMUEL GRENIER.

It is a humiliating reflection on us that, as a Community, we do not sufficiently honour our great men. As soon as the grave closes over them, we seem to forget them completely and we do nothing to ensure that their achievements are handed down as lessons and examples to posterity. The greatest Ceylonese of all—Charles Ambrose Lorenz—has not yet had his biography written, although there is an abundance of material, and no lack of persons qualified to undertake the task. Since this is the case with so distinguished a man, it is not surprising that persons who were not quite so famous, but who are none the less deserving of honour, should have the story of their lives left unrecorded. Samuel Grenier, Frederick Dornhorst, Gregory van Dort, and Harry Wendt are among those whose lives not only compel admiration, but are also a source of inspiration. It is proposed to tell the story of the first-named, who rose from the humble post of school-master to be Attorney General of Ceylon, and whose services as Chief Law Officer of the Crown were considered to be of such merit as to be recognized by the honour of a Knighthood.

The Grenier Family of Ceylon is of Norman-French origin, and traces its descent from David Grenier, Alderman and Captain of the Burgesses of Havre, who was ennobled by Louis XIV as "David Grenier de Cauville" and granted large extents of land in Normandy and other places. The first person bearing this name to arrive in Ceylon was Jean Francois, who held the rank of Captain in the French Army during the Seven Years' War. He was taken into the service of the Dutch East India Company as an Ensign, and on account of his knowledge of the Moorish *taal* and his acquaintance with Western military methods, was appointed

Commandant of Matara. He married in Colombo a Dutch lady, by whom he had an only son, Jean Francois, the grandfather of Samuel Grenier. This gentleman settled in Jaffna, where he held the post of *Boekhouder* in the Sea Customs, and afterwards became Secretary of the Provincial Court. He married Charlotta Pietersz, by whom he had nine children, one of whom was Frederick Charles, the father of Samuel, who succeeded his father as Secretary of the Court.

Samuel Grenier's father married in August 1838, Matilda Maria Aldons, and there were twelve children of the marriage, of whom Samuel was the eldest son. Of his brothers the most prominent was Joseph, who, after a successful career at the Bar, was appointed District Judge of Colombo, and finally Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. The others were Gerard, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Ceylon; John, who migrated to the Straits Settlements and became Registrar of the Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur; Alfred, Assistant Colonial Storekeeper; and Charles, who also went to the Straits and founded the firm of Charles Grenier & Son. James, the youngest, died while prosecuting his studies at the Medical College. Of his two sisters, Agnes, the elder, married John Toussaint, Crown Proctor, Batticaloa, while Matilda, the younger, was unmarried. At this period the Methodists—or Wesleyans, as they were known at that time—were strongly established in Jaffna, and counted many of the Burgher families among their members. The Methodist services were characterized by much religious fervour, and Samuel's father, who came under their influence, became a pillar of the Church, and a zealous local preacher. This religious strain he transmitted to his whole family. He was careful in the management of his personal affairs, and was able to save enough money to buy a house in the town of Jaffna, where the family lived until they moved to Colombo. The boys attended the Wesleyan Central School, which was close to their home. It is also believed that Samuel received a part of his education in the Chundikuli Seminary, now St. John's College. He shewed such high intellectual gifts that before he was twenty he was appointed Head Master of the Central School. He spent his spare time in acting as private tutor to the young Murrays, sons of Alexander Murray, District Judge. His father intended him for the Wesleyan Ministry, but on being told that Samuel would be

ranked as a 'native minister', and would not be allowed to mount the 'big pulpit', he gave up the idea, and decided to send his son to Colombo to study law. With this object in view, Samuel was apprenticed to Advocate Wyman Catheravelupillai of Jaffna. Once before, Samuel had accompanied his father to Colombo for the purpose of entering St. Thomas' College, but as they could not bear the parting from each other they both returned to Jaffna.

On his second visit to Colombo, Samuel stayed with Mr. Anthonisz, the retired Secretary of the District Court of Colombo, where he came under the notice of Mr. Advocate Lorenz and Proctor James Martensz, and commenced reading law under them. Not long afterwards, he received news of the death of his father (October 1861) and left for Jaffna by the first opportunity, but as travelling was very slow in those days, he did not arrive until about two weeks after the funeral. He took out letters of administration to his father's estate and made arrangements for the family to carry on under the altered circumstances. While engaged in this duty, he was persuaded by some of his friends to apply for his father's post, but probably on account of his youth and want of experience he was unsuccessful. This disappointment turned out to be a blessing in disguise, for had Samuel Grenier joined the ranks of the Clerical Service, he would probably not have risen to the high position he was afterwards called upon to fill. Some years later, his brother Joseph himself went through a similar experience.

Having done all that was necessary for the comfort of his mother and the education of his younger brothers and sisters, Samuel returned to Colombo, and it was not long before Lorenz who had already taken the measure of his young friend, had an opportunity of helping him. Louis Nell, who edited the *Ceylon Examiner*, severed his connection with the paper on becoming Deputy Queen's Advocate, and Lorenz assumed the Editorship, with Samuel Grenier as Sub-Editor. The work could not have been very congenial to the new recruit, but he bravely stuck to it, and Lorenz lost no opportunity of encouraging him to persevere. "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sam—pronius, we'll deserve it" he once wrote to him, being unable to resist the obvious pun on his name.

Meanwhile, Samuel Grenier did not neglect his legal studies, and in 1864 he passed out as an Advocate, but continued his connection with the *Ceylon Examiner*, appearing only in assigned cases before the Supreme Court, and feeling always disgusted, as he used to tell in after years, with his forensic attempts. It was not therefore surprising that when the Colombo Municipality was established in 1865, he should apply for the post of Secretary, which carried a salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum. There was another candidate in the field, but through the clever strategy of Lorenz, who espoused his protege's cause, Grenier succeeded in securing the appointment. His services were highly valued by the Chairman, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Peter Layard, and his first annual report on the working of the Municipality is described as "the most complete document of its kind yet published".

In 1868 Samuel Grenier took an important step when he married Emily Driberg, the niece of his friend and patron Lorenz, and daughter of Mr. John Driberg, who had just died, leaving behind him a wide reputation for integrity and capability as a Proctor and Notary. He was now feeling more confident of himself and thought he would once again try his fortune at the Bar. He therefore applied for permission and was allowed to act occasionally as Police Magistrate of Colombo while still serving as Secretary to the Municipal Council. The experiment was so successful that it strengthened him in his resolve to revert to the Bar, but he was determined to proceed cautiously, so he obtained three months' leave which he spent in practising as an Advocate. Encouraged by Harry Dias and Charles Ferdinands, two of the leading Advocates of the day, he worked steadily and established a very fair practice, his suavity and courtesy of manner bringing him a large number of clients, who were more than satisfied with the care bestowed on their briefs by the young Advocate.

When his three months' leave came to an end, Samuel Grenier had no doubts as to the next step he should take. He resigned his appointment as Secretary to the Municipal Council, and devoted all his energies to his practice at the Bar. His work increased by leaps and bounds, and he was soon recognized as the unofficial leader of the Bar. So high was his reputation for integrity and ability that, within eight years of his active connection with the Bar, he was offered and he accepted an acting appointment on the

Supreme Court Bench. In 1884 he went on his first holiday to England and was called to the Bar. Immediately on his return he was offered the acting Attorney Generalship by Sir Arthur Gordon. This offer called out one of the most admirable traits of his character—a deep-rooted aversion to cause pain to others. His acceptance of the appointment would have involved the supersession of Charles Ferdinands, Solicitor General, who was his senior both in age and service, for whom he had the greatest regard, and whom he never addressed without the prefix "Mr." He could not bear to hurt his friend's feelings. He therefore pleaded his unfitness for the appointment, and it was only on being assured that in no circumstances would Mr. Ferdinands get the appointment that he consented to act as Attorney General.

But his real ordeal was yet to come, and that was to break the news of his appointment to Ferdinands. None of his numerous friends who called at Rock House to offer their congratulations to him on the day of his return to the island could understand why he appeared so ill at ease. At last he found an opportunity to take Ferdinands aside and tell him of his appointment. "This is hard, very hard on me, Grenier", said Ferdinands, unable to keep the tears from his eyes; "I had acted twice as Attorney General and they had nothing to say against me. But if a man must be placed over my head, you are the only one I could wish to have there. Depend upon it, I will be loyal to you". He was true to his word, and Samuel Grenier rewarded his loyalty by refusing some years later to take the leave he needed if Ferdinands was not appointed to act for him. "The island may well be proud" says the writer who records this incident, "of men who could receive preferment and submit to supersession in the spirit in which these two did."

There was an earlier occasion on which Samuel Grenier shewed an equally high standard of conduct. When in 1876 the Burger Seat in the Legislative Council fell vacant by the appointment of Mr. Ferdinands as permanent Solicitor General, the choice of a successor lay between James van Langenberg and Samuel Grenier. Uninspired by either of the candidates, much active canvassing was started by their supporters, when a letter to the Press from Grenier announced his withdrawal from the contest in favour of his friend van Langenberg. His supporters, who did not know their man, were astonished, but the explanation of his

conduct was to be found in his sensitive nature, which could not bear the personalities in which the indiscreet admirers of both candidates had begun to indulge. Needless to say, the regard of the candidates for each other was in no way impaired by this incident. Samuel Grenier's desire to represent his Community in the Legislative Council was realised in 1886, when, on the death of James van Langenberg, he was appointed Burgher Member, but he never took his seat, as in the meantime he had been appointed permanent Attorney General in succession to Sir Francis Fleming.

Conspicuous services such as those rendered by Samuel Grenier could not fail to receive royal recognition. In August 1891 he went to England on twelve months' leave, and early in the following year he received the honour of knighthood direct from the Queen herself. The news was received with much satisfaction in Ceylon, and it was universally felt that no fitter person could have been selected for this mark of royal favour. The high opinion in which the new knight was held in England was reflected in the following words of Sir Noel Walker:—"In an interview I had with the late Secretary of State on the eve of his retirement from office, I was very much gratified by the very warm terms in which Lord Knutsford spoke in recognition of Sir Samuel Grenier's merits and services. Lord Knutsford led me to understand that had he been afforded an opportunity, there would have been for our friend still higher office than that which he so ably and efficiently filled". The reference is clearly to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon.

Sir Samuel Grenier returned to Ceylon in June 1892 bearing his honours very modestly. Having received the congratulations of a wide circle of friends, he settled down to his exacting duties, but it was noticed that he did not appear so robust as before. Departmental changes, combined with preparation for the next session of Council, necessitated long hours of work, resulting in loss of sleep and consequent inability to put forth his best efforts. He, however, manfully struggled on, refusing to give in, but at last his constitution gave way and he took to his bed. His illness was of short duration. Sir Arthur Havelock personally called at Rock House and made anxious inquiries, asking that Sir Samuel should be told not to give a thought to his work, which would be adequately provided for. But the disease was too far advanced, and

in spite of all that medical skill could do, he passed away on 31st October, 1892, in the presence of those nearest and dearest to him.

As Attorney General, Samuel Grenier maintained the highest traditions of that important office. He had not the gift of eloquence, and did not make speeches worthy of note, but he was cool, calm and watchful, with a keen appreciation of the weak points in his opponent's case and the strong points in his own. He spurned verbiage and rhetorical effect, and went straight at the points he had in view, with a skill and determination which seldom failed of its purpose. It was his tenacity and the adroitness with which he supplied the materials on which a judgment in his favour could be based that contributed to his success as an Advocate. In addressing the Court he did not raise his voice unduly, but spoke in 'sweet and persuasive' tones. As was said of him by the Chief Justice, Sir Bruce Burnside:—"Deeply read, a profound thinker, a logical mind, matchless industry, painstaking and conscientiousness—these were the qualities which placed him at the head of the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament".

Great as he was as a public man, the best side of Sir Samuel Grenier's character was seen in his home life, the key-note of which was simplicity. He was never happier than when in the company of his gracious wife and two affectionate daughters, while up to the last his widowed mother and youngest unmarried sister were the objects of his unceasing care. His charity was unbounded, and nobody who went to him for help returned empty-handed. Like most great men, he was deeply religious, and was a regular worshipper at Christ Church Cathedral. As has been well said: "The service he loved was not mere ritual, not pompous scrupulosity and censorious orthodoxy, but mercy and justice, humility and love". And as he lived so he died, secure in the knowledge that he had done his duty nobly.

This short, and it is feared wholly inadequate, sketch of the life of a truly great man may fitly close with the following lines written shortly after Sir Samuel's death by his sincere admirer, John Henry Eaton, himself a man of rare gifts:—

Ere waning years darkened the distant West,
Or life's high purpose won its highest noon,
Athwart thy sky sped sudden night, and soon
Death took thee in his arms and bade thee rest.

With a brave heart and true while life was young,
Girding thyself for days of coming toil,
With calm but firm resolve that nought could foil,
We saw thee start the untrodden path along.

Where others failed, or fell, we saw thee rise,
True to thine own rare Heav'n-born instincts still;
With steady footsteps and unflinching will,
Gaining with ease each crest of high emprise.

Outstripping in the race all thy compeers,
And yet not suffering them to feel thee lead,
Each strove to give thee of full praise thy meed,
And hail the promise of the coming years.

And when they saw how honours trooping came,
And with the highest a yet higher near;—
They felt that nought could hinder thy career
Up the steep pathway of unclouded fame.

Nor they alone! All Lanka saw thee rise
And win high place, ere yet in manhood's prime;
And men of every race and creed and clime
Watched thy well-doing with a glad surprise

And when thy dower of Knighthood unsought came,
Thy country hailed thee with a common joy—
Thy gold of rank undimmed by pride's alloy—
In meekness and humility the same.

Thy goodness—the sweet charm that marked thy life
Not e'en success with its *eclat* could spoil—
From base and selfish ends didst thou recoil
As from the pitch and slime of party-strife.

Oh to be patient, loving, gentle, kind!
To learn the lesson thou hadst learned so well!
And dying let our life's brief record tell
We followed Christ "in lowliness of mind".

Nor pain, nor grief is thine, nor darksome care!
Ours the lone hearts that sorrow doth enthral;
It is o'er *us* night spreads its sable pall;
For where thou dwellest there is "no night there".

Rest thou in peace! Thy day of toil is o'er!
Ours still to struggle thro' the weary years—
To weep by graves bedewed with human tears—
Thine the *true life*,—*even life for evermore!*

J. R. T.

AN EPISODE IN THE MASSACRE OF 1803.

[On 26th June, 1803, the British garrison in Kandy under Major Adam Davie was massacred by the Kandians, only a very few men escaping. Of these latter, three have left behind narratives of their marvellous experiences. Corporal Barnsley's narrative was taken down by Bombardier Alexander and incorporated in his "Life" which appeared in 1830. It also appears as an appendix to Dr. Henry Marshall's work on Ceylon. The narrative of Greeving, a Dutch Assistant Surgeon, was translated from the Dutch by Mr. J. G. Kriekenbeek, 1st Assistant Translator to Government, and published in Vol. XXVI of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon). Sergeant John Albert Thoen's narrative was published in 1817 as an appendix to Captain T. A. Anderson's book of poems entitled "The Wanderer in Ceylon", but as this book is now very rare, Thoen's narrative is very little known. In view of the great importance attaching to the events of this period, it is thought that the narrative will be read with much interest. It was taken down from the mouth of the narrator, and as nearly as possible in his own words, by William Tolfrey, of the Ceylon Civil Service, in February, 1815. The narrative is reproduced exactly as it appears in "The Wanderer in Ceylon". The foot-notes were apparently supplied by Captain Anderson].

THE NARRATIVE of JOHN ALBERT THOEN, Sergeant in the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion Bengal European Artillery.

I arrived at Kandy in January 1803, with the army from Colombo, commanded by Major Gen. Macdowall. I was stationed on the top of the hill that overlooks the Palace, having under my command two Europeans, and four gun Lascars, a mortar and a three pounder, which was the gun afterwards used in the attack of the Palace from that height. About the middle of the month of April, I was taken sick with a fever, and swelling in my legs, and was soon afterwards obliged to go into hospital. I continued very ill the whole of the month of May, my head, legs, and whole body, being dreadfully swelled; my legs in particular were of such a size, that when I sat with them wide apart, the knees still nearly touched.¹

The average number in hospital was about 150; it was kept in a long room in the palace called by the natives "Mougal Madwa", where the priests were fed. The surgeon Mr. Holloway was very

¹ This disease, so fatal to Europeans, is called by the Cingalese Berry-berry, or fatal sickness.

kind and tender to the sick, and very anxious to cure them; he remained with them night and day, and tried a great deal of medicine, but it seemed as if the people were poisoned for none recovered scarcely, and often 12 or 15 men died in the course of 24 hours.

The sick in the hospital consisted mostly of the 19th Regiment, the rest were composed of the Bengal and Madras Artillery, all Europeans. About the beginning of June, provisions became very scarce, neither Europeans nor natives had anything but Paddy² to eat, nor much of that, and mostly damaged, but arrack the Europeans had constantly to the last. About this time, in consequence, I believe of the want of provisions, some of the native soldiers began to desert.

I was still very weak in hospital when the surgeon ordered me a pair of crutches, but I was not strong enough to walk much with them; about the middle or latter end of June, about 5 o'clock in the morning, I heard a good deal of firing from the hill behind the palace, which was returned by our people; it seems the enemy had got possession by surprise of the mortar and gun which were on the top of the hill, and the palace being completely surrounded about nine o'clock in the morning, they opened the three pounder upon it, from which they fired five or six rounds, and a Malay was brought into the hospital with his knee broken by a shot.

I was not able to move out, to see what was going on, but I heard all from the soldiers who came into the hospital. There was a Malay Chief, called Sangalen, in the King of Kandy's service; he was called a Captain; this man advanced to a gun in the rear of the palace, this gun of ours had been playing grape on the road in the direction of the great tank. This Malay Chief (who had a brother named Nouradeen, in our service), attended by one armed follower jumped upon this gun. Lieutenant Blakeney of the 19th Regiment advanced towards him, having only his shirt and trousers on, with his sword in his hand. Sangaleen jumped upon him, and stabbed him with his creese, after which Lieut. Blakeney cut at him with his sword, they then grappled and fell together, and as I understood, both died upon the spot. Sangalen's follower was also killed by a shot, and the death of these two persons prevented any more from attempting at that time to force their way into the palace by the rear. In the front of the palace, when five or six

² Rice in the husk.

of our Malays advanced on them with their arms, they ran away in numbers, and I heard that there were near 20,000 hovering round, "but they are a cowardly race, and they have none of the heart of a soldier at all".³

About half past 11 o'clock in the morning, Major Davy, after first conversing with the officers, hung out a white flag; about twelve, the soldiers told us, that Major Davy had capitulated, and the terms were, that the palace was to be given up to the enemy, that Major Davy and his detachment, were to march immediately to Colombo, taking with them their arms, that is to say their firelocks only, and not any heavy guns, and also the person of Boodha Swamy,⁴ the king who had constantly resided with us in the palace; that such of the sick as were able to walk might accompany the garrison in their march, and those who were unable to move from their cots, were to remain being recommended to the mercy of the King of Kandy, by Major Davy, through the headmen of the country, with whom the Major made the terms of his retreat, and after the troops had quitted the garrison, they did "indeed show mercy to us".⁵

However, as a capitulation was made, we expected to be taken care of, that medicines would be given to us, and that when we were well, we should be sent to Colombo. Half an hour, or perhaps an hour after, Major Davy and the garrison accompanied by Boodha Swamy marched out of the palace, with drums beating, such of the convalescents as were able to crawl, marching, or trying to march with him, some on all-fours, not being strong enough to carry their arms, nor to stand up; these poor people were soon killed by the natives.

The garrison had hardly marched out at the front gate, when thousands of Kandians entered the palace on all sides, armed with swords, knives, clubs, old firelocks &c., and rushed into the hospital,⁶ where I lay with about 149 other Europeans. I was at this time sitting upon a couch, being the only man in hospital, who could sit up, I had therefore a full view of the horrible scene that ensued.

³ These are Thoen's exact words.

⁴ The Anglo-Kandian King who accompanied our army, a pretender to the throne of Kandy.

⁵ Thoen's own words.

⁶ When Kandy was recaptured in February 1815, every vestige of this building, where this horrid act was perpetrated, was destroyed by express orders.

The Kandians had no sooner entered, than they began to butcher indiscriminately every one in the hospital, robbing them at the same time, cursing and reviling them and spitting in their faces; they mostly knocked out the soldiers' brains with clubs &c., then pulled them out by the heels, the dead and the dying, threw many of them into a well, and numbers of bodies were left in the streets and devoured by dogs, but none were buried. Some poor wretches got off their cots, and tried to crawl away, but the Kandians murdered them before they could get out of the hospital, "not many of the British soldiers cried out for mercy, but many called upon God, and some suffered death without saying a word".⁷

I was seated about the middle of the hospital, and with my two crutches made an effort to reach the door: some of the Kandians, then came up to me, they spit in my face and abused me a good deal, and someone gave me a severe blow upon the forehead with a sword or club, which knocked me senseless to the ground. When I recovered my senses, I found myself lying in the court amongst the dead bodies of my brother soldiers. I was quite naked, having been stripped of every thing: I had two blisters on my body, and these were tied on with a pocket handkerchief; they had torn off the handkerchief and blisters, and with them all the skin from my belly; at this time I think it was about five or six in the evening.

I then crawled away upon all-fours where the garden now is, at the back of the palace; and there I found a number of Kandians, about ten or twelve, who laid hold of me again, and tying a rope round my neck, they hung me up to a beam in a gateway, near a temple, and having done this, they quitted me, the rope broke and I fell to the ground as I found when I recovered my senses, which I lost when they hung me up; it was now quite dark, and I crawled away to an old house, nearly a quarter of a mile off, I entered and found it deserted: here I remained, I think without seeing any one for seven or eight days, it rained almost night and day, I drank the dirty water that fell on the ground, and close to the house there grew some high grass: I crawled out and eat this, which was the only nourishment I had the whole time I have mentioned; the wound in my head healed of itself, though I feel it painful now

⁷ This characteristic fact of the behaviour of our poor countrymen is given in the exact words of Thoen himself.

sometimes, but I suffered a good deal from all the skin of my belly being torn off with the blisters when I was strapped.

At the end of this period, a Kandian came in, and looked at me, and I at him, he then ran away as I thought to bring people to kill me; then came in three women to look at me, from whom I turned away, being quite naked, and two of them said in Portuguese, a language I had learned at Colombo, "you will be killed," well, said I, "I am ready, let them kill me, I cannot get up to run away:" just at this time, the same man who had been there before, returned and seemed angry with the women for speaking to me, and drove them away, and when they were gone, he took out from under his cloth a quantity of curry and rice sufficient for four men, and he placed it before me to eat as much as I pleased.

I eat up the whole of it, as soon as he went away, I drank a large quantity of water, and then tumbled down, and slept well for the first time. The next morning, I was awoke by a Caffree, who said to me in Portuguese, "Ah! we have been looking for you a long time, and now we have found you." "Well," said I, "and now you may do what you please with me, for I can't go away." He went off, and returned some time after with another Caffree who had a sword under his arm, I then thought all was over; but they told me that they had orders to take care of and confine me, till the arrival of the King, who was expected next day: accordingly I was confined in a prison with thirteen Malabar men, who had been attendants on Bhooda Swamy, of these thirteen people I saw some hung, and others after their noses and ears were cut off, were allowed to walk away.⁸ The King did not arrive; but in a day or two after, I saw at a distance a man named Benson, belonging to the Madras Artillery, who had deserted about the beginning of June to the King of Kandy, at Hangeranketty, as he himself told me. I began to cry at seeing the face of a European, he came near where I lay wrapped up in an old mat, my only covering, and I told him that I was in great misery, and begged him to assist me, and he said he would see me again in two or three days, which he did; but he never gave me any victuals nor anything else, and when I asked him for a little tobacco, he said he had none. A few days after, the

⁸ Eight of these unfortunate men arrived at Trincomalee while I was there in July 1803, and delivered a threatening message from the King to the Commandant of that Garrison, menacing him with similar treatment if he ever dared to set his foot in the King's territories again.

King arrived and sent for me: as I could not walk, four men supported me to the palace where he was (the square in front of the palace :) the King was sitting in his palanquin when I was brought to him: all the Malays, Lascars, &c. who had been with the English, were also brought before him.

Benson was then present, dressed in his British uniform, with a gold chain round his neck, and a silver hilted sword, both given him by the King, with whom he seemed in great favour. The King spoke a good deal, he gave cloth to each of us, enough for a shirt and trousers, and a kind of silver money called Laranné, shaped like a fish hook, the King also directed some beef in casks, and a little arrack left behind by the English to be delivered to Benson for him and me, which we afterwards shared, and the King then said, "that after all I had suffered, no one but God would kill me, and that no one should ever do me any harm".

I recovered in about 15 or 16 days, and I am certain it was constant bathing that cured me, though I could not walk about for a great while. Benson was a good deal with the great people, and I used to follow him about like a servant: he used sometimes to drill the natives a little, and on these occasions I remained in the rear; but Benson did not know much about the matter. A few months after this, Benson went with the King and his army to Ampetella, near Hangwell; the King's army, I think, were not less than 12,000 men, some of our Lascars, Malays and Coolies went with him also, although scarcely any but the Coolies, and those who were worth nothing, ever returned.

Benson was brought back about a month afterwards in a cloth, carried by four men having received a shot⁹, under his left breast; the ball was cut out of his back by the natives, he lingered about six weeks afterwards in great pain, his body being much swelled, and then died: I dug a grave and buried him.

A few days before Benson's death, he told me, there was no subsistence for Europeans in Kandy, and that he should inform the natives that I could make powder, and he gave me some leaden weights, with which he said I might manage to make it, he had found this in a book, and had mentioned it to the head men: so, after his death, they gave me a great deal of trouble on this subject, and insisted that Benson had told them I knew how to make powder,

9 They were totally routed by our troops at Hangwell,

and threatened me with death and imprisonment if I did not do it: I was obliged therefore to assist them, but the powder made was useless, just like so much flour. They gave me arrack, sulphur, charcoal and salt, but I gave the arrack to the different people who remained of our army, Bengal Lascars, Coolies, Traders, &c., who were sent to assist in this work, and I put chunam¹⁰ water with the powder instead of arrack, so that afterwards when they found it inferior to their own, they said "we can make better than this ourselves": they then became very angry, and told me to go away about my business, and after this, they took but little notice of me.

I had an allowance from the King of 35 Laranné¹¹ a month, as I was told, for I did not get it regularly, and sometimes received only one month's pay instead of four; the others (Lascars, &c.) had also a nominal allowance, but they did not receive it regularly, and often not at all. If we asked for money, or any allowance, the head-man would say, "phoo, what you receive is only the charity of the King, for he can order you to do whatever he pleases without paying you any thing."

They allotted me a piece of ground on the right hand as you enter the town, from the Colombo road, and there I built myself a hut, and have lived ever since. I never saw either Captain Humphries or Rumley, after they were taken. Major Davy I saw only once, and that was about three years since, when he was brought into Kandy very sick, and carried in a cloth by four Kaudians. I was not permitted to go near him, and he was carried up to the King's pleasure house, where he was then sitting. The King was heard speaking very loud and angry, but whether to Major Davy, or those with him we did not know; but he was carried to Malabar Street, where he was certainly taken good care of for 15 or 16 days. In this street, all the King's high-cast Malabar relatives lived; a hut was built for him there, and a garden allotted to him, and none but Malabars came near him at this time, the Cingalese not being permitted to do so. At the end of this period, we understood that he was very sick indeed, and that he either died in that house, or when dying, was carried into the jungle to die there; as it is not

10 Lime water.

11 Laranné is about 6d. It is literally a silver fish hook.

the custom of the Cingalese to allow any one to die in their houses if it can be prevented.¹²

About eight years ago, when I was a little unwell, I understood from every one that Major Davy had received some valuable presents from the King, consisting of silver plates, gold and silver chains, a silver hilted sword, different brass articles, &c. The King, it was said, also gave him three servants, natives of Domberah, where Major Davy always resided, and allotted him two women at different times, but he never cohabited with them, spoke to them, nor even allowed them to enter his house: I understood that when he died, the King took back all these presents. Although I never saw Major Davy but once, I was always in communication with him, and by means of the woman who lived with me, we used to correspond: my woman made ink with burnt rice, and bought china paper in the Bazaar, and she used to employ Malabars and Kandians in carrying these notes; three of these men who were discovered, were put to death; and I heard that the reason why Major Davy was brought to Kandy, was the discovery of this correspondence: one of the men who informed against us was "put upon the spit," (impaled) about a fortnight since. I used to buy things for Major Davy in the Bazar, and send them to him. I gave the Bazar-man an order from Major Davy on the Ceylon Government for 600 rix dollars, and I drew for 50 pagodas in Major Davy's name, and signed it, merely to satisfy the Bazar-man: the man was discovered and put to death.

I think rather more than a year after I was taken, I was informed, that there were 100 Europeans and 200 Seapoys advancing towards Kandy, from the Batticaloa district, and I, with all the other followers, who had been under Major Davy's command, was marched off for Domberah, and we were there guarded and surrounded, night and day, so that we could not escape. I heard that this party was commanded by Captain Johnston,¹³ that he staid one night in Kandy, and then marched off for Trincomalie, pursued by the Kandians. I heard also, that his ammunition had been blown up at Katagastotte, and several casks of arrack, and bags of rice were afterwards found there. We learnt that

¹² This simple account of the death of that unfortunate officer, perfectly corresponds with the best information that has been obtained on the subject.

¹³ This is all correct, see "Johnston's Narrative."

Captain Johnston's detachment reached Trincomalie, without either provisions or ammunition: the King was in the same place with ourselves, only three English miles from Kandy, and we heard that all the King's valuables were packed up, and put in a place of security at night: among other things, the little golden gods in the five temples. In the temple belonging to the palace, they say, that Bhooda's tooth is deposited, being placed in a gold box, enclosed in six other larger boxes of gold; this I only heard, as no one is allowed to touch or see it, except the head Priest or the King. The head Priest is nearly as great a man as the King himself, and he even rises¹⁴ a little to him, when he sees him, and makes a compliment to him, and once every year the gods of the different temples are placed on the backs of elephants under canopies, and carried round the town¹⁵ After remaining about a week in Domberah, the King and all of us returned to Kandy, and we made great rejoicings on account of the departure of Captain Johnston and his detachment.

From that period, I have subsisted partly upon the allowance made by the King, and when that failed, upon what I could beg from the head-men and others. I was not obliged to work in common with all others, for the King, at the tank, the octagen &c., but I was obliged to attend while they worked, and when I was ill with fever, for about six months, I received no pay from the King.

About eight years ago, I was so poor that I was nearly starving, and at the same time, I had a great fondness for a Moorish girl, Isah by name, she liked me, but would have nothing to say to me, unless I changed my religion; these things put together induced me to comply, and I changed my religion accordingly. I went through the forms, that is, I was circumcised, but I never learnt any of their prayers, nor even saw their churches, it was only for the name of it, and to get some one to take care of me. I always prayed to God, night and day, in the Christian religion. I have one child, a boy about three years old.

¹⁴ No one but the King could sit in his presence at all.

¹⁵ This is a most interesting and imposing spectacle performed by torchlight; the elephants wear crimson velvet clothing with gold or silver embroidery, and Howdahs of the same materials to the number perhaps of fifty, or more, attended by the priests in yellow robes, and the Kandyan chieftains in grand procession, with all their feudal followers; forming altogether a scene of great magnificence.

About six or seven months since, three or four children of Eylepolley the Adigar or Chief of the province of Saffregam, were put to death in the city, his wife was there also; her young child was taken from the breast, and its head cut off before her face, the child's body was thrown on the ground, the head was put into a mortar, and the pounder put into the mother's hand, and she was obliged to pound the head of her child (the heads of all the other four children being in the mortar also,) the bodies were then dragged about the streets, and this woman and three other female relations of the Adigar, were led to the tank side (the lowest of the three tanks) by some slave women of the King's, who tied their hands and feet, and then fastening a stone round their necks, they threw them into the water. The King was looking out of a window at a distance, all the time, and from whence he gave his orders: his usual mode of punishing, was first flogging through the streets, with whips and sticks, and afterwards putting them to death, about two or three miles from the town, generally near the place where those fourteen persons were impaled the other day: they were sometimes put upon the stake alive, at others they were speared in the back first.

About five months since, I saw ten persons punished, (natives who came from Colombo,) one arm, one ear and the nose was cut off from each, some died upon the spot, and I was told that but one reached Colombo: they were only traders: but I think the King pretended to take them for spies.

Near six weeks ago, I was ordered to march from Kandy under the command of the King's near relation Chena Swammy, and also Vinga Swammy, another relation, I believe. I was very weak, having been ill with the piles, and could scarcely walk, but that I was told that I must go, so I went with only a stick in my hand. I suppose altogether, there might be about two hundred armed people, but I was kept always in the rear; we marched in six days, I think, about thirty miles. These men were attacked at this distance from Kandy by the English troops, I would have joined them but could not, as I was well looked after, and in the retreat, I was forced on (in order as they said) that I might not be taken. When we came to the river, near Kandy, they dispersed, and I went into the jungle at Akroon, three miles from the river,

I did not attempt to join the English, while the King was in Kandy, although I might have done it, I think, a day or two before; because I was certain he would put my wife and child to death; but as soon as I actually knew that the English were in possession of the town, I came over to them, being as happy to do so, "as if I were born again."¹⁶

FINIS.

GENEALOGY OF THE RODÉ FAMILY.

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

I.

Balthazar Rodé, born at Hamburg, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 159), died 4th February 1769, married 6th December 1739, Brigandia Elandia Verlangen. He had by her:—

- 1 Hermanus Balthazar, who follows under II.

II.

Hermanus Balthazar Rodé, married Florentina Koolhass, died 24th January 1826. He had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Jacobus, who follows under III.

III.

Johannes Jacobus Rodé, Proctor, baptised at Tubicorin, 20th June 1773, died 23rd November 1837, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th July 1812, Anna Margarita Visser. He had by her:—

- 1 Gerhardus Adolphus, who follows under IV.
- 2 Arnoldus Henricus, who follows under V.
- 3 Merciana Wilhelmina, born 19th June 1816, died 22nd October 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th September 1856, Thomas Vincent Carron, born 1821, died 12th April 1867, son of Lodewyk Pieter Carron and Anna Catharina Nonis (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 133).
- 4 Willem Fredrik, born 9th October 1818.
- 5 Justinus Andreas, who follows under VI.
- 6 Johannes Martinus, who follows under VII.
- 7 Petronella Hermina, born 30th September 1824, died 21st December 1848.
- 8 Catharina Frederica, born 12th March 1827, died 26th December 1846.
- 9 Petronella Theodora, born 12th April 1829, died 20th July 1849.
- 10 Gerhardus Arnoldus, who follows under VIII.

IV.

Gerhardus Adolphus Rodé, born 15th April 1813, died 29th April 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th November 1839, Charlotta Josephina Jansz, born 31st October 1822, died 13th July 1897, daughter of Abel Christoffel Jansz and Maria Kroeff. He had by her:—

- 1 Mary Ann, born 22nd July 1841, died 5th June 1849.
- 2 Albert Henry, who follows under IX.
- 3 Eugene, who follows under X.
- 4 Frederica Matilda, born 3rd March 1846.
- 5 Francis Edward, who follows under XI.
- 6 John, who follows under XII.
- 7 Frederick Philip, who follows under XIII.
- 8 Maria Elizabeth, born 20th February 1853.
- 9 Owen Edmund, born 20th January 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd February 1883, Alice Maria Rodé, who follows under VI. 7.
- 10 James Peter, who follows under XIV.

V.

Arnoldus Henricus Rodé, born 21st December 1814, died 29th April 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th July 1844, Julia Ursula Demmer. He had by her:—

- 1 Jane Frances, born 7th December 1846, died 25th May 1848.
- 2 William, born 17th December 1847, died 10th August 1848.
- 3 Charles Alexander, who follows under XV.
- 4 Eliza Cornelia, born 15th August 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th February 1872, Emanuel Wilfred VanDort.
- 5 Ann, born 12th November 1852, died 25th October 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd February 1879, Martin Alexander Rodé, who follows under XVI.
- 6 Lydia, born 20th March 1855, died 28th March 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th June 1887, John Austin Jobsz.

- 7 Maria, born 23rd June 1857.
- 8 Caroline Cecilia, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd May 1876, William Lewis Meynert, born 29th March 1854, died 22nd March 1929, son of John Christian Forester Meynert and Louisa Theodora Koelmeyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 160).
- 9 James.
- 10 Thomas Vincent, married Susan Burns, and had by her a daughter, Muriel.
- 11 Alice, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th September 1886, Frederick Peter de Zilwa.

VI.

Justinus Andreas Rodé, born 27th November 1820, died 27th June 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th October 1847, Josephina Matilda Heyn, born 1st May 1826. He had by her:—

- 1 John Charles, born 18th July 1848, died 25th August 1848.
- 2 Josephina Matilda, born 16th July 1849, died 2nd January 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th May 1870, Francis Edward Rodé, who follows under XI.
- 3 Georgiana Maria, born 9th July 1851.
- 4 Martin Alexander, who follows under XVI.
- 5 William Arthur, who follows under XVII.
- 6 Peter Samuel, who follows under XVIII.
- 7 Alice Maria, born 11th May 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd February 1883, Owen Edmund Rodé, (vide IV, 8 supra).
- 8 Justin Archibald, who follows under XIX.
- 9 Evelyn May, born 7th September 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1886, Justin Charles Potger, born 17th May 1864, died 28th March 1891, son of James William Potger and Maria Catharine Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 109 and 111, and Vol. XXVIII, page 37).

VII.

Johannes Martinus Rodé, born 1st January 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 3rd February 1853, Petronella Wolff, died 23rd June 1861.
- (b) 25th July 1862, Engeltina Petronella Kelaart, born 23rd October 1838, daughter of Samuel Kelaart and Frederica Bernardina Schneider.

Of the first marriage he had

- 1 Arthur Wilfred, born 30th October 1853, married..... Andréé, and had by her a daughter, Ethel.
- 2 Lydia Diana, born 22nd September 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th November 1886, Edwin Martin Koelmeyer, born 16th September 1855, died 7th December 1935, son of Henry Martin Koelmeyer and Mary Ann Koelmeyer.
- 3 Richard Eugene, who follows under XX.
- 4 Alice Maud, born 6th October 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th July 1886, Theodora William Schubert, born 8th September 1856, son of George Martin Schubert and Etiza Sophia Van Eyck.

Of the second marriage, there was no issue.

VIII.

Gerhardus Arnoldus Rodé, born 3rd February 1832, died 3rd May 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd February 1862, Wilhelmina Paulina Georgiana Carron, born 28th October 1844, died 22nd September 1897, daughter of Philip Henry Carron and Louisa Christiana Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 134 and 167.) He had by her:—

- 1 Alice Maud, born 9th December 1862, died 9th November 1866.
- 2 Garret Oswald, born 7th December 1863, died 11th December 1866.
- 3 Garret Arnold, who follows under XXI.
- 4 Edmund Walter, born 19th June 1868, died 22nd July 1914.
- 5 Rosaline Grace, born 7th January 1870.
- 6 Eugenie Esther, born 6th January 1872, died 12th November 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wol-

- vendaal, 24th January 1898, Adolphus Archibald Meerwald, born 21st May 1871, son of John Bernard Meerwald and Catharine Theresa Bradley.
- 7 Caroline Lucretia, born 6th April 1873.
 - 8 Lydia, born 17th July 1874, died in infancy.
 - 9 Joseph Emmanuel, Electrical Engineer, born 3rd February 1876.
 - 10 Adelaide Lillian, born 14th October 1881, died 19th October 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th February 1913, Basil Alden Rodé, who follows under XXV.
 - 11 Beatrice Muriel, born 4th January 1886.

IX.

Albert Henry Rodé, born 20th November 1842, died 21st February 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th October 1867, Maria Elizabeth Ohlmus, born 11th September 1836, daughter of Gabriel Johannes Ohlmus and Merciana Catharina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70, and Vol. XXVIII, page 168). He had by her:—

- 1 Edith Mabel, born 13th January 1869.
- 2 Evelyn Maud, born 16th August 1870, died 31st December 1874.
- 3 Rosaline Frances, born 1st June 1872, married Richard White.
- 4 Frederick James, born 29th February 1876.
- 5 Ethel Mabel born 9th October 1878, married 17th August 1899, James Martin Simons.

X.

Eugene Rodé, born 12th April 1844, died 21st January 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th February 1869, Anne Frederica Carron, born 31st May 1851, died 2nd May 1916, daughter of Charles William Carron and Anne Juliana Elizabeth Franciscus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 135). He had by her:—

- 1 Eugenie Maud, born 18th March 1870, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd January 1893, Julian Leopold de Kretser, born 5th September 1870, son

of Pieter Cornelis de Kretser and Julia Maria Ehrhardt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).

- 2 Adolphus Cecil Ernest, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Eleanor Margaret, born 17th August 1873, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1896, Francis William Poppenbeek, son of Francis William Poppenbeek and Elizabeth Albrecht.
- 4 Ann Edith Helen, born 14th February 1875, married:—
 - (a) 9th April 1896, Albert James Melville de Moor, born 25th July 1881, died 24th June 1904.
 - (b) 21st December 1905, James Albrecht Poppenbeek, born 2nd May 1876, died 19th April 1937, son of Francis William Poppenbeek and Elizabeth Albrecht.
- 5 Lloyd Roland, who follows under XXIII.
- 6 Esther Frederica, born 8th April 1883.
- 7 Hubert, who follows under XXIV.
- 8 Bertie Norman Stanley, born 19th May 1890.

XI.

Francis Edward Rodé, born 19th February 1847, died 26th November 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th May 1870, Josephina Matilda Rodé (vide VI, 2, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Stella Frances, born 17th August 1871, died 22nd August 1928, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 7th December 1896, George Frederick Potger, born 13th September 1868, son of James William Potger and Maria Catherine Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 111, and Vol. XXVIII, page 37).
- 2 Violet Constance, born 28th November 1872, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 5th September 1895, Adolphus Cecil Ernest Rodé, who follows under XXII.
- 3 Millicent Ada, born 10th November 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th December 1907, Samuel Henry Fernando, born 25th March 1861, died 14th February 1920, son of Christopher Fernando and Margaret de Zilwa.
- 4 Beatrice May, born 1st October 1876, died young.

- 5 Matilda Gertrude, born 13 September 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1929, George Frederick Potger, widower of Stella Frances Rodé. (Vide I supra).
- 6 Edina Victoria, born 24th May 1882, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 4th November 1909, Albert Edward Raux, born 6th September 1887, son of James Lambert Raux and Priscilla Julia Ebert.
- 7 Albert Edward, born 11th October 1884, died 9th December 1988.
- 8 Basit Alden, who follows under XXV.
- 9 Edina Bertha, born 25th May 1888, married :—
 - (a) Francis Alvis, Medical Practitioner.
 - (b) Alfred Peries, News Reporter.

XII.

John Rodé, born 22nd April 1849, died 2nd November 1890, married :—

- (a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, Ellen Alice Bennett.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1879, Eva Melder.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Agatha (Agnes) Bona Emma, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th December 1891, Vincent Arnold Van Eyck, born 28th September 1854, widower of Alice Emily Ebert, and son of Charles Frederick Van Eyck and Dorothea Cornelia Ziegelaar.
- 2 St. John Granville, who follows under XXVI.
- 3 Charlotte Ellen Josephine, married Reginald Mayo.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 4 Richard Baillie, married in Singapore,George.
- 5 Clement Adolphus, married in Singapor, Millicent Rankine.

XIII.

Frederick Philip Rodé, born 8th April 1850, died 21st November 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 28th September 1876, Caroline Lydia Bocks, born 3rd February

1857, died 19th October 1891, daughter of William Bocks and Margarita Petronella Jansz. He had by her :—

- 1 Sarah Joseline, born 9th July 1877, married :—
 - (a) In St. John's Church, Kalutara, 17th November 1897, William Gray, Head Guard, Ceylon Government Railway, born 29th January 1868, died 12th August 1910.
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 30th January 1918, Edmund Joseph VanGeyzel, born 12th July 1873, son of Philip Edmund VanGeyzel and Anna Maria Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 75, and Vol. XII, page 25).
- 2 Emily Georgiana, born 25th February 1879, married in the St. John's Church, Kalutara, 27th December 1899, Frank Lyford Cassell.
- 3 Rosaline Mabel, born 20th January 1881, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 27th December 1901, Alfred Theobald de Zilwa.
- 4 William Leopold, who follows under XXVII.
- 5 Daisie Charlotte, born 7th August 1885, died 21st February 1982.
- 6 Terence Frederick, born 23rd August 1889.
- 7 Hector Vincent, who follows under XXVIII.

XIV.

James Peter Rodé, born 16th September 1860, died 20th October 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th February 1885, Adeline Lucretia Koelmeyer, born 15th December 1864, daughter of Henry Martin Koelmeyer and Mary Ann Koelmeyer. He had by her :—

- 1 Hilda Irene, born 17th July 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th June 1913, Arthur Terence Wilmot Koelmeyer, son of Edwin Martin Koelmeyer and Lydia Diana Rodé (vide VII, 2, supra).
- 2 Muriel Constance, born 26th August 1887.
- 3 Adeline Gertrude, born 4th November 1889.
- 4 James Cyril, who follows under XXIX.
- 5 Elsie Sybil, born 21st November 1892.
- 6 Ulric Alden, born 9th December 1893.

- 7 Allanson Clive, born 3rd August 1897.
- 8 Ina Olive, born 11th January 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 21st June 1924, Richard Eric Aldons, born 22nd December 1897, son of Lloyd Theodore Aldons and Florence Emily Greva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, pages 78 and 79).
- 9 Dulcie Bertha, born 28th September 1900.
- 10 Sylvia Eleanor, born 15th November 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 15th June 1935, Samuel George Herft, born 25th May 1911, son of Samuel Godfrey Herft and Georgiana Horan.

XV.

Charles Alexander Rodé, born 26th April 1849, died 7th December 1901, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th May 1871, Eliza Henrietta Maas. He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Colin, who follows under XXX.
- 2 Eliza Lilian, born 12th July 1873, married Frederick Sepion.
- 3 Roland Percival, who follows under XXXI.
- 4 Granville Lloyd, who follows under XXXII.
- 5 Florence Eva, born 14th March 1880, married Alick Granville de Witt.
- 6 Arnold Henry, who follows under XXXIII.
- 7 Ernest Wilfred, who follows under XXXIV.

XVI.

Martin Alexander Rodé, born 29th May 1853, died 21st March 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd February 1879, Ann Rodé (vide V, 4, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Florence Linda, born 25th November 1879, died 19th April 1897.
- 2 Ann Mabel, born 25th February 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1908, Patrick Neville Raymond, born 26th May 1883, son of Patrick Norman Raymond and Georgiana Frederica Jansz.
- 3 Bertie Hugh, born 26th June 1886, died 17th October 1901.
- 4 Collingwood Ingham, who follows under XXXV.

- 5 Hazel Muriel, born 12th December 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1902, Terence Pompeus, born 11th April 1888, died 6th January 1929, son of Christian Albert Pompeus and Margaret Alice Mack.
- 6 Erin Gladys, born 18th July 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th December 1929, Ernest Wilfred Rodé, who follows under XXXIV.
- 7 Roy Densley, who follows under XXXVI.
- 8 Jean Noble, born 30th September 1898.

XVII.

William Arthur Rodé, born 30th May 1855, died 28th October 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th February 1886, Maryanne Jessie Potger, born 15th June 1858, died 17th March 1937, daughter of James William Potger and Maria Catherine Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 109, and Vol. XXVIII, page 37). He had by her:—

- 1 Claude Annesley, who follows under XXXVII.
- 2 Son, born 7th September 1888, died 8th September 1888.
- 3 Jessie Evadne, born 14th March 1891, died 31st December 1921.
- 4 Herbert Arthur, born 13th March 1894.
- 5 Arthur, born 29th May 1896, died 30th May 1896.
- 6 Son, born 4th September 1900, died 5th September 1900.
- 7 Son, born 4th September 1900, died 6th September 1900.

XVIII.

Peter Samuel Rodé, born 2nd March 1857, died 11th October 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th July 1885, Marian Ersina de Zilwa, daughter of William Gilbert de Zilwa and Caroline Pipers. He had by her:—

- 1 Luther Samuel, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 2 Donald William, born 10th March 1887.
- 3 Elizabeth Mary Ann, born 12th May 1889, married:—
 - (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th September 1922, Edward Francis Ferdinands.
 - (b) In Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 20th May 1933, Edgar Basil Struys, son of Charles Struys and Mannie South.

- 4 Bertram Clarence, born 12th November 1891.
- 5 Zita Amybel, born 22nd November 1898, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 27th August 1919, Arthur Philip Morley, born 29th September 1896, son of Philip Morley and Mary van Dort.
- 6 Nora Nesta, born 10th February 1897, married Roy Dunsford, son of George Dunsford and Agnes Carolina Georgiana Grace Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 38).
- 7 Queenie Irlene, born 7th May 1899, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 1st April 1929, Charles Frederick Deutrom.
- 8 Myra Leslie, born 27th June 1901, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 24th June 1925, Stanley Vivian Ingram.
- 9 Stanley Hamilton, born 12th July 1903.
- 10 Wilson Douglas born 25th July 1904.
- 11 Edward Boyd, born 19th October 1906.

XIX.

Justin Archibald Rodé, born 26th May 1861, died 10th May 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th December 1890, Louisa Evangeline Brohier, born 16th June 1866, daughter of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Selina Margaret Lousia Koch, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129). He had by her:—

- 1 Olive Louisa, born 25th December 1891.
- 2 Lillian Ruth, born 17th February 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th April 1920, Julian James Matthew vander Straaten, born 8th March 1889, son of Vincent Charles Julian vander Straaten, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Mary Ward, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 166).
- 3 Ivy Edith, born 19th October 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th July 1919, Christopher Noel Ferdinands, born 3rd August 1895, son of Frederick William Ferdinands and Henrietta Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 83).
- 4 Justin Clarence Brohier, born 24th March 1897, died 23rd May 1916.

- 5 Enid Gladys, born 10th April 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th December 1933, Frederick Colin Ferdinands, born 3rd March 1899, widower of Doris Lorenz Schokman, nee Ginger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 114) and son of Frederick William Ferdinands and Henrietta Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 83).
- 6 Doris Hope, born 13th January 1902, died 28th May 1916.
- 7 Seena Doreen, born 13th February 1905.

XX.

Richard Eugene Rodé, born 4th September 1855, died 9th June 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th September 1884, Olivia Matilda Hingert. He had by her:—

- 1 John Vivian Richard, born 20th June, 1885.
- 2 Bianca Maud, married Gartin de Silva.
- 3 Claire.

XXI.

Garret Arnold Rodé, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 9th October 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th October 1890, Clotilda Lucy Siegertsz, born 29th August 1873, daughter of Charles Michael Siegertsz and Helen Henrietta de Zilwa. He had by her:—

- 1 Victor Oswald, born 10th September 1891, died 13th October 1928.
- 2 Inez Edith, born 23rd March 1895, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 29th October 1932, Cecil Erroll VanDort, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 21st February 1892, son of Cecil Owen VanDort, Government Surveyor, and Hannah Kalenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 157, and Vol. XXVIII, page 30).
- 3 Dulcie Mary, born 18th May 1896, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 29th April 1925, Terence Michael South, born 4th January 1895, son of Walter Wakefield South and Winifred Sparkes.
- 4 Clarice Muriel, born 26th August 1897, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 20th Decem-

ber 1930, Ernest Noel Albrecht, born 17th December 1897, son of Ernest Llewellyn Albrecht and Elsie Florence VanderStraaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 162).

- 5 Myra Clive, born 8th July 1899, married Jeffrey South, son of Walter Wakefield South and Winifred Sparkes.
- 6 Beryl, born 5th October 1900.
- 7 Miriam Joan, born 11th November 1908, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 25th February 1933, Karl Stephanus VanRooyen, born 29th April 1905, son of Andries Johannes Berhardus VanRooyen of Boshof in Transvaal, South Africa, and Adeline VanRooyen.

XXII.

Adolphus Cecil Ernest Rodé, born 28th June 1871, died 16th December 1936, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 5th September 1895, Violet Constance Rodé (vide XI, 2 supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Pearl Merle Violet, born 26th May 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st April 1924, Herbert Matthew Ephraums, born 15th September 1882, son of Charles Peter Ephraums and Georgiana Matilda Bogaars. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 108).
- 2 Ruby Constance May, born 11th December 1897.
- 3 Queenie, born 26th April 1900, died 22nd June 1900.
- 4 Theresa Maisie, born 28th September 1902, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th October 1931, Ernest Bertram Raux Solomonsz, born 8th November 1896, son of Winfred Arthur Solomonsz and Edith Eleanor Raux.
- 5 Dulcie Frederica, born 6th October 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 19th December 1928, William Herbert Mottau, born 15th July 1904, son of William Flanderka Mottau and Jane Catherine Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 56).
- 6 Elma Iris, born 19th October 1909.
- 7 Pansy Asline, born 8th March 1912, died 12th October 1919.

XXIII.

Lloyd Roland Rodé, born 4th April 1877, died 14th July 1908, married 5th June, 1899, Josephine Elizabeth Holsinger, born 14th July 1877, daughter of Elias Reynolds Holsinger and Louise Josephine Muller. He had by her:—

- 1 Evan St. Clair Anthony, who follows under XXXIX.
- 2 Laurine Alexandrina, born 22nd September 1901, married 14th February 1931, James Perera.
- 3 Decima Muriel, born 23rd March 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd January 1931, Victor George Potger, born 4th March 1904, son of George Frederick Potger and Stella Frances Rodé (vide XI, 1, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 111 and 114).

XXIV.

Hubert Rodé, born 12th February 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th December 1915, Florence Beatrice Gauder. He had by her:—

- 1 Hubert Eugene, born 11th October 1916.
- 2 Ivor Vivian, born 3rd October 1921.
- 3 Sheila Maureen, born 27th March 1925.
- 4 Carmen Iona, born 13th October 1932.

XXV.

Basil Alden Rodé, born 30th January 1887, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th February 1913, Adelaide Lilian Rodé, (vide VIII, 10, supra).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 14th September 1921, Myrtle Alice Lamont, born 27th September 1900, daughter of George William Lamont and Anna Alice Moss.

Of the first marriage he had:—

- 1 Phyllis Lilian, born 25th September 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd September 1937, Vernon Eric Crozier, born 20th June 1912, son of John Louis Bertram Crozier and Ethel Rose Ferdinands. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 81).
- 2 Iris Estelle, born 31st October 1914, died 16th June 1916.

- Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 3 Lucien Basil Lamont, born 16th June 1922.
 - 4 Ruth Myrtle, born 4th May, 1924.
 - 5 May Constance, born 25th July 1929, died 28th September 1930.
 - 6 Faith Marjorie, born 29th March 1931.
 - 7 Edward George, born 27th November 1933.
 - 8 Mavis Doreen, born 19th June, 1935, died 2nd November 1936.
 - 9 Claude Ivan, born 23rd March 1937, died 6th August 1937.
 - 10 Grace Naomi, born 27th September, 1938.

XXVI.

St. John Granville Rodé, born 17th September 1874, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th September 1895, Ann Frances VanBuuren, born 18th May 1873, died 3rd July 1918, daughter of Richard VanBuuren, Proctor, and Alice de Joodt. He had by her :—

- 1 St. John Henry.
- 2 Sidney Reginald.
- 3 Frances Bel, born 13th November 1904, married :—
 - (a) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th August 1927, Edward Christopher Roy de Saram, son of Charles Christopher de Saram and Harriet Eliza Newman.
 - (b) In Singapore, . . . Morris of the Royal Air Force.
- 4 Stanley Granville, born 12th September 1906.

XXVII.

William Leopold Rodé, born 15th November 1882, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 4th June 1908, Elaine Maud Wittensleger, born 9th August 1889, daughter of Peter Oliver Wittensleger and Charlotte Matilda Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 106). He had by her :—

- 1 Iris Myrna, born 31st March 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 4th June 1934, Ronald Lloyd George de Kretser Van Houten, born 8th February

- 1907, son of Frederiek Philip William Van Houten and Ethel Cora de Kretser.
- 2 William Lovell, born 3rd September 1910, died 16th November 1930.
- 3 Dagmar Leon, born 5th December 1912, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 26th December 1938, Jan Karl Houter, son of George Benson Houter and Grace Jan.
- 4 Eileen Marjorie, born 21st November 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, Colombo, 9th June 1932, Lucian Allanson de Zilwa, born 1st September 1905, son of Alfred Theobald de Zilwa and Roseline Mabel Rodé (vide XIII, 3, supra)
- 5 Frederiek Philip, born 22nd February 1919.

XXVIII.

Hector Vincent Rodé, born 6th October 1891, married in St. Philip Neris' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 6th June 1914, Margaret Ethel Ebert, born 23rd July 1895, daughter of William Alfred Ebert and Margaret Pereira. He had by her :—

- 1 Frederic Hugo Vernon, born 16th September 1916.
- 2 May Doreen, born 3rd May 1920.
- 3 Maisie Ethel, born 20th November 1922.
- 4 Therese Margaret Antoinette, born 7th November 1926.
- 5 Hortense Viola Rita, born 20th March 1929.
- 6 Edwin St. Philip, born 15th May 1932.
- 7 Hector Alfred Boniface, born 25th November 1934.

XXIX

James Cyril Rodé, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th April 1910, Ethel Blanche de Kretser, born 28th August 1888, daughter of Francis de Kretser and Alice de Run. He had by her :—

- 1 Cyril Mervyn, born 23rd May 1911, died 29th December 1938.

XXX.

Charles Colin Rodé, born 2nd June 1872, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, Selina Letitia Jacotine, died 5th May 1935. He had by her :—

- 1 Percival Colin.

XXXI.

Roland Percival Rodé, born 6th April 1875, died 24th September 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1906, Edith Muriel Schokman, born 15th September 1882, daughter of Charles Wilmot Schokman and Sarah Henrietta Vander Sraaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 161, and Vol. XXV, page 113). He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Alexander, born 28th December 1908.
- 2 Marjorie Phyllis, born 2nd September 1910, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th December 1930, Harcourt Joseph Misso, born 4th February 1900, son of Benjamin Joseph Misso and Harriet Matilda Sielman (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 66 and 75).
- 3 Roland Percival, born 28th July 1912.

XXXII.

Granville Lloyd Rodé, born 17th June 1878, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th April 1904, Florence Augusta Gomes, born 29th December 1873, died 10th June 1931, daughter of James Joseph Gomes, Medical Practitioner, and Lillian Schokman. He had by her:—

- 1 Iris Monica, born 25th July 1905, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, Fedrich Oswald Sepion, son of Frederick Sepion and Eliza Lillian Rode (vide XV, 2, supra).
- 2 Merle Elaine, born 3rd April 1913, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 29th June 1935, Earle Joseph Misso, born 23rd July 1904, son of Benjamin Joseph Misso and Harriet Matilda Sielman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 66 and 75).

XXXIII.

Arnold Henry Rodé, born 30th May 1882, died 10th May 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1911, Florence Eugenie Ebert, born 4th November 1888, daughter of Harry William Ebert and Maud de Jong. He had by her:—

- 1 Florence Eulalie, born 14th September 1912, died 16th February 1913.
- 2 Millicent Gladys, born 14th September 1912.
- 3 Phyllis Emilin, born 23rd January 1914.

- 4 Brenda Merlene, born 23rd April 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th December 1932, Percival Albert Schokman, born 25th March 1904, son of Allan Percival Schokman and Rose Caroline Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 121).
- 5 Charles Henry Alexander, born 15th December 1917.
- 6 Esmeé Maud, born 17th January 1921.
- 7 Maxwell Godfrey, born 15th January 1922.
- 8 Irene Primrose, born 16th December 1925.

XXXIV.

Ernest Wilfred Rodé, born 26th October 1883, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 26th December 1916, Erin Eva McCarthy, born 24th November 1886, died 20th May 1921, daughter of Arthur Lionel McCarthy and Agnes Sophia Jacotine.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th December 1929, Erin Gladys Rodé (vide XVI, 6, supra). Of the first marriage, he had:—
 - 1 Kenneth Ernest Arthur, born 8th January 1918. Of the second marriage, no issue.

XXXV.

Collingwood England Rodé, born 6th December 1885, died 4th June 1918, married in St. Mary's Church, Negombo, 10th April 1918, Ethel Anealyn Van Langenberg, born 6th January 1899, daughter of Andrew Ignatius Van Langenberg and René Mary Kelaart. He had by her:—

- 1 Collingwood Anthony, born 15th January 1919.

XXXVI.

Roy Densley Rodé, born 3rd October 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th December 1924, Thelma Joseph, born 14th May 1900, daughter of Cyril Louis Joseph, Advocate and Melisa Theodora de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Densley Alexander, born 18th April 1926.
- 2 Estelle Melisa, born 5th May 1927.
- 3 Rita Annette, born 4th June 1931.
- 4 Rex Clifford, born 5th October 1932.

- 5 Joan Carmen, born 8th March 1934.
6 Brian Milan, born 20th June 1939.

XXXVII.

Claude Annesley Rodé, born 17th April 1887, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 27th December 1926, Lucy Joseph, born 21st January 1905, daughter of Cyril Louis Joseph, Advocate, and Melisa Theodora de Kratser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Therese Astelle, born 6th October 1927.
2 Barbara Althea, born 17th January 1933.

XXXVIII.

Luther Samuel Rodé, born 25th May 1886, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 23rd July 1924, Iris Primrose Pinder, born 17th December 1907, daughter of John Ubald Pinder and Elizabeth Mary Emma Cannon. He had by her:—

- 1 Carmen Victoria Mona, born 24th October 1925.
2 Yvonne Marion Elizabeth, born 2nd October 1926.
3 Carlyle Angus Luther, born 18th May 1929.
4 Ivor Douglas, born 14th November 1931.
5 Anthony Adolphus Denis, born 16th October 1936.

XXXIX.

Evan St. Clair Anthony Rodé, B.A. (Hons.), born 17th April 1900, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 11th February 1928, Hazel Constance de Silva, born 22nd August 1906, daughter of Stephen Wilhelm de Silva and Millicent Evangeline May Cooke. He had by her:—

- 1 Gloria Marie Antonietta St. Clair, born 13th June 1930.
2 Sonia St. Clair, born, 26th March 1935.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee. Tuesday, 19th September, 1939. (1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mrs. A. W. Andree. (2) It was decided that a letter of congratulation and good wishes be sent to Col. and Mrs. E. H. Joseph on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of their marriage. (3) Mr. D. V. Altendorff, I.S.O., was appointed Treasurer, *vice* Mr. Gordon Jansz, resigned, and Mr. E. A. vander Straaten, I.S.O., was appointed Assistant Treasurer. (4) The recommendation of the Entertainment Committee that Mr. F. R. Loos be appointed Secretary *vice* Mr. E. Ludovici, resigned, was approved. (5) A letter from Colonel Jonklaas was read and the following resolution was passed to be forwarded to H. E. the Governor:—"The General Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, at its first meeting after the declaration of war, desires to re-affirm the loyalty and allegiance of its Community to the person and throne of His Majesty the King." (6) Miss G. S. Toussaint, Messrs. W. A. Vandendriessen and E. A. Anthonisz were elected members of the Union. (7) The following amendments to the By-laws were passed:—

II Insert the words "General" before the word "Committee" in the heading.

III. (1) Substitute the word "descent" for the word "pedigree" in line 3.

(2) Insert the word "General" before the word "Committee" in line 5.

VI. Add "(6) Finance" at the end thereof.

Insert the following immediately after By-law XI:—

"It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee for Finance to advise the General Committee in all matters relating to Finance".

Re-number the old By-law XII as XIII.

XIII (b) Delete the word "General" in line 3.

XIII (c) (1) Delete the figure (1).

XIII (c) (2) Substitute "(d)" for "(c) (2)" and insert the word "General" before the word "Committee" in the first line.

Insert the following new paragraph "e":—"Any member whose membership has ceased by reason of his failure to pay his monthly subscription or his bar dues, or has been dealt with under Rule 6 (h) of the Constitution shall not be admitted to the Union premises, even as a guest, until he is restored to membership".

Re-number the present paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g) as (f), (g), (h) (i).

Delete the present paragraph (h).

Re-number the present paragraphs (i) and (j) as (j) and (k).

Tuesday, 17th October, 1939:—(1) Read letter from the Private Secretary to the Governor acknowledging receipt of copy of resolution and conveying His Excellency's appreciation of its sentiments. (2) Mr. E. J. Christoffelsz was elected a member of the General Committee to fill a vacancy. (3) A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. J. Weinman, A. C. Meier and C. A. Speldewinde was appointed to go into the whole question of nap cuts and make recommendations. (4) A Sub-Committee was appointed to make arrangements for St. Nicolaas Fete. (5) Mrs. Myra Marshall was elected a member of the Union.

Tuesday, 17th October, 1939:—(1) Mr. K. E. Kellar was appointed a member of the General Committee vice Mr. E. J. Christoffelsz, resigned. (2) The report of the Sub-Committee on nap cuts was read and approved. The following Board of Referees was appointed:—Dr. A. Nell, Mr. J. J. Weinman, and Mr. Herbert Willé. (3) A sum of Rs. 50 was voted as a contribution to the Gloucester Fund. (4) The question of placing wreaths on the graves of deceased members was considered, and it was decided that each case should be dealt with on its merits, the decision being left in the hands of the President. (5) Miss Joan Ernst and Messrs J. A. Leembruggen and H. E. C. Staples were elected Members of the Union, and Messrs. Aelian Toussaint and H. C. Staples were re-admitted. (6) The question of obtaining a new site for the Union or of improving the present premises and surroundings was considered, and the following Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the matter:—Mr. J. A. Martensz, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. A. N. Weinman, Mr. Egerton de Kretser, and Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz (Secretary and Convener).

THE LATE MR. J. G. PAULUSZ. The death of Mr. J. G. Paulusz deprives the Union of one of its earliest and most loyal members, one who had the welfare of the Community always at heart, and who spared no pains to further its interests. Mr. Paulusz was an original member of the Union, and served continuously on the Committee since 1923, where his sound common-sense often helped to elucidate many a difficult question. He consented to undertake the office of Honorary Secretary in 1929 when he might easily have pleaded age and the responsibilities of his official duties as a good reason for being excused, and the manner in which he acquitted himself evoked the admiration of the Committee. We make no apology for quoting what was said about Mr. Paulusz in the *Journal* shortly after his retirement from the Public Service, as it sums up his whole character:—

"Loyalty and helpfulness to the Union have been the characteristics of Mr. Paulusz, who, at a difficult time, undertook and creditably performed the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Union. He is usually found at the Club, ready to make a fourth at Bridge or an antagonist at Billiards, ready to tell a good story or to pronounce a considered opinion on topics of general or special interest. His long period of service at the Royal College has given him a host of friends and admirers. On more than one occasion he acted as Vice-Principal of the Royal College, and on Sports Day he regularly wins the Veterans' Race".

Mr. Paulusz was a loyal supporter of the *Journal*. The sympathies of all members of the Union will go out in full measure to Mrs. Paulusz and the other members of the family, who are worthily carrying on the traditions established by their father.

NOTES AND QUERIES

THE KRIEKENBEEK FAMILY: An esteemed Member of the Union writes to us as follows:—“I am glad to be able to supplement our President's interesting article entitled “Dutch Ladies who lived in Ceylon” with a few notes taken from the Netherlands Magazine “*De Navorscher*” published in Utrecht, Volume L. of 1900, pages 440/441:—“Johanna Petronella Kriekenbeek, daughter of Justinus Kriekenbeek (vide Genealogy appearing in D.B.U. Journal Vol. V Part IV, page 70) married at Colombo May 5th 1792, Matthiam Johannes le Roux; then a Lieutenant in the Dutch Army, and who retired at Java in 1824, as Colonel Commandant at Weltevreden; having left Ceylon in 1796, when this Colony was ceded to the British. Their son, Henry Martinus le Roux, born at Colombo, August 3rd 1795, was married at Banka (Dutch Indies) where he was the Resident, in 1823 to Mary Wijastok. Their daughter Julie le Roux, born at Muntok, married on November 27th 1842, Peter Frederik Uhlenbeck, who was a Commander in the Dutch Navy; and retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. Their son, Christiaan Cornelius Uhlenbeck, born in 1866, was for many years Professor of Languages, at the University of Leyden. He has now retired. Professor Uhlenbeck is married to Wilhelmina Melchior, and they have no children.”

We are much obliged to this member for supplying us with these interesting details.

DR. VINCENT KOCH: The following paragraph is reproduced from the British Medical Journal of 16th September, 1939:—

“DR. WILFRED VINCENT MILLER KOCH, who died on August 28, had been a member of the British Medical Association for fifty-two years. Born in Ceylon on October 29, 1862, son of Edwin Lawson Koch, M.D., he was educated at St. Thomas' College, Ceylon, the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He graduated M.B., C.M., in 1884 and M.D., with highest honours and gold medal, in 1895. Dr. Koch was Government Medical Officer at Trinidad, B.W.I., 1889—1903, and Hong Kong 1903—17, and Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, 1914—17. For some years he was lecturer in systematic surgery at the University of Hong Kong and member of the Legislative Council and Sanitary Board; he had also been district surgeon in the St. John Ambulance Oversea Brigade.”

A sketch of the life of Dr. Koch's father, Dr. Edwin Lawson Koch, appeared in our issue of April, 1939.

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