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VOL. XLVII.]

JANUARY, 1957.

[No. 1.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 Sinhalese Names, Clans and Titles ...	1
2 In Memoriam ...	7
3 Genealogy of the Family of De Neys of Ceylon...	11
4 Genealogy of the Family of Staples of Ceylon ...	15
5 Additions : Jennings Genealogy ...	23
6 Additions : Misso Genealogy ...	24
7 The Burghers of Ceylon ...	25
8 Notes on Current Topics ...	30
9 Baldaeus—(Abridged from an 1849 translation by Peter Brohier) First Instalment ...	1—22

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 10/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLVII.]

JANUARY, 1957.

[No. 1

SIMHALESE NAMES, CLANS AND TITLES

BY

EDWARD W. PERERA

Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Advocate of the Ceylon Bar, Member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon

The utmost significance was attached to names and clan distinctions in Ancient Ceylon.

A Sinhalese usually had two names, sometimes three. The *bat kawāpu nama* (rice name) corresponded to the prænomen, or Christian name. The *warige nama* (clan name), *wāsagama*, or *ge nama* (house name), was synonymous with the cognomen, or name of the gens; while the *pata bēndi nama* (honorary name) was granted as a title of distinction in the same way as the agnomen.

The *bat kawāpu nama* was given when the child was weaned, and the ceremony consisted of feeding him with rice for the first time. Its performance is recorded with regard to Prince Gāmini Abhaya, afterwards the great Buddhist King Dutugemunu (161-137 B. C.). This name, when given to princes and nobles, was generally significant of power or might—*e.g.*, Abhaya (Fearless), Wijaya (Victorious), Parākrama Bāhu (Mighty Arm). In the case of princesses and ladies of rank it denoted deportment, wealth, or quality—*e.g.*, Lilāwati (Gentle Maid), Chandrawati (Lady Moon), Ratnāwali (Gem Maiden), Mānik Sāmi (Lady of Gems), Siwali, for Simhasiwali (Lion Damsel), the name of King Wijaya's* mother. The middle class usually adopted designations allusive to natural qualities or to beauty—*e.g.*, Sobani (Bonnie Lass), Padmani (Lily-Maid), Æhela mali (Æhela Blossom), Rañhetana (Golden Lady), Taru (Star).

Some of the prettiest names are of this kind, but only linger among the more backward classes, and even here they are fast disappearing. A wealth of symbolism and poetry underlies these names, and it is well that they should be collected before they are forgotten.

* The founder of the Sinhalese monarchy (543 B. C.), supposed to have sprung from a lion.

Among the lower classes the males were called Loku Appu (Eldest One), Madduma Appu (Middle One), Punchi Appu (Little One). The suffix Appu meant "Mr.," and was originally reserved for the sons of gentlemen or petty chiefs. The corresponding changes for females were Loku Hāmi, Madduma Hāmi, or Maddumi, Punchi Hāmi, or Punchi. The prefix Hāmi signifies "Miss", though it originally meant "Lady," and was conferred on women of rank, as in the case of Mānik Sāmi, the cultured daughter of the Prime Minister Attanāyaka. If there were more in the family, they were discriminated by physical or mental characteristics—e.g., Kalu Appu, or Kalu Hāmi (Dark One).

These names were displaced almost entirely, in the provinces which came under Portuguese dominion, by Portuguese Christian names, such as João, Luis, Jacolis, Bastiana, Christina.

The *warige nama* or *ge nama*, is inherited. Its origin is to be sought in the days when the Sinhalese first colonized Ceylon. Each commune was under a patriarch, and originally those who inhabited a particular hamlet, having, in fact or theory, sprung from a common ancestor, took their tribal name from his village, as in Gangodawilage (clan of the "river-bank pool village"). Hence a clan name is also called *wasagama* (dwelling-village).

These communes were tiny agricultural republics, and contained the germ of free institutions. The village chief had acquired the hamlet either by settlement or by royal grant. In the former case his descendants were styled Gama-etige (house of those who originally founded the village), in the latter Gama-ge (house of those to whom it was granted), with or without the name of the particular village being prefixed. Similarly, those of a village community whose ancestor held any office were distinguished by a cognomen indicating it. This class includes (a) Gama-ge, generally signifying the house of those who owned the village, and applied *par excellence* to the family which owned the land, and from which the village chief or headman was chosen; (b) Patirage, or Patirannāhelage* (house of the accountant); (c) Hettige† (house of the (village) merchant); (d) Japa-ge‡ (house of the (village) priest); (e) Liana-ge (house of the scribe); (f) Tantrige (house of the treasurer, or intendant); (g) Vitārana-ge (house of the inquirer into crime).§

Often these names would be qualified by that of the village, or by the individual designation of the original office-holder—e.g., Palāna patirage (house of the village accountant of Palāna), Wikkrama arachhige (house of the (village) constable Wikkrama), Kandāna ārachhige (the house of the (village) Sergeant of Kandāna)

* From Sk. *patra*, the "palm-leaf" on which the accounts were written

† From Sk. *sreshṭa*, noble. Hence the class of merchant nobles

‡ From Sk. *yāga*, sacrifice; *pā*, protect

§ Five of these officials—e.g. (1) Gama-rāla, village chief; (2) Liana-rāla, scribe (3) Vitārana, inquirer; (4) Patirannāhe, accountant; (5) Japatara—constituted the village Council of the Commune.

Again, as the country was settled, a titled class came into existence. The dignity of appuhāmi,* or "gentleman," literally "lord," was conferred by the King, but the sons of the great nobles became Appuhāmis by birth alone. They held their land on the tenure of certain honourable duties, such as waiting at Court, attending the Governor of the province, or serving on commissions. The descendants of an Appuhāmi, who constituted the village gentry, were distinguished by a *ge nama* indicative of their descent—e.g., Gangodawila appuhāmilage (the lords of the village Gangodawila). Sometimes the title Appuhāmi may be omitted in the *ge nama*. Thus the process of differentiation proceeded among the people, by the adoption of new clan names, as a family advanced in rank. The *paṭa bēndi nama* literally means "a frontlet tied name." Originally the title appears to have been inscribed on a strip of palm-leaf, and tied round the recipient's head. Later, thin slips of bronze or gold were used, according to the dignity conferred. In the case of the lesser chiefs this forehead band was tied by the Prime Minister, while great dignitaries were invested by the Sovereign himself. The *paṭa bēndi nama* comprehended one or more distinctive titles symbolical of worth or courage—e.g., Jayasīṃha (Victorious Lion), Wijayarātna (Victorious Gem), Jayawardhana (Victory Increaser), Gunasēkhara (Moon of Benignity), Jayasūriya (Sun of Victory), Abhayakōṇ (Fearless Chief), Disānāyaka (Provincial Chief),

The choice of the particular name lay with the grantee. Thus the Sovereign selected his title at his accession from a number of inscribed gold plates deposited by his chiefs at one of the great temples.

Often a grant of land on copper or gold, in which the title was recited, accompanied the dignity. This was preserved as an heirloom, and the person distinguished became the founder of a new and noble family. The former *ge nama* was discarded by his descendants in favour of his *paṭa bēndi nama*, which was converted into a patronymic. Thus, Naid Appu was created Tennakōṇ Mudali (Chief) about the fourteenth century, and founded the great house of Tennakōṇ, by which title it is known to this day. If the office was important or distinctive, the descendants of the holder are known by a *ge nama*, merely significant of the office, else it is qualified, in addition, by his own name—e.g., Adhikārige (house of the justiciar or deputy-governor), Yāpā-ge† (house of the brigadier-general), Wēlā-tantri (house of the Border-Intendant), ‡ Muhandiram-ge (house of the Lieutenant—i.e., of the royal guard), Gikiyana-ge (house of the gleemen), Pinidiapatirage (house of the royal rose-water Supplier), Malwatta-ge (house of the hereditary royal Gardener), Wikkramasīṃha-Mudalige (house of the Captain

* Sk. *ātman*, self; *swāmi*, lord; Pk. *attasāmi*, or *appasāmi*, my lord

† *Siṃ yā*, from Sk. *yātrā*, a marching force; and *Siṃ pā*, from Sk. *pā*, protect

‡ The Tantri, from a Sk root formed a class of intendants, seven of whom were specially attached to the royal service—e.g., Kalu Tantri (Black Thane), Hāt-Tantri; from Sk. *sveta*, white (White Thane), Mūd-Tantri (Signet Thane), Gōt-Tantri (Family Thane), Wēlā-Tantri (Border Thane), and Wāhala-Tantri (Palace Thane), the two latter being of chieftain rank, having precedence according to their office

Wikkramasimha). Simittiri arachchige (house of the sergeant Simittiri) Jayasundara Kōrālage (house of the country commissioner Jayasundara), Savunda Hænnædige (house of the boatsignaller Savunda). There is such diversity in their development that no positive rules can be laid down regarding their formation. Thus we have Amarasimha-ge (house of the kshatriya or warrior Amarasimha), Bannek-ge for Basnāyakage (house of the temple chief),* Wirappuli-ge (house of the strong tiger chief), Ratugamage (house of the fair village chief), Lēkamage (house of the scribe), Marakkalage (house of the ship captain).

A great deal of old-world history and romance is interwoven with these names. It is not uncommon to hear in the *ge nama* of present-day rustics some of the noblest titles in the history of the country, proving indisputably their descent from such ancestry. The name Alagiyawanna Mohottālage, for instance, recalls the great poet and courtier of the sixteenth century, the compiler of the Ceylon (Tombo) Doomsday Book; while Rāmachandra Brāhmanage commemorates the gifted Brahmin scholar who crossed over from India to Ceylon in the fifteenth century, and whose descendants became the hereditary keepers of the Great Hindu Shrine at Dondra Head. The Nuwarawæwa family, seated in the neighbourhood of the Sacred Bo tree of Anurādhapura, has a unique history. They are the hereditary custodians of the fig-tree, sprung from a shoot of that under which Gautama attained Buddhahood. Among the princes who escorted the shoot from the Court of Aśoka the Great (circa 257 B.C.), Prince Bōdhi-gupta and his descendants were solemnly entrusted with the service of the plant by King Dewanampiyatissa. Kings and dynasties have passed away, and Anurādhapura itself is but a ruin, yet to this day a member of the family watches over the tree. Sir Emerson Tennant, in 1859, thus refers to a youthful representative of the clan: "The Chiefship of the district has been ever since in the same family, and the boy, who bears the title of Suriya-Kumara-Singha (Prince of the Lion and the Sun), can boast an unbroken descent, compared with whose antiquity the most renowned peerages of Europe are but creations of yesterday."†

On the banks of the Walawe River, close to the ancient capital Māgama, there is a clan of washermen who bear the *ge nama* Ramhoṭi sabhāpati gamage (Landlords sprung from the chief of the War Council). They claim to be descended from King Gajabāhu's champion and foster-brother Nila, with whose assistance he conquered South India. Nila was the son of the palace laundress, and when a child is said to have moved the heavy iron club lying under the royal bed, which could only be lifted by ten men. His descendants, who are a stalwart and unruly race, possess the lands which their great ancestor received for his services nearly twenty centuries ago. Their grants, they allege, were washed away by one of the periodical inundations of the river,

* Literally *Sim bas*, word, and *nāyaka*, chief (the chief who conveyed the words or oracles of the God King). Basnāyaka was the title of the lay chiefs of the Ceylon Hindu temples.

† Sir J. Tennant's *Ceylon*, vol. ii., p. 625.

but their *ge nama*, coupled with other circumstances, confirms the truth of their claim.

In the same neighbourhood there is another clan, whose *ge nama* has an interesting origin — viz., Sabda vidda Ambagahapokuna Rajapaksa Mudali-ge (Chief Rajapaksa, who shot by sound in the mango-tree pool).

Śri Parākrama Bāhu VI. (1412-1467), during one of his royal progresses, had his rest disturbed by the croaking of a frog, night after night, as he lay in his encampment in the woods round Māgama. None of the royal train could destroy the reptile, which lay concealed in a pool. A countryman, however, undertook to shoot the animal, and, guiding his arrow by the sound, transfixed the frog. The Sinhalese Locksley was rewarded with the significant title still borne by his descendants, and with large grants of land, which they long enjoyed.

The name Jayanetti Kōrālage also preserves a romantic tradition. A foreign swordsman came to the Sinhalese Court and challenged anyone to contend with him. The King's call for a champion proved ineffectual until a member of the Tennakōn family from the province of Sabaragamuwa came forward. After a stubborn contest, the stranger lay dead in the lists, but the Sinhalese, too, fell mortally injured. The monarch tore off a piece of his robe to bind his champion's wound, and ordered him to be carried to the Betge (State Medical Establishment), where he died. At the royal bidding his heir was brought up in the palace. A dance of victory (*Jaya-nīrtya*) was instituted at Court in honour of the event, and the boy was called *Jaya-nīrtya Kōrāla*,* corrupted into *Jayanetti Kōrāla*. In time he fell in love with the King's daughter, and, with the aid of a washerman employed at the palace, carried her off to the village Pannila, in the district of Pasdum Kōrale. Here he was safe from the King's wrath and pursuit, for the sea coast was then held by the Portuguese. His faithful washerman settled with him at Pannila, where their descendants are still found. Those of the retainer are called *Marappuli radage*, "washers of the Marappuli" (Brave Tiger), after the well-known cognomen of the Tennakōn family.

When the Portuguese occupied the lowland provinces of Ceylon (1506-1656) foreign names came into vogue, as a result of the conversion to Christianity of the King and Court. Not only were Portuguese Christian names adopted, but the chief people took the surnames of their Portuguese sponsors at their conversion — e.g., Silva, Fernando, Dias, Sampayo, Tissera. Certain surnames, it would seem, were confined to particular classes of the Sinhalese.

When a man was raised to an official position as a chief, etc.—and none but Christians were eligible for office—Don was prefixed to the name. Thus Luis Silva became Don † Luis Silva, and one or more

* The title of the commissioner or a country (*Korāla*).

† Later the title of Don was sold by both Portuguese and Dutch Governments at nominal prices.

paṭa bandi names were added. This custom is still followed. Thus the old rule of changing the name on elevation to office continued in existence, with the difference that no new clan name was substituted, this not being the European fashion. Nay, some of those who rose to rank during the Portuguese and Dutch rule absolutely discarded the *ge nama*. Such was the case among the families which, springing from an obscure origin, owed their preferment entirely to the foreign rulers, and were therefore anxious not to preserve the recollection of their *ge nama*. On the other hand, the lower orders and the country gentry, although some of the latter adopted Portuguese surnames, carefully preserved their ancestral patronymies.

Within the last few years a pernicious custom has sprung up of substituting a grandiloquent *ge nama* for a homely one, under the pretext of a previous mistake.

The whole of the ancient clan or tribal system mainly rested on tenure of service, and was inextricably bound up with it. Even among the same clansmen there were fine gradations of rank, and it was only a few families, in lineal descent from the original ancestor or chief, who mixed together socially, shared the service lands, and relieved each other in rotation in the performance of their public duty. Such families were called *karamārukārayo*, or relieving ones (literally "change of shoulders"), the image being derived from relays of bearers, who took turns in carrying a palanquin on the shoulders. Families of craftsmen and other dependants attached to each place or person bore as their *ge nama* the title of their commune, or the designation of their chief, with their particular calling—e.g., *Lianwala panikkige* (the barbers of the commune *Lianwala*), *Wirasimha pedige* (house of the washermen of the chief *Wirasimha*). The *Salāgama* caste brought to Ceylon from Tanjore (Chola) in the fourteenth century, by one of the Sinhalese monarchs, do not bear the suffix *ge* (house or family) in their clan—e.g., *Kalu Hat* (Black Hand), *Namediri* (Preceding Many), the families from which their chiefs were chosen, *Wali Muni* (Sage Wali).

When entering the Buddhist priesthood laymen dropped their own names for others symbolical of sanctity and wisdom. To these were prefixed the names of their birthplace—e.g., *Walgama*, *Dharma-ratana* (Gem of the Law of *Walgama*).

[Note by Editor: This article was written in 1908 long before the Author's death, and was first published in the Ceylon Antiquary.]

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES REGINALD TOUSSAINT.

It is given to but few men to have it truly said of them, that they: "lived respected and died regretted." None will deny that "Reggie" Toussaint, who passed recently to his eternal rest, qualified for respect in its widest sense while he lived. His death has made us realize the fullness of our loss. In short, he is representative of that type of men who are the salt of the earth, and of whom our Community has produced some distinguished examples.

Mr. James Reginald Toussaint was a gentleman, a scholar, bibliophile, and a public servant in the correct sense of the word. He stood for a tradition which embodied and transmitted the culture of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon. The son of Mr. Peter John Gratiaen Toussaint, Crown Proctor of Batticaloa; he was educated at St. Thomas' College, Colombo, and began life as so many Dutch Burghers had done in the past, in the lower ranks of the Government Service. His versatility and usefulness in the General Clerical Service, in which he served from 1898 to 1919, caught the eye of a then Colonial Secretary. Thus, he won his way to that abode of the blessed, the Civil Service of the Island, not through academic groves, or by adventitious aid, but by his own undoubted merits.

True to the traditions of the Civil Service, Mr. Toussaint served in a variety of public offices bringing ability, application, untiring energy and loyalty to bear on his work. He served in the Department of Education, the Colonial Audit and the Food Control, in the Stamp Office and in the Pearl Fisheries. He retired while holding the office of Deputy Fiscal, but not before he had also served as Secretary of a Commission appointed to report on Buddhist Temporalities.

Although much might be written of Mr. Toussaint's devotion to his office work, and of his exemplary career in the Services; it is of J. R. Toussaint as President of the Dutch Burgher Union, and as Editor of the Dutch Burgher Union Journal, that I fain would write. The former was a culmination of long association with the Union, its ideals and objects: for he was a member of the Committee which met in 1907 to frame rules, enrol members, and prepare the way for the formal establishment of the Dutch Burgher Union. At the Inaugural Meeting of the Union, held on the 18th January, 1908, he was one of the General Committee then elected, and from 1925 to 1928, he served as Honorary Secretary, and in 1925 was also Honorary Treasurer.

When Mr. Toussaint was elected to the Presidential Chair in 1938, a regular contributor to the Journal said of him: we doubt if there was ever a meeting of the Union since its inception, at which he was not present, and no meeting seemed to be complete without him. Few indeed deserved in greater measure the highest honour which the Dutch Burgher Union can offer to any of its members. For several years as a mark of the confidence they had in the man, Mr. Toussaint was with unflinching regularity unanimously re-elected President. Ably assisted by

his wife: *nee* Muriel de Vos, who predeceased him, the two, of them, each in the duties connected with his or her own sphere, rendered services to the Community unstintingly, and not by fits and starts but in a steady continuous stream of active loyalty. Their refinement and kindly courtesy was that which we are accustomed to associate with an older generation of more leisurely habits, cultivated tastes and, of inherent powers of self-control.

It was no doubt a sense of vocation which prompted "Reggie" Toussaint to write and publish his book: "Annals of the Ceylon Civil Service," a work of distinction with has already become a rare volume sought by collectors. The book was the outcome of an essay of 32 pages, entitled "Literature and the Ceylon Civil Service", which he wrote in 1933, and published in the Journal. The favourable reception accorded to it encouraged the author to embark on the more ambitious work. It was eminently worth doing, for we have in the "Annals" a succinct and well-arranged account of the Ceylon Civil Service up to about 30 years ago—a record which makes the reader wonder what has caused the springs of literary talent to dry up so dramatically. Can we put it down to the telephone and the motor car, or the *jeep* which has made the inspecting officer forget how to trek through the jungles bringing him to the bridge-table every evening?

But the greater deal of Mr. Toussaint's literary work is to be found in the pages of the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union, which, it is noteworthy, he edited for 25 years, (Volume XV to Volume XL). Besides being the Editor of the Journal, he was Treasurer of the Journal Fund, served as his own reporter, typist and proof-reader, and was in addition Editor of the Monthly Bulletin. To him, the service he rendered in this respect to the Union was not a business, but rather, one of genuine pleasure stimulated by a studious disposition. A past President described him as: "one of those few who burnt the midnight oil to gather bits of history of our fathers from musty moth-eaten Dutch manuscripts to describe men and manners of old times."

A list of Mr. Toussaint's contributions to the Dutch Burgher Union Journal, is given under Bibliography, elsewhere. This represents work which most of our people do not realise the importance and the value of. The unsuspected attractions of Batticaloa have been brought to notice in his articles with a vividness which is surprising, and the record of the Dutch Burghers under early British rule indicates how patiently the author has dug out information from old forgotten documents. These plain and lucid writings offer the future historian many a hint, and should earn his gratitude.

In the earlier years of his retirement, J. R. Toussaint spent his leisure writing of "Lorenz and His Time". This was more recently serialised in the Journal. In later years, when he was compelled to seek less exacting literary pursuits, he had the satisfaction of living among his Ceylon Books, of which he perhaps had as nearly as can be, a complete collection. There was not a Literary Register of the Fergusons, an R. A. S. Journal, a number of the Antiquary, the Orientalist, the Taprobanian, or any other periodical literature of

Ceylon, which he did not have, and had not read. It naturally followed that he was a most patient and pleasing conversationalist on Ceylon Books.

Finally we come to J. R. Toussaint as a Churchman, which, if omitted, would make this sketch markedly incomplete. For many years he served as Church Warden of St. Pauls Milagriya, and was a Member of the Diocesan Council. From history which he wrote for the Journal, he turned to hymnal subjects in the "Ceylon Churchman", and many were the articles he contributed, on hymns and their writers: a subject he made a special study of.

Such then, is the life-picture of J. R. Toussaint, who crossed the Great Divide not long ago, in his late seventies. The work he has done for the Public, and for the Dutch Burgher Union in particular, will endure. Would that his life and his work will serve as an inspiration to hearten and encourage his Community, who today view the future for them in this Island with so great a measure of despondency.

R.L.B.

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Vol. XVIII, p. 79,	Leopold Ludovici.
Vol. XIX, p. 77,	The Dutch Connection with Batticaloa.
Vol. XIX, p. 194,	Jacob Burnand.
Vol. XX, p. 72	Sitting Magistrates.
Vol. XX, p. 93,	Batticaloa between 1766 and 1796.
Vol. XX, p. 137,	Major Jan van der Laen.
Vol. XXI, p. 31,	Road Communications in Dutch Times.
Vol. XXI, p. 78,	The Coconut Tree Tax
Vol. XXI, p. 148,	Batavia Money.
Vol. XXII, p. 166,	Batticaloa in Early British Times.
Vol. XXIII, p. 57,	Major T. W. Rogers.
Vol. XXIII, p. 113,	Literature and the Ceylon Civil Service.
Vol. XXIII, p. 113,	Lt: Col: J. G. Barbut.
Vol. XXV, p. 1.	The Seven Korales.
Vol. XXV, p. 41,	The Burghers in Early British Times.
Vol. XXV, p. 71,	The Rev. James Cordiner.
Vol. XXV, p. 98,	An Officer—Late of the Ceylon Rifles.
Vol. XXVI, p. 51,	The Rev: James Cordiner.
Vol. XXVI, p. 139,	William Knigton
Vol. XXVII, p. 17.	Ceylon's Soldier Poet
Vol. XXII, p. 86.	Frederick Nell and his Literary Circle.
Vol. XXVIII, p. 3,	Curiosities of Early British Legislation in Ceylon.

- Vol. XXVIII, p. 57, Wolvendaal Church in Early Times.
 Vol. XXVIII, p. 155, John Christopher Wolf in Ceylon.
 Vol. XXIX, p. 6, The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.
 Vol. XXIX, p. 31, Dutch Ladies who lived in Ceylon
 Vol. XXIX, p. 80, Sir Samuel Grenier.
 Vol. XXIX, p. 93, Women's Contribution to Ceylon Literature.
 Vol. XXXII, p. 39, Disuse of the Dutch Language in Ceylon.
 Vol. XXXII, p. 33, Colour-Sergt Calladine's Career in Ceylon.
 Vol. XXXIII, p. 33, Undeserved Criticisms of the Dutch in Ceylon.
 Vol. XXXIV, p. 1, Books on Ceylon.
 Vol. XXXIV, p. 65, The Burghers in Politics.
 Vol. XXXIV, p. 87, More about Lorenz.
 Vol. XXXV, p. 1, Burgher Members in Council.
 Vol. XXXV, p. 99, A little known Ceylon Author—J. W. Bennet.
 Vol. XXXVI, p. 6, Lord Valentia in Ceylon.
 Vol. XXXVI, p. 89, Ceylon in the Sixties.
 Vol. XXXVIII, p. 79, Ceylon's First Newspaper.
 Vol. XLIII, p. 17, Lorenz Ludovici.

The objects of the Union shall be :

To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Union composed of all obtainable books and, papers relating to the Dutch occupation of Ceylon and standard works in Dutch literature.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DE NEYS OF CEYLON

(Compiled by *Mr. D. V. Allendorff*)

I.

Jacob de Neys, born at Amsterdam, living in Ceylon 1783—1798, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 158), married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th November 1778, Anna Maria Eksteen. He had by her.

- 1 Joachim Christian, who follows under II.
- 2 Dionysius, who follows under III.

II.

Joachim Christiaan de Neys, born 17th June 1793, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 13th November 1815, Susanna Catharina Maria Wendt, born 22nd September 1800, daughter of George Wendt of Lauenberg in Prussian Pomerania and Maria Kock. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 57). He had by her.

- 1 Georgiana Maria, born 1817, died 4th July 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1836, George William Muller, born 1816, died 6th June 1867.
- 2 Christina Wilhelmina Susanna, born 26th January 1819.
- 3 Lambertia Henrietta, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th January 1843, Lambertus Wilhelmus, Drieberg, Proctor, born 22nd November 1812, died 31st May 1865, son of Gerard Johan Willem Drieberg and Amelia Frederica de Wolff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 9 and 11.)

III.

Dionysius de Neys, baptised 7th January 1797, died 13th May 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :

- (a) 25th June 1809, Maria Petronella de Vos, baptised 1st December 1793, died 8th May 1827, daughter of Pieter Cornelis de Vos and Johanna Elisabeth VanCuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 78.)
- (b) 19th November 1830, Maria Patronella Hagenaur, widow of Johannes Jacobus Philipsz, and daughter of Siemon Pieter Hagenaur of Stockholm and Maria Magdalena Demmer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 74.)

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Maria Creciana, born 4th May 1810, died 15th July 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd October 1832, Arnoldus Raymond, born 6th January 1810, died 10th December 1879, son of Jacob Raymond of Geneva and Anthonica Henrica Christoffelsz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 14).

- 2 Carolina Amelia, born 29th March 1815, died October 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd March 1832, Andries Adrianus Joseph, born 12th April 1807, died 5th April 1864, son of Abraham Joseph of Lichding (Lotringen) and Anna Catharina Riphagen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 87 and Vol. XLIV, page 176).
- 3 John Edmund Dionysius, who follows under IV.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Charles Diyonisius, who follows under V.
- 5 Joselina Amelia, born 13th December 1832, died 20th February 1912, married at Kalutara, 26th November 1846, (recorded in the Marriage Register of Wolvendaal Church), Fretz Peter Scharenguivel, born 20th February 1820, died 20th August 1896, son of Peter Christiaan Scharenguivel, and Johanna Christina Divenbach. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 14).
- 6 Francis Dionysius, who follows under VI.
- 7 Henry Arnold Diyonisius, born 27th October 1836.

IV.

John Edmund Dionysius de Neys, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th January 1840, Ellen Garvin, born 18th June 1822, daughter of Thomas Garvin and Maria Abigail Eckley nee Palm. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 110). He had by her—

- 1 Edmund Diyonisius, born 3rd February 1841.

V.

Charles Dionysius de Neys, born 30th August 1831, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th September 1855, Caroline Jane Ebert, born 30th March 1831, daughter of Petrus Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 133 and Vol. XLV, page 31). He had by her—

- 1 Jane Caroline, born 5th July 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th June 1873, Edward William Van Hagt, Proctor, born 17th September 1846, son of George Augustus Von Hagt and Henrietta Wilhelmina de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 129).
- 2 Alice Emelia, born 17th February 1858, died 8th January 1939, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st March 1874, John William Henry Ebert, born 24th June 1853, son of Charles Godfried Ebert and Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 205, and Vol. XLV, pages 33 and 39.)
- 3 Henry William, who follows under VII.
- 4 Grace Eugenie, born 7th April 1866.

- 5 Maria Winifred, born 16th December 1868, died 17th June 1955, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1894, Clement Edgar Siegerts son of Henry Clement Siegerts and Selina Minetta Vander Wall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 153.)

VI.

Francis Dionysius de Neys, born 19th October 1834, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 25th June 1864, Amelia Maria Garvin, born 1st October 1841, daughter of George Garvin and Anna Margaretta Genlach. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 110.) He had by her—

- 1 Frank Denis, born 2nd April 1865, died 23rd May 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 31st July 1895, Adelaide Jane Misso, born 15th December 1866, daughter of Louis Boniface Misso and Agnes Jane Pereira. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 58 and 59.)
- 2 Florence Mabel, born 19th April 1868, died 9th October 1936, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 16th November 1893, Harris Oswald Pereira, born 4th May 1868, died 7th November 1925, son of James Alexander Pereira and Sophia Van Cuylenburg.
- 3 Jennet Rosamond, born 9th September 1874.

VII

Henry William de Neys, born 30th May 1864, died 19th September 1926, married in Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 25th February 1885, Rose Marianne de Jong, born 18th November 1868, daughter of Theodore Christopher de Jong and Matilda Antoinette Alvis. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126, and Vol. XLII, page 34.) He had by her—

- 1 Lillian Constance, born 19th December 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st May 1908, Herbert Sigismund Redlich, born 9th April 1877, son of William Francis Redlich and Lydia Sophia Kats. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 27, and Vol. XLVI, page 131).
- 2 Beatrice Maud, born 6th December 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th April 1916, Oliver Weerappah.
- 3 Hazel Violet, born 24th July 1895, died 24th October 1945, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 15th February 1922 Harold Eric Reimers, born 25th October 1895, son of Harold Edmund Reimers and Eugenie Alfreda Felsing. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 52.)
- 4 Henry William, who follows under VIII.
- 5 Edna May, born 28th October 1905, died in infancy.

VIII.

Henry William de Neys, born 6th September 1904, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 26th February 1930, Cora Lilian Iris da Silva, born 9th December 1902, daughter of Cyril Henry da Silva and Lilian Gertrude Fernando. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 167.) He had by her—

- 1 Henry Ronald, born 9th December 1930.
- 2 Harold Clifford, born 8th February 1935.

The objects of the Union shall be :

To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in Ceylon, descriptive of their social life and customs, their methods of administration, and the influence of these upon existing institutions in the Island.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF STAPLES OF CEYLON

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

I

John Staples, Quartermaster of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, born at Kingswood in the County of Hampshire, England, 8th October 1770, died in Colombo, 26th August 1839, married at Ellore in India 12th November 1793, Eleanor Waller, who died in Colombo, 16th January 1847, aged 72 years. He had by her—

- 1 Henry John, who follows under II.
- 2 John James, who follows under III.
- 3 Julia, died 3rd December 1864, aged 61 years.
- 4 George Alexander, born 1805, died 6th August 1834, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 10th, May 1827, Eliza Smith born 1808, died 31st May 1844.
- 5 Caroline, born 1807, died 24th January 1838.
- 6 Jemima, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th April 1837, George Howard (widower).
- 7 William Adolphus, who follows under IV.

II

Henry John Staples, Advocate, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Colombo, 1845—1859, died in London in 1865, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 16th December 1825, by Governor's licence dated 10th December 1825, Maria Petronella Tonnon. He had by her—

- 1 Maria Henrietta, born 17th September 1826.
- 2 Harriet Julia, born 13th April 1829, died 25th January 1845.
- 3 Henry Tonnon, who follows under V.
- 4 Frederick Blair, Lieutenant Colonel, Ceylon Rifle Regiment and later of the 80th and 93rd Regiments, Chief Constable of Stockport 1874—1889, born 17th April 1837, died at Streathens 31st March 1909.
- 5 Theodore Glenie, born 26th August 1839, died 2nd July 1857.
- 6 Claria Maria, born 16th February 1843.
- 7 Eliza Harriet, born 12th September 1846.
- 8 Isobel Rose
- 9 Louisa Grace } born 28th August 1848

III

John James, Staples, Advocate, Ceylon Civil Service, District Judge, Kandy, born 8th November 1798; died 21st January 1852, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 3rd March 1821, Anna Loughlin, born 25th November 1803, died 3rd June 1874, daughter of Michael Loughlin and Anna Williams. He had by her—

- 1 John Michael, born 1825, died 25th January 1844.
- 2 Georgiana Maria Rose, born 28th August 1826.
- 3 Henrietta Caroline, born 23rd March 1829, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 14th March 1850, Algernon Robson Sewell, Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment.
- 4 Emily Loughlin, born 27th December 1830, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 1st May 1848, Albert Watson, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, born 9th June 1803, died 12th November 1896, son of Alexander Watson, Lieutenant General of the Royal Artillery.
- 5 Annie
- 6 Cecil Loughlin, born 31st October 1834, died 2nd July 1858.
- 7 Edward Ackland, born 26th May 1839, died 19th January 1861.

IV

William Adolphus Staples, Advocate, born 16th April 1814, died 23rd May 1848, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 1st May 1838, Selina Dorothy Smith, daughter of Francis Smith and Dorothy Maria Watkins. He had by her—

- 1 William John, born 26th February 1839.
- 2 Selina Maria, born 22nd March 1840, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy.
 - (a) 13th May 1857, Walter Edward McCarthy.
 - (b) 20th December 1861, Severinus Benedictus (Richard) da Silva, born 13th June 1835, died 10th June 1892, son of Wilhelmus Andreas Ondaatje da Silva and Maria Cornelia Beuckman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 165).
- 3 Francis Theodore, who follows under VI.
- 4 Arthur Theobald, who follows under VII.
- 5 Charles James, born 1st September 1845, died 17th June 1847.

V

Henry Tonnon Staples, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, 1869—1885, born 4th November 1833, died 8th August 1893, married in England in 1869, Susanna Bower, born 31st May 1851 in Eversleigh, Wiltshire. He had by her—

- 1 Alexander Fredericka Richard Lovering, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Henry Charles who follows under IX.
- 3 Joseph Morgan, died in infancy.
- 4 Ada Mary, born 3rd December 1874.
- 5 Elizabeth Agatha Johnstone.
- 6 Gilbert George Adolphus Haughton, died young.
- 7 Clare Macdonald.

VI

Francis Theodore Staples, Proctor, born 25th June 1841, died 22nd October 1929, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th June 1864, Eliza Sophia VanderStraaten, born 1st February 1847, died 1929, daughter of Philip Joseph Lewis VanderStraaten and Sophia Maria Louisa Spencer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 122). He had by her—

- 1 Eliza Constance Clare, born 25th June 1865, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 7th January 1872, John Frederick Franciscus.
- 2 Theodore Clarence Spencer, born 24th September 1866.
- 3 Alice Arthur, born 16th December 1867.
- 4 Aelian Arthur, who follows under X.
- 5 Florence May, born 29th January 1871, died 25th March 1935, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 26th September 1894, Edward Colin Kriekenbeek, born 31st December 1871, son of Charles Arnold Kriekenbeek and Emelia Lucretia Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 73, and Vol. XLIII, page 119.)
- 6 William Justin, born 29th August 1872, died 3rd June 1896.
- 7 Frederick Philip, who follows under XI.
- 8 Edward Harold, born 20th October 1875.
- 9 Esther Beatrice, born 14th April 1877, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 23rd February 1900, Charles Henry Vander Wall, Advocate, born 14th March 1873, died 1st July 1943, son of Charles Henry Morgan Vander Wall, Proctor, and Susan Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 153).
- 10 Alexandra, born 3rd December 1879.
- 11 Charles James, who follows under XII.
- 12 Gladys Gwendoline, born 12th September 1890, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 18th January 1910, Leonard Orton (Hans) Modder born 10th May 1884, son of Frederick Orton Modder, Chief Inspector of Police, and Agnes Cornelia Johnson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 71 and 73.)

VII

Arthur Theobald Staples, born 31st January 1844, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 17th June 1868, Eugenie de la Harpe, born 6th May 1847, daughter of Peter Henry de la Harpe and Josepha Maria Jansen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 44). He had by her—

- 1 Alexander Justin, born 1872, died 23rd November 1935.
- 2 Charles James, who follows under XIII.

VIII

Alexander Frederick Richard Lovering Staples, born 3rd December 1869, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 24th February 1895, Beatrice Edna Reimers, born 25th October 1874, died at Ealing in London, 1st October 1941, daughter of Edmund Blevin Reimers and Mercia Ondaatje. He had by her—

- 1 Edna, born 29th April 1896.
- 2 Henry, died in infancy.
- 3 Charles.
- 4 Marjorie.
- 5 Agnes.
- 6 Richard.
- 7 Kathleen.
- 8 Enid.
- 9 Pearl.
- 10 John.

IX

Henry Charles Staples, Government Surveyor, born 11th September 1871, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 28th December 1896, Frances Ethel Ellis Koch, born 15th August 1872, daughter of Ellis Gladwin Koch and Catharine Wilhelmina de Rooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 133, and Vol. XLI, page 30.) He had by her—

- 1 Herbert Ellis Lovering, born 14th November 1897, died 7th July 1898.
- 2 Henry Charles Ellis, born in London 23rd June 1913.

X

Aelian Arthur Staples, Editor, "Ceylon Independent," born 27th November 1869, died 29th December 1913, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th April 1895, Helen Grace (Nellie) da Silva, born 13th April 1866, died 23rd October 1950, daughter of Swerinus Benedictus (Richard) da Silva and Selina Maria Staples, (vide section IV, 2, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, pages 165 and 166.) He had by her—

- 1 Elaine Helen Gwendolyne, born 24th January 1896, married in St. Pauls' Church, Milagriaa 17th June 1922, Leslie Oswald Toussaint, Clerk in Holy Order's, born 10th July 1895, son of Samuel Frederick Toussaint and Frances Meyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42.)
- 2 Helen Alexandra Marie Beryl, born 8th October 1898, died 15th July 1926.
- 3 Helen Gladys Thelma, born 7th December 1900, died 15th June 1915.

XI

Frederick Philip Staples, born 12th May 1874, died 1st January 1921, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd May 1895, Agnes Matilda Nagel, died 24th March 1934. He had by her.

- 1 Frederick Theodore, born 13th October 1895.
- 2 Harold Edward William Vernon, born 2nd November 1896, killed in action at Arras in France on 28th February 1917. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XIV, page 6.)
- 3 Agnes Beryl May, born 27th October 1898, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 6th January 1921, Alcide Morris Andree, born 25th July 1893, died 14th October 1949, son of Richard Morris Andree and Frances Rosaline Fernando. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, pages 57 and 60.)
- 4 James Albert Mc Bain, born 24th October 1899.
- 5 Henry Melville Nagel, who follows under XIV.
- 6 Eileen Marjorie Wilhelmina, born 22nd June 1909, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 16th June 1926, John Clement Ebert, 31st December, died in Vellore 5th May 1952, son of Albert Edmund Ebert and Sybil Adelaide Pereira.

XII

Charles James Staples, born 23rd March 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th April 1909, Mary Christobel de Zilva Van Twest, born 11th November 1881, daughter of Ebenezer Wilfred de Zilva Van Twest and Kanretta Eleanor Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 65). He had by her—

- 1 Wilfred James Noel, who follows under XV.
- 2 George Leonard Douglas, who follows under XVI.
- 3 Lilian Eileen Mary, born 9th September 1914, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 17th April 1937, Maxwell Hemple of Bromley in Kent, England.
- 4 Patricia Maud, born 12th February 1923.

XIII

Charles James Staples, Journalist, born 5th June 1879, died 30th December 1950, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 6th August 1904, Hilda Claire LaBrooy, born 29th November 1879, daughter of Clement Theodore LaBrooy and Ida Catherine Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 73, and Vol. XL, page 51.) He had by her—

- 1 Edith Clarice, born 20th September 1905.
- 2 Ida Eugenie, born 28th October 1906.
- 3 Lorna Phyllis, born 19th December 1907.
- 4 Thomas James, born 19th December 1909.
- 5 Esme Hilda Letitia, born 9th January 1912, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 28th February, 1933, James Ian Hardy Mackessar.
- 6 Arthur Stephen, born 5th May 1916.
- 7 Cynthia Neva, born 10th July 1920.

XIV

Henry Melville Nagel Staples, born 30th July 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church:

- (a) At Regent Street, Colombo, 5th April 1926, Oriole Morris Andree, born 29th January 1906, daughter of Richard Morris Andree and Frances Rosaline Fernando. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 58.)
- (b) At Galle, 28th December 1938, Elaine Muriel Jansz, born 21st September 1898, daughter of David Matthew Jansz, J.P., Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Marian Chitty.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Oriole Arizona, born 21st December 1926, died 2nd June 1929.
- 2 Harold Melville, born 21st January 1928.
- 3 Douglas Reginald, born 16th January 1930.
- 4 Fay Louise, born 23rd January 1933.

XV

Wilfred James Noel Staples, born 7th October 1909, married:

- (a) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 15th June 1936, Phyllis Thelma Constance Kellar, born 4th October 1913, daughter of Gerald Ellis Franklin Kellar and Helen Constance Mellonins. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 55).

- (b) In St. Andrew's Church, Kollupitiya, 12th April 1947, Ninette Anderson, born 13th October 1922, daughter of Robert Roy Anderson and Millicent Thyra Parys.

Of the second Marriage, he had—

- 1 Eileen Antoinette, born 12th October 1936.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 John James, born 22nd April 1955.

XVI

George Leonard Douglas Staples, born 10th January 1911, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 2nd September 1944, Mavis Claire Schokman, born 11th July 1915, daughter of George Lionel Schokman, and Elsie Violet Van Langenberg. He had by her—

- 1 Garrick David, born 18th March 1945.
- 2 Jeremy Ruys Anthony, born 24th June 1950.

Notes: (1) John Staples, referred to in section I, was with Captain John Parker of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment tried before the Supreme Court (December 9-10-1811) for the murder of Captain James Brown of the same Regiment whom Captain Parker had shot in a duel at Galle on November 17, 1810, and killed instantly. Captain Parker was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one week's imprisonment, while John Staples who was alleged to have acted as second to Captain Parker was acquitted. This was the first trial by jury in the Island under the new "Charter of Justice", and the Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Johnston, Kt, presided at it. Captain James Brown married on April 18, 1808, Julia Eliza daughter of the Hon'ble and Reverend T. J. Twisleton, the first Archdeacon of Colombo, and Charlotte Ann Wattell. Captain John Parker married on April 20, 1820, Everardina Petronella Conradi, daughter of John Fredrick Conradi of Kirchheim, Onder Koopman, and Justina Petronella de Ly. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 66, and Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon," pages 39 and 99).

2. George Alexander Staples, referred to section I, 4, kept at one time an "Academy for Boys" at Colombo. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon" page 98.)
3. Henry John Staples, referred to in section II, defended in 1835 the Chief Molligoda Disawa and five other Kandyans, including Dunuwila Disawa and two Buddhist Priests, for raising rebellion. The trial which lasted six days (January 12-17) took place at

Kandy before Mr. Justice William Norris and a Jury consisting of Henry Wright, C.C.S., W. H. Whitine, C.C.S., George Bird, E.J. Darley, W. Kidsdale, C.M.S., and J. G. Watson, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and seven Sinhalese. The prosecution was conducted by Sir William Ogle Carr. Kt., who was then Queen's Advocate, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island. It ended in an acquittal as it was found the accused had been maliciously implicated. (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon", page 99.)

4. John James Staples, referred to in section III was an Advocate and appeared for the defence at the trial of George Winter for libel in 1834. He was appointed District Judge of Kandy on January 22nd, 1842, and held this post until his death on January 21, 1852. He was absorbed into the Civil Service when it was re-organised in 1845. His wife's father, Michael Loughlin, was the proprietor of "Loughlin's Auction Rooms" of the first years of British rule. Loughlin married Anna Williams at Colombo on January 23, 1803, and he died at Bombay on June 20, 1822, aged 65 years, while his wife died at Madras on January 2, 1816, after a long illness (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon", page 60).
5. William Adolphus Staples, referred to in section IV, was a leading and popular Advocate at Kandy. His name appears in the list of members of the Committee for the Erection of a Church at Kandy on the tablet in St. Paul's Church.
6. William Justin Staples, referred to in section VI, 6, was employed as Chief Clerk in the Police Department at Pahang. He volunteered to take charge of the cholera hospital during an epidemic of that disease in Pekan, and worked night and day attending to the patients under his charge. He caught the disease himself after about twelve days and succumbed within about six hours.

JENNINGS GENEALOGY.

D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, Page 28.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

1. In section I, line 2, read '1856' for '1855'; and in line 3, after the date of death, insert "son of George Jennings and Caroline Williams".

2. In section II, insert the following particulars of the second marriage of Charles Melville Jennings.

In St. Cyprian's Church, St. Marleybone, London, 15th August 1953, Helen Ruby Parsons, born 22nd February 1917, daughter of Philip Edward Parsons and Ruby Lorenz Andree. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL. page 55).

3. In section III, below the name of the second child, insert : Charles Beverley, born 28th November 1950.

4. In section IV, line 3, read "2nd January" for "8th January"

D. V. A.

MISSO GENEALOGY.

D.B.U. Journal, of XXIX, Page 55.

ADDITIONS.

1. In Section XX, line 4, after date of birth of Eugenie Augusta Misso nee Andree, insert "died 6th May 1954."

2. In Section XLVIII, item 1, after date of birth of Sheila Joyce, insert the following :

"Married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 7th April 1951, Cecil George Austin de Jong, born 8th May 1925, son of Cecil Harold Ridgeway de Jong and Ina Anastasia Ohlmus, D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 175).

3. In same section, item 2, after date of birth of Edward Geoffrey, insert the following :

"Married in the Chapel of the Transfiguration, St. Thomas' College, Mount Lavinia, 4th June 1955, Evelyn Constance Mabel Mack, born 25th October 1933, daughter of James Mervyn Mack and Queenie Pretoria Bartholomeusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 147.) He had by her—
Neil Llewellyn Andree, born 30th March 1956."

4. In same section, item 3, after date of birth of Clifford Owen, insert the following :

"Married in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Mount Lavinia, 4th February 1954, Rebecca Angeline Ovida Chapman, born 19th May 1933, daughter of Matthew Lionel Chapman and Neta Doris Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 60.)

D. V. A.

THE BURGHERS OF CEYLON.

A Flash-back.

The following letter, which appeared in an unidentifiable local newspaper about the year 1903, has been sent for publication by Mr Geo: E. Misso. It was discovered by him in an old Scrap-book kept by his mother.

Many a point in the letter is debatable, and not unlikely to provoke misconception. This must naturally be so since most of what was written bears the impress of ideas of those times before the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon came into being as a missionary for Dutch History, and matters connected with its own Community.

Today however, even a stranger may have no difficulty in discovering who alone are entitled to a Burgher name, and who alone inherit the old Burgher traditions. Hence the issues over community and history provoked in the article can be easily brought into true perspective. It is in this light that we reproduce it. It will no doubt be read with much interest.

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The War in South Africa has kindled an interest in the Burghers of Ceylon. I propose briefly to refer to the origin, condition aims and aspirations of the community from the point of view of a member of the community addressing his own kith and kin.

It is hardly necessary now to explain that the word "Burgher" is not another English word for citizen and used with reference to the community for purposes of easy distinction. The Sinhalese and other nationalities living in the towns of Ceylon are not known as Burghers. The true origin of the name of the community is the same as the origin of the word Boer. Boer is the Dutch word for a farmer; Burgher is the Dutch word for the classes inhabiting the towns of Holland and chiefly occupied in the occupations and professions for the due carrying on or practice of which some education is required. South Africa was an agricultural country and the emigrants from Holland to that country were either farmers by profession or became such. Dutch farmers came out to Ceylon. The men who came out did so in the capacity of servants of the Dutch East India Company and their functions were such as those discharged by the Civil Servants of Ceylon of the present day. Galle was almost a more important town in Dutch times than Colombo. Here there would come first of all, the Commandeur; then the Opperkoopman (senior merchant); Onder koopman (junior merchant); Boekhouder (Accountant) &c. The Revenue branch of the service, had in its hands, the collection of the cinnamon which was a Government monopoly, hence the offices of senior and junior Government Merchants. The Dutch who came out to Ceylon were drawn from the class known as Burghers in Holland, and in fact known as such all over the civilized world. Very often the whole of the Dutch nation is

referred to as "the Burghers." But it by no means follows, that the Burghers in Ceylon were Dutch by birth no more than the Boers of South Africa were all Dutch. The adjacent European countries supplied emigrants as well and they were welcomed by the community in the Island. They sank their distinctive nationalities in that of the Dutch and were naturalized Burghers, and if they were Protestants, became members of the Dutch Reformed Church. Since the establishment of the Reformed Church, by the way, in Ceylon, the Dutch in Holland made a further advance. In Holland now, a large number of people belong to the Re-reformed Church. For some reason unknown to me, some people have managed to propagate the lie, that no Dutch ladies came out to Ceylon. That this is hopelessly false can be shown by a few quotations from the marriage Register kept in the vestry of the Dutch Church at Galle. This is the only register within my reach at present. I quote only the names that are familiar and it is the simplest thing in the world by the aid of the registers in the same church to connect the Burghers of the present day with those ancestors of theirs.

There are some cases of union by marriage with Sinhalese families. These however, as the registers prove, were very few and far between and in all cases, as was natural when the Dutch were the ruling race were with families of the highest respectability. Here it should be noted, the unions were legal and between parties of the same great Aryan family.

I take from the register the following extracts which are typical. As a rule I take the oldest record relating to the name I select at random:—Spittel, Jan Laurens, Van Wykmar in Sax Gotha met Johanna de Vries van Gale, Jan. 16, 1873. (D.B.U. Jnl. Vol xxv, p. 162)

Poulier, Gerrit Joan, met Anna Catherina de Voi. July 30, 1797. (Vol xxiv, p. 21)

Prins, Arnoldus Cornelis met Maria Cornelsa Walles, April 29, 1792. (Vol xl, p. 7)

Sela Albert van Hertogenbosch, met Catherina Familia van Peene, October 11, 1763. (Vol xxxv, p. 22)

Deutrom Jan Janzoon van Groningen, met Susanna Lereer van Gale, Jan, 5, 1766. (Vol xxxi, p. 63)

Hoffman Johan Joost, van Feasberg in Hassen Schupstrum, met Maria Cornella Dekker, Nov 10, 1771. (Vol xli, p. 175)

Ludovicij, Jan Henrik van Amsterdam met Getruida Rudolphina Hoffman June 19, 1789 (Vol III, p. 60)

Lorens, Jan Fredrick van Berlin meet Susanna Rosmalecocq, July 12, 1804 (Vol III p. 46)

Keuneman, Nikulas Carolus met Maria Elizabeth Wyts, September 1765 (Vol xxiii, p. 201 also Vols xl, xli.)

Hoffman, Christoffel Willem van Berlyn met Johanna Margerita Meurling, April 30, 1769 See supra.

Auowaart, Jan Baptist van Ghent in Vlaanderen met Catherina Ferdinando, Nov, 28, 1751. (Vol xxxii, p. 72)

Authononiz, Abraham van Amsterdam me Anua de Pantlij, Jan 12, 1756 (Vol xix. p. 182)

Andree, Willem Hendrik, van Colombo, met Clara Elizabeth ven Hoven, March 20, 1791. (Vol x. p. 13, Vol xl p 45)

Albregt Willem, van Konegsbirg met Adriana Cornelia, May 9, 1779 (Vol xxxiv, p 72)

Outhof, Albert, van de Looge, met Adiriana Welhelmina Albregt Oct 27, 1782,

Bogaards, Ezekiel van Zerkzee, met Anua Maria de Lange, Oct 29, 1790

Schneider, Hendrik van Munich; met Anna Maria Berhada, Jan 5, 1794. (See D.B.U. Jnl: Vol iv, p. 58)

Fretz, Dietrich Thomas, van St Goar in Hassen, met Getruida Henrietta Bartels, May 3, 1801 (Vol ii, p. 71, xvi, p. 88)

Macdonald, John van Edenburg Lt.-Colonel in Engs, dienst met Henrietta Justina Fretz, Feb. 29, 1799.

Leembruggen Robertus Henricus, van Mature, met Getruida Hendrina Sluyske, May 9, 1790. (Vol iv, pp 19 etc.)

Huyberts, Myndert Huyberts met Elizabeth Getruida Van Statenberg. November 28, 1762.

Vos, Michel Christiaan, Wedewenar van Eliza Johanna Van, Geyzel, met Johanna Petronella weduwe van Wylen dien Lien in Eng dienst Charles Torriano, March 21, 1805. (Vol xxvi, pp 129 etc.)

Vanderspaar, M met Dorothea Cornelia Vam Dam Feb, 20, 1757.

The extracts speak for themselves.

The exceedingly ridiculous notion that the Dutch brought out no wives to Ceylon is perhaps due to some of the statements to be found within Digby's Life of Sir Richard Morgan. The matter here it will be noted was irrelevant to the issue and was not properly investigated.

The community have one irreparable loss to mourn—their language—their mother tongue! We are not English—but English is the only language that most of us know; it cannot by any means be called our mother tongue however well the Burghers have learnt to speak it. The loss of our language, it should be noted, is entirely due to the policy of the British Government. An excellent policy issued from the Government stand point, and also perhaps from a practical stand point. If English is made the official language of South Africa, half the trouble of the country will be over and it will be noted how tenaciously the Boers are keeping to their tongue. Though deprived of our mother tongue, that we are essentially the same people as those who ruled the maritime parts of Ceylon between 1658 and 1796 A. D. is

evidenced by the traditional description of us in Sinhalese as *Lansi*. This of course is a corruption of *Landes*, which again is a shortened form for *Hollanders*, the dwellers of the hollow land or the low countries, as the Dutch states are even now called on account of the fact that a good part of the country is below the level of the sea.

It is impossible in the space of so short an article as this to write exhaustively on all the different points of interest which my subject suggests to me. But I must refer to another misconception, that is considered by most people, true history. That the Island fell into the hands of the English through the abject cowardice of the Dutch. The Dutch are nowhere spoken of as cowards except in a chapter in the so-called "History of Ceylon" which is read by our boys and girls in the Ceylon schools. The true history of the capitulation of Ceylon to the English is contained in this letter from a Dutchman residing in London at the time and writing to the "Pall Mall Budget." I quote as follows from that paper of the 18th February 1895:—

With regard to the article on "The Centenary of Ceylon," in your yesterday's issue. I beg leave to intrude upon your space for a few remarks. Your historian states:—

"It seems a little hard that merely because France had seen fit to rob it" (the Netherlands) "of its independence at home, England should strip it of its finest possessions abroad."

Allow me to say that the Republic of the Netherlands was in 1796 as independent as it had been before, and did not form part of the French Empire before 1806 in reality, 1810 also nominally. The fact is that the Prince of Orange had fled to England, the revolutionary party in Holland having gained the upper hand. Considering himself still the sovereign of the Netherlands, and being afraid the French might take possession of them in time he requested the English to take possession of the Dutch Colonies in his name and to keep them for him, until he would have succeeded in subduing the revolutionists in the Netherlands. Letters were signed by the Prince, wherein he ordered the Dutch officials at the Cape, at Ceylon, at Java, to hand the respective colonies over to the Commander of the English force, who would present his letter to them. The one to the Commander at Ceylon, or rather a copy of it can be seen at the Indian Office.

When Colonel Stuart reached Ceylon it was the question for Mr. Van Angélbeck, the Dutch Commander, to decide whether he recognised the Prince of Orange as his official head or the revolutionary Government. As he decided first, I think it rather strange to accuse him of perfidy. That part of the Dutch garrison did so, because they took the side of the revolutionists, is also only natural. Van Angelbeck was, years after, employed by the Government of the Netherlands (then a kingdom) on several missions in the East. To show this and also the untruth of the statement of your historian, that the Dutch garrison was "shockingly drunk and disorganised" at the time of the "surrender" the records at the India office as well as those at The Hague would give ample proof. If your historian should wish to find the real history of Ceylon on this point, I

am willing, to assist him in finding the truth from the records I mentioned. Meanwhile I feel obliged to protest against his claiming to enlighten the public, when he is in the dark himself.*

Yours obediently,

R. ROOSEGAARDE BISSCHOP.

The attempt at resistance made by the Dutch against the English invasion was pure make believe for the purposes of saving appearances. I believe, it is familiar history to all my readers how in the general peace which followed the downfall of Napoleon, the English Government paid a sum of 6 millions for the privilege of retaining the Cape and Ceylon. At the peace discussion for a moment it seemed as if Java would have been exchanged for Ceylon—but the English preferred to retain Ceylon on account of its neighbourhood to India. By the incorporation of Ceylon in the British Empire, the Burghers who were willing to remain, became citizens of this Empire, with the identical rights as those of other white citizens of the Empire. The Cape Dutch did not return to Holland, most of the Ceylon Dutch elected to stay: those who preferred their native rule sailed away to Batavia. At the Cape, the Burgher Colony was so strong that their language survived and is used side by side with English. The Colony in Ceylon was too small to make itself felt and the enervating effect of the climate has prevented the Burgher flourishing as the Cape Dutch have done. We have a record of loyalty to the British Government but we have transgressed too far from the principles of conservatism which were leading traits in the character of the Dutch and which would have kept the community together. At the present moment we are a party without policy or leader. Yet there is no member of our community who is not educated. There is no member of the community who does not understand the truism that in union is strength. The Boer mother has never ceased to remind her children that they are a separate people. We require this reminder. The Dutch have two grand national mottoes. One's *luctor et emergo*. "I Struggle and Rise"—a motto derived from the dip and rise of a ship. The other motto is *Endragt maakt magt*. "Union is Strength". I would urge the community to rise to the spirit of these beautiful mottoes of their fathers. During the past century we have struggled. Let us now rise. If we are to rise, let us unite. We have very nearly forgotten the virtues of our forefathers. It is necessary above all things, that the Burghers should be steady and sober, keepers of the Sabbath, of firm faith in their God and themselves.

*NOTE:— See "The Attack and Defence of Colombo" D. B. U. Jnl: Vol xliii, Nos 3 & 4; and "New Light on an old Controversy", D.B.U. Jnl: Vol xliii, Nos. 1 & 2 for up to date information on the subject.

The objects of the Union shall be:

To promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Founder's Day:

A good gathering marked the celebration of Founder's Day last month. The President briefly sketched the life and career of Richard Gerald Anthonisz emphasising his early interest in the study of Dutch, his ultimate appointment as Government Archivist and the steps taken by him to found the Dutch Burgher Union of which he was President for the last 16 years of his life. Mr. Poulier referred also to "the rising competition from the other communities" which we now face, the result largely of "a wider and more general knowledge of English" and expressed the hope that despite "the future restrictions on the teaching of this language the problems of employment for our people will be eased—at least outside the government service".

With regard to the recently formed Burgher Welfare Organisation he wished it "every success in its efforts", and added "many of us may perhaps feel, however, that our first loyalties are always to this Union which has stood the test for 48 years". He concluded by quoting the following words of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz:—"You cannot live your lives worthily if you spend it mainly for your own advancement. Your life must be spent as far as possible for the Community to which you belong and for all the communities with whom you associate".

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

St: Nicolaas Day:

St. Nicolaas Day (6th December) was commemorated as usual by a Children's Fete on the eve of St: Nicolaas (5th December,) as the practice has been in Holland for ages past. The readiness with which a large number of members contributed towards the expenses of the entertainment, and the eagerness with which all took part in the function which was being held for the 48th time under the auspices of the Union, bid well for the popularity of this old national custom. The thanks of the community are due in great measure to Mr. W. G. Woutersz, the popular Hony: Secretary of the Union, and the Special Committee of Management, for the organisation of the function and the perfection of arrangements.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Officer in the Order of Oranje-Nassau:

The congratulations of all members of the Union will go out to Mr. Edmund Reimers who has been appointed "Officier in de Orde Van Oranje-Nassau" by Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. Mr. Reimers was Government Archivist for many years but retired from this post to act as a Censor during the 2nd world war. He translated a large number of Dutch Records for Government and also freely gave the public the benefit of his knowledge by contributing articles to newspapers and by speaking at meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society. Nor were his good services confined to Ceylon, for as a member of the Royal Batavian Society of Arts and Letters he sent to

Holland from time to time many annotated translations and also the original text of several important documents, notably "Instructions of Retiring Governors" and Parish Registers. Mr. Reimers always worthily displayed the real Student's love of research. May he long enjoy the honour conferred on him and be an inspiration to our younger members.

Holland Wins 133,500 More Acres:

The last gap in the 56-mile dyke enclosing what will now become the East Flevoland polder of the Zuider Zee works in Holland, was sealed very recently.

And as the last few gallons of water rushed between the rapidly closing ends of the dykes out into the freshwater of the Ysselmeer (what is left of the former inland sea, the Zuider Zee) Queen Juliana set in motion the first of the three pumping stations which will clear the enclosed area of water—and keep it clear.

For Holland it means 133,500 acres more on which to build farms: new holdings for new young farmers; larger holdings for those who lose their land in reallocation schemes to give every farmer an economic holding.

East Flevoland is the largest of the first three enclosures of the Zuider Zee.

Six more years must pass before all the land is drained, farmsteads built and the land allotted into farms, but so thorough are the Dutch that underwater soil maps have been made, underwater drainage channels excavated to assist the flow off of water, maps drawn and the farm boundaries already marked on them.

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More about Holland's Polders:

The other polders are the Wieringermeer, 49,800 acres, the Noordost 120,000 acres. The projected ones are South Flevoland, where the enclosing dyke around 112,000 acres has already been started, and the Markerwaard 135,000 acres.

In all, this means that before this century is out, the Dutch will have gained 558,000 acres from the rich silt and sandy soils that were once covered by the waters of the Zuider Zee.

On the Noordost polder the best farms are devoted almost entirely to seed production—potatoes, sugar beet and cereals—largely because the rents charged (up to £12 per acre) necessitate highly profitable sale crops. On the other hand, the vast quantities of sea shell in the soil, and the tremendous depth (it can be—and often is—ploughed to 6ft. deep) mean that this kind of soil is an almost bottomless reservoir of fertility.

The farms will be in units based on 30 acres, that is, 30, 60, 90, 120 and so forth, according to the grade of the soil, for the Dutch insist that their new farms must be economic and able to provide a good living according to Dutch farming standards. The Zuider Zee polders are costing £450 per acre to reclaim.

Land of the East Flevoland polder lies, on average, between 14 and 20 ft. below the level of the Ysselmeer, into which all drainage water is lifted by three pumps.

Centuries ago, Leghwater, one of the most famous of all Dutch reclaimers, contended that the best soil of all was to be found at the bottom of a lake. The Dutch made the Zuider Zee into a lake—and then proved him true.

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Obituary :

Cuthbert George Schokman, whose passing away was marked by a vote of condolence at the December meeting of the General Committee, spent the larger part of his lifetime serving as an Officer in the Public Works Department in out-stations. This explains why he was not seen more often at Union functions. He was notwithstanding, a loyal and long-standing member.

After qualifying as a civil engineer in the United Kingdom, he started his career in Ceylon as an Assistant Engineer, at Colombo, in 1912; and eventually retired from office in 1948 as Factory Engineer, Government Factory Colombo. He served among other stations, in, Katugastota, Batticaloa, Kurunegala and Ratnapura, and was for some time D. E. Buildings, Colombo. Being of a retiring nature, and not a club-man in the popular sense of the term, he counted few friends. He was warmly interested in orchard cultivation and poultry-keeping, and for some time in Freemasonry. He will be missed in the Community which is today none too rich in men of ability and experience.

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BALDAEUS'

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAND ISLAND OF CEYLON.

(*Beschryvinge van het machtige eyland Ceylon*)

AN ABRIDGEMENT

of a translation made by the late Mr. Pieter Brohier, compendiously restating by way of excerpt, summary and paraphrase all material and relevant matter.

EDITED BY

R. L. BROHIER and VERNON GRENIER

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(The translation which the Editors have abridged is that of the second part of Baldeus' work dealing with "the most celebrated East India Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. As also of the Isle of Ceylon". This second part contained 51 chapters, in 240 folio pages, and was illustrated by portraits, maps, prints and copper plate engravings. The cost of reproducing the whole translation and even a few of the illustrations being prohibitive this abridgement is now offered. No complete translation into English of Baldeus' work has been published since 1752.)

PREFACE

The following details regarding the life and work of Baldeus are culled from D. W. Ferguson's contribution to the Ceylon Monthly Literary Register (1895) Vol. III :—

Philippus Baldeus was born at Delft in South Holland in October 1632. When he was only four years of age both his parents died of the "plague". He was then cared for by his closest relatives, one of whom was a Predikant, stationed in Formosa. Baldeus was educated at Groningen and Leiden, at which latter University he had a theological training. In 1654 he was, to use his own words, "In the 21st year of my age, after lawful appointment at Amsterdam sent to the distant regions for the sacred service and extension of the glory of God in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ". He and his wife arrived in Batavia in July 1655, but in a few months he was bereaved of her. He married again in November 1656. He served not only in Ceylon but also in other parts of the Dutch Indies. He learnt Tamil sitting alongside children, and tracing the letters of that alphabet in the sand. He later practised with a quill but soon took to using a stylus on palm leaves. He wrote a number of books, not only in Dutch but also in Portuguese and in Tamil.

Returning to Holland in 1666 he settled at Hague where he began to write his book. Illness, however, interrupted the progress of the work. He died in his fortieth year. D. W. Ferguson thought it "even possible that he was denied the satisfaction of seeing his *magnum opus* published".

In the course of a preface to another intended work Baldeus explains that it was as a result of "searching through various writings relating to Religion, besides Diaries of Events, Maps and Views of Countries, Towns, People, etc., that I took courage to relate some of the particulars of these things, the more so that I myself lived in and travelled through many places and participated in famous sieges and military expeditions, etc."

A German translation of Baldeus' book appeared in Holland in 1672 and an English translation from the German was printed and re-printed four times as part of Vol III of "Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels" between 1704 and 1752, since which date, according to D.W.F. there has not been any reprint or other complete translation published.

Pieter Brohier's Translation

The abridgment that follows is from a translation, made about 1840 by Pieter Brohier but which, except for a few paragraphs which have been quoted by writers to journals and newspapers, has never yet been published. The story of how the manuscript was traced is told in the

D. B. U. Journal Vol. XLI, No. 3, pp 102 to 110. The late Rev. Fr. S. G. Perera, author of "A History of Ceylon" in a letter to Mr. R. L. Brohier expressed the following opinion regarding the merits of Pieter Brohier's translation. —

"I should recommend you to invite the R. A. S. to publish the translation in a Journal of the R. A. S. C. B. As it is we have so far no translation of Baldeus. The translation in Churchill's Collection of Voyages Vol III is not from the Dutch of Baldeus but from a German version of it. Moreover, Churchill's translation is only a summary one, omitting and abbreviating sentences. Your Manuscript on the other hand is a complete translation"

(Pieter Brohier had also translated the Appendix to Baldeus' book. This represented a Dutch version of a Portuguese account of the Siege of Colombo) (v. Journal of the Dutch-Burgher Union Vol. XLI and XLII).

EDITORIAL NOTE

1. It has been the aim of the Editors to quote verbatim from the translation. Such quotations are enclosed within inverted commas. Matter not so enclosed represents the Editors' Summary.
2. Ordinary brackets enclosing any word or words indicate that they were so used in the original also,
3. Proper names, when occurring in extracts, are printed in italics, as in the original. In the case of Race or Place names their Anglicised form follows within square brackets, where convenient; otherwise in a footnote. Such modern form once given is not repeated later.
4. In view of D. W. F.'s comment that "Baldeus writes from a geographical and not from a historical point of view, so that if the reader wishes to follow the events narrated in their proper sequence he has to turn backwards and forwards many times", the Editors have dealt chronologically with the various conquests and also collected into one section all relevant matter.

[Title Page]*

DESCRIPTION OF THE MIGHTY ISLAND OF CEYLON

With its subordinate principalities, towns and fortresses; the country's principal harbours, buildings, pagodas, fruits, animals, etc; the stature, manners, dress, domestic economy, ceremonies, etc. of its inhabitants.

together with

A true account of the events which have taken place in and around this Island since the first arrival of the Chinese till the year 1665, including the principal sieges of Point de Galle, Negombo, Colombo, Jaffna and other places, and particularly also the siege and Capitulation of Colombo, according to the account left by the Portuguese themselves in a Daily-Register of events.

Illustrated with maps and representations of the principal towns, fortresses, costumes, animals, fruits, etc. in the Indies, drawn from life, and accurately engraved in copperplate.

by

PHILIPPUS BALDAEUS, MINISTER OF GOD'S WORD,
FORMERLY IN CEYLON AND NOW AT GEERVLIET.

AMSTERDAM.

JOHANNES JANSSONIUS VAN WAASBERGE,

AND

JOHANNES VAN SOMEREN. A D. 1672.

(With copyright for a period of 15 years)

*For the translation of this page the Editors are indebted to Mr. S. A. Mottau, Ag. Govt. Archivist.

THE I. CHAPTER.

Ceylon, Its Situation, Extent and First Settlement.

"The Island of *Ceylon*,¹ described by *Johannes Barrius* as the Ancient *Taprobana*² was, because of the City of *Ceylon* and its extent of land lying on the same island, recognised under that name by the *Portugezen* [Portuguese] and also all foreigners, but the inhabitants of the Island called it *Lankawn*³.

"*Ceylon*, situated between 6 and 10 degrees to the north of the equator, was formerly 400 miles in extent but the sea made such inroads on it that it washed away about 40 miles of land on its northern extremity as will be shewn in the description of *Manaar*, so that it seems to be beyond all doubt that *Ceylon* was in ancient times connected with and formed part of the Continent of India.

"In shape it is not so oviform (as *Petrus Maffaeus* would have it), but is much more like a *Ham*, and it is for this reason that the out-fort of *Jafnapatan*⁴ is called by the *Nederlanders* *Hammen-hiel*.⁵

"*Maffaeus* proceeds to say that it embraces an extent of 240 miles being 78 in length and 44 in breadth. But our *Nederlanders* who are now in peaceful possession of it after the conquest of *Columbo*,⁶ *Manaar* and *Jafnapatan* in the years 1656 and 1658 have ascertained it is 369 miles in circumference⁷. It has many fine Harbours, Towns, Defences, and is divided into several Kingdoms, Principalities or Manors, as is to be seen by the Titles which the Emperor bears, styling himself *Raja Singa*, Emperor of *Ceylon*, (Here follow his other Titles. Viz., King, Prince, Duke, Count, Marquis, Lord of the Havens, with the names of the areas or places concerned, ending with "Lord of the Golden Sun").

"The Island of *Ceylon* has many fine Rivers, as those of *Chilau*,⁸ *Negombo*, *Matual*, *Columbo*, *Alicam*, *Mature*, *Batecalo*, *Trinquelmale* etc. some of which discharge into the sea and some are obstructed at the beach by the sand but are cleared and re-opened at the termination of the monsoon. It is rich in various gems and the soil is extremely fertile, particularly in the growth of *Caneel* [Cinnamon] and *Cardamon*. The *Ceylon* Elephant is perhaps the finest in all India.

"The *Chinezen*⁹ are supposed to have been the first nation to have settled in *Ceylon* in ancient times. The tradition runs:— Certain *Chinezen* who were cruising along the *Ceylon* coast were shipwrecked and their junk was driven ashore. When the nationals of the Island inquired of them, as to their origin and seat of Empire, they alleged that their Sovereign was the Son of the Sun which it will be noted was an object of veneration to the nation of *Ceylon* also... On stating this, the *Chinezen* had not only their lives spared them but the Chief of the Junk was, by unanimous consent of the inhabitants, proclaimed their King.

"From him there sprang the race of the Kings of this Island, who bore the title of *Lord of the Golden Sun*. They called this first *Chinezen King* "Well beloved son of the Sun who is ever active". Of him sprang *Lankauw Pati Mahadasyn*, meaning "well beloved great Lord of the whole Island". [References to later descendants now follow and finally to the marriage of *Malabande Wandige* to the son of *Marandonne Mahastane*].

"From this union sprang many daughters and a posthumous son named *Fimala*¹⁰ *Darmasoria Adascyn*, which means "you shall subdue the whole Kingdom", and the sequel would show that he made himself master of the whole Island... and finally subdued his enemies and the other Kings and Princes... and carried away, as spoil, his sister's daughter *Rokech Wandige* or "the beautiful Queen," whom he married and by whom he had many sons and daughters and it is from these that the later Kings and Princes are descended".

NOTES TO CHAPTER I.

1. *Ceylon* A Westernised form of the first part of the original name *Sinhala dwipa*, i.e., the Lion People's Island, *Sinha* being the Sanskrit word for "Lion". According to legend, Vijaya, the founder of the Sinhalese race, had a lion for his grandfather.
2. *Taprobana*. Ceylon was so called by the ancient Greeks. The word is believed to be derived either from the Pali "*Tambavanna*", i.e., copper coloured earth or the Sanskrit "*Tambrapani*", i.e., red-lotus pond. Vide "Ceylon", by Harry Williams.
3. *Lankawn*. So spelt in the original Dutch edition. The final 'n' is perhaps a misprint for 'a'.
4. *Jafnapatan*. Baldens always spells "Jaffna" with one 'f'. "*Patan*" is a Sanskrit word meaning 'Port' or harbour.
5. *Hammenheil* i.e. The "heel of the ham", the main island of Ceylon being regarded as the 'Ham' or 'Thigh'. The fortress is that at the entrance to the Kayts harbour.
6. *Columbo*. i.e. Colombo. The Portuguese called it "Columbo" in honour of Christopher Columbus. The name is said to be derived from "*Kalanbu*" by which name it was known to early Arab navigators who used the "*Kalani-tota*" i.e. the Kelani River ferry. Others suggest that the name is derived from "*Kola-amba*" (leafy mango).
7. *Circumference*. According to modern cartography Ceylon is 270 miles from North to South and 140 miles from East to west, and covers an area of 25481, square miles.
8. *Chilau*. i.e. Chilaw, the river being the Deduru Oya.
Negombo. Its river would be the Maha Oya.

Matual, Columbo. Why both names are mentioned is not clear, since only one river the Kelani Ganga which enters the sea at the modern Mutwal could be meant. Possibly Baldens wished to distinguish it from other Matuals in Ceylon e.g. Ilondi Matual. Or did "Columbo" refer to the arm of the river which used to discharge into the sea off the modern Pettah?

Alicam. i.e. Alutgama, the river being the Bentota Ganga. *Mature* i.e. Matara, the river being the Nilwala Ganga. *Batecalo* i.e. Batticaloa. The Magalavattavan Aru might be regarded as the river, thinks Ravenhart (Heydt's Ceylon). *Tringuelemale*. i.e. Trincomalee, the river being the Mahaveli Ganga

9. *Chinezen* i.e. Chinese. Knox also mentions this tradition (v. "An Historical Relation" of Ceylon, Part III, Chap. 1) but adds "To me nothing is more improbable than this story, because this people and the Chinese have no agreement nor similitude in their features nor language nor diet". D. W. F (v. Monthly Literary Register 111, p. 162) says "This tradition was an error first put into circulation by Portuguese writers".
10. *Fimala*. i.e. Vimala.

THE II. CHAPTER.

First arrival of the Portugezen under Laurentius D'Almeyda.

[Chapters II to VI deal with events of the 16th. Century and Portuguese attempts to subdue the whole country before the Dutch came on the scene but it is advisable to summarise first a part of Chap. XXXIX in which their earliest attempts to establish themselves in Ceylon are described.]

It was Laurens d'Almeyda a son of the Viceroy of Portuguese India, who in 1505 first agreed with "one of the Kings of Ceylon" for trading rights. Thereafter *Zoares* selected "a safe harbour for their ships in a locality too where the best cinnamon bushes were to be found, and also got permission to build a defence".

"The King, who was a fickle *Bramine*¹ did not, however, long prove steadfast." *Zoares* also found he had to reckon with "the fugitive *Saracenen*² from the Continent who had by now established themselves in trade here.....and begun to build defences and to fortify them with iron guns." In the result *Zoares* had to resort to arms. Despite "the heavy shower of the deadly shafts of their arrows" he vanquished them and also compelled the King to agree to pay an annual tribute of "124,000 lbs Cinnamon, 12 of the finest sapphire and ruby rings and 6 Elephants, on the understanding that King *Emanuel* would protect him and his descendants from all injustice and aggression by enemies, both by land and by water".

Zoares then improved the defences of Colombo and returned to Cochin, leaving *Joan de Sylva* in charge. The latter was succeeded by *Lup de Britto* who arrived "with a goodly staff of masons and artificers". The erection of new defences now began to make the *Cingalezen* [Sinhalese] suspicious, encouraged as they were by the *Mooren* who warned the king that the Portuguese would eventually "flay the inhabitants and suck their blood...The *Cingalezen* therefore denied all supplies to the *Portugees* and also killed some of them who had ventured beyond the fortification...*Lup de Britto*, therefore, with 150

soldiers surprised the inhabitants in the hottest part of the day, when as usual they were asleep, and captured the suburbs in the immediate vicinity when the *Cingalezen* sought refuge in flight." Fearing, however, that they would reorganise themselves and make a serious attack on the Fort, *de Britto* got the Sinhalese women and children tied to their own doorposts and pretended that he was going to burn them alive by setting fire to the roofs of their houses whereupon "the *Barbarische*"³ who had now assembled in a mass and were on the point of fiercely attacking the *Portugezen*, concentrated instead on rescuing their wives and children. Thus the Portuguese gained time to get back to the fort and close its gates. The Sinhalese continued, however, to interfere with supplies "and kept harrassing them day and night with their bows and arrows". They also built up "two towers with coconut rafters, earth and sods so as to harass the enemy from such an elevated position". Naval Guns and a landing party, however, soon worsted the Sinhalese, whereupon "there ensued no small lamentation amongst the dispersed *Barbaren*."

Yet again was an attack made by the Sinhalese, the Moors also now combining with them. "25 War Elephants, with regular howdahs on their backs were in the van: to these howdahs there were made fast in all directions sharp knives with their edges turned outwards". Matters might have gone badly with the Portuguese were it not that the elephants "distracted by the burning shots of the cannons" stampeded and disorganised the Sinhalese. The result was that the king "poured forth his maledictions on the *Mooren* and implored *de Britto's* forgiveness for all his rash and foolish acts".

"Much about the same time the King of *Cota* [*Kotte*] had 3 nephews, on his sister's side, who according to the law of succession in the land were heirs to Crown". These brothers made away with the king, the eldest *Parea Pandar*⁴ then becoming king of *Cota*. He "soon found means to get rid of his second brother". The third, *Maduyn*⁵, then complained that he was "not being dealt with according to his merits, especially as *Parea Pandar*" had written to the King of Portugal and secured his consent to nominate his sister's son as successor to the Throne..... *Maduyn* therefore openly declared war against him.

"He [the King] had in his camp a company of *Portugesche* soldiers one of whom either designedly, having been bribed by *Maduyn*, or accidentally, shot the King to death, when the King's party raised to the Throne his daughter's son.....and appealed to *Noronha*⁶ for help. He without loss of time equipped a fleet and manning it with 3000 soldiers personally came over, but in truth to rob and plunder the treasure which lay secretly buried in Colombo.....He bore away with him upwards of 100,000 crowns.

"In the meantime *Maduyn* was busy erecting a Post of Defence at *Cetavaca* [*Sitavaca*].....It was later subdued by *Noronha* and destroyed by fire.....What was *Maduyn's* fate was not to be traced, *Maffaeus* records".

[To return to Chapter II] "These *Portuguezen*, who were a very shrewd and cunning set of people and, like skilful fishers, know that good draughts can be hauled in troubled waters.....at length became masters of the best Cinnamon lands and exported a vast quantity of that spice annually.....Enduring much opposition, which was strongest in the time of *Raja Sinha Adaseyn* who was the most powerful and unrelenting adversary they ever had, He was the son of a king and a nephew of the King of *Cota*, although I have heard it said by the *Portugezen* and by our own people that he was a Barber.....No sooner had he been crowned Emperor than he beheaded all the great men of state.....

"Being a great enemy of the *Portugezen* he laid siege to the Fort of *Columbo*.....but relief both in reinforcements and in provisions that arrived from *Goa* and other places obliged the Emperor to raise the siege.

Raja Sinha being now sole master of the whole Kingdom except *Gala* [*Galle*] and *Columbo* expelled the lawful sovereign *Mahadascyn* from his possessions... and appointed as manager of the upper lands one of his principal Councillors, *Vinne Lamantia* (i. e. unwearied Councillor) who, however, with the support of a great many persons who were exasperated of the atrocities of the Tyrant soon constituted himself king under the title *Vinne Ladarma Soria* (i. e. Saviour of the Kingdom)". The Portuguese, however, bribed the latter to recognise *Raja Sinha* as Emperor. He was even persuaded to visit his Court at *Candy*. Here he was made prisoner and, by order of *Raja Sinha*, "was buried deep in a hole dug in the earth.....and his head was pelted with wooden balls till after much acute suffering he died. His Lords and adherents also, after undergoing many torments, were put to death.

"*Raja* then proceeded to *Candy* and soon subdued it.....He also made prisoners of the Empress and her children.....

"The *Cingalezen* were now oppressed and very hardly dealt with by this tyrant. They were made to carry earth in their hands and to help in building the Fort and Defence at *Settavaca*, a distant neck of land. Impatient of this tyranny.....they negotiated with the *Portugezen* whose protection and assistance were readily granted..... Those in *Candy* were now much surprised at the sudden intervention of the *Portugezen* or *Parangiys*,⁸ as they term foreigners.....

"The clever and ingenious Admiral *Don Andreas Furtado*", therefore, to allay their feelings declared as King, *Don Philippus*, a grandson of the expelled Emperor. He had been baptised, as had been also *Dona Catherine* the daughter. They made *Don Jan*, son of the murdered *Vinne Ladarma* Commander in Chief, on condition that both *Don Philippus* and he "should marry and have *Portugesche* women for their wives. *Don Jan*, however, seeing "that *Don Philippus* was more highly favoured by the *Portugezen* than himself conceived a mortal hatred against him...and consulted a magician as to the best means of despatching him by poison".

NOTES TO CHAPTER II.

1. *Bramine* i. e. Brahmin
2. *Saracenen* i. e. Saracens or Arabs, who are also called *Mooren*, i.e. Moors, by Baldeus.
3. *Barbarische* i.e. literally "Barbarians", the term being used to stress differences in civilisation and culture. Later, they are called *Barbaren*.
4. *Parea Pandar*. Bhuvaneka Bahu is meant.
5. *Maduyn* i.e. Mayadunne Bandara.
6. *Noronha* i.e. The Viceroy at Goa,
7. *Candy* i.e. Kandy. the Portuguese called it, "Candea" the name being derived from "Kande Uda Rate", i. e. the mountain country,
8. *Parangiys*. This word is derived from "Ferringhi," a corruption of the word "Franks", to which people it was originally applied by the Turks and Arabs during the Crusades. Later it came to be applied to the Portuguese in India. Cf "Parangi Hatane the ancient Sinhalese account of the Portuguese Invasion.

THE III. CHAPTER.

Don Philipppo poisoned. Don Jan becomes Emperor. He defeats Raja Singa who dies shortly after, His Private Secretary Janiere takes the field against Don Jan.

"The *Portugezen* in the meantime erected a strong fort at *Gannoor*¹ to oppose the advance of Raja Singa.....and escorted the King *Don Philipppo* to the Capital of *Candy* with great pomp and parade, after which they dispatched a strong convoy to *Mannar* for reinforcements.

"*Don Jan*, seeing that the major part of the *Portugezen* had gone, such was the impetuosity of his ambition that he, in concert with another, dispatched *Don Philipppo*² at once, without waiting for the slow working of the poison which had been given him.....and succeeded in being recognised in *Candy* as Emperor and was given the name of his late father *Vinne Ladarma Soria*."

He then called upon the *Portugezen* at *Gannoor* to disband and to surrender to him the Fort, which they did, being "permitted to withdraw with only their side arms, leaving behind all baggage and booty.....

"In the meantime *Raja Singa* had assembled all his forces and was pushing on towards *Candy*,.....

"*Don Jan* on hearing this rumour was somewhat disconcerted, deprived as he was of any *Portugezen* aid.....but, nevertheless, having gathered all his people and taken their oath, he directed all who had no firearms to equip themselves with bows and arrows of the *Arreca*³ tree and to char the points and edges so as to make them

harder. Thus prepared he led his army into the field.....*Raja Sinha* came forward and required *Don Jan* to recollect the example he had made of his father, threatening to sever him from limb to limb*Don Jan* replied that it was his father's death he was now going to be avenged of to the uttermost.....The inhabitants likewise assured *Raja Sinha* that they despised him and would no longer submit to his tyrannies and would take vengeance for his cruelties, while even the women loudly shouted that they would crush his head with rice-pounders for his butchery of their children. *Raja Sinha* then led on his forces and made an unexpected rush upon *Don Jan* but this attempt proved vain.....for he returned *Raja Sinha's* charge with great effect. Boldly did he make his appearance with all the insignia of imperial power, having umbrellas borne over his head.....

"*Raja Sinha* was so struck with the bravery with which *Don Jan* repelled his first charge and the coolness and intrepidity displayed by him that he exclaimed "of a truth he is a Warrior of Courage. Fortune favours him too, he will yet become Emperor, for never was there one so daring against me," He further burst forth with more doleful and pathetic plaints..... "Fie, fie, *Raja Sinha* what adversity has now befallen you?".....

In the end "*Raja Sinha's* army was completely routed.....and his losses amounted to 3000 men.....Overcome with anger he thrust his foot against a sharp stake and so wounded himself, preferring death to dishonour. He then came to *Settevaka* and never left the room of his Palace. He refused to have the wound dressed and the consequence was a mortification which ultimately cost him his life."

Raja Sinha [says Baldeus] had murdered his uncle, his mother-in-law and his brother and had asked "the Priests of *Daldowanze*"⁴ whether there was forgiveness for such a person. They held out no hope for him and were therefore shut up in a house and burnt alive, their "*Tireanco*"⁵ being however spared. He later consulted "the Priests of *Paraneydeyo*"⁶ who awed by the fate of their brethren replied that such a person cannot enter heaven, but if he feels compunction and regret he would by their prayers be held in suspension, hovering between the wide space of heaven and earth, and be freed from the plagues of the Devil. This answer somewhat restored *Raja Sinha's* peace of mind and he spared their lives.....He died at the advanced age of 120 years."

Don Jan now felt he could become master of the whole Kingdom but soon found he had to reckon with *Raja Sinha's* Private Secretary, *Janiere*, who declared himself King. He was supported by the Portuguese and his army was composed of the forces of several neighbouring Kings and Princes, amounting in the aggregate to 139,346 fighting men, 75 war elephants, 1000 untusked elephants, 28500 baggage oxen and 11740 Coolies, to which force the Portuguese under general *Pedro Lopes* added 1474 Europeans, 1280 *Misticen*,⁷ 1224 natives, 47 war elephants, 945 *alias*⁸ and 19900 baggage oxen. With this stately army he marched on the Capital fortifying as they went *Manikeroweri*, *Mapati* and *Gannatari*."

NOTES TO CHAPTER III.

1. Gannoor i.e. Gannoruwa.
2. *Don Philippo*. Translator's footnote:—Philstatus and Valentyn state that Don Jan made away with Don Philippo by a repetition of a stronger dose of Poison. Valentyn V p. 93.
3. *Arreca*. i.e. the arecanut palm, *areca catechu*. D.W.F. (v. M.L.R. III. p. 179) says that in Churchill's translation the word is mistaken for "arrack".
4. *Daldowanze*: The Dalada Maligawa (the Temple of the Tooth at Kandy).
5. *Tireanco*: "Terunnanse" is doubtless meant i.e. High Priest.
6. *Paraneydeyo*. Meaning "the old gods."
7. *Misticen*. i.e. mixed. The word is spelt in the original with a capital M and therefore must be understood to refer to a special class of people. Anthonisz (v. The Dutch in Ceylon p. 37) doubts that the term as used by the Portuguese applied to the same class as were designated *Misties* by the Dutch, the latter term connoting the legitimate offspring of mixed marriages.
8. *Alias*. The Sinhalese word for "Elephants". Baldeus means ordinary ones, not war elephants. He sometimes specifies the former as being "without tusks". For "war elephants" no separate Sinhalese word is used by him.

THE IV. CHAPTER.

Don Jan takes the field against Janiere and the Portuguese. He defeats their Army and is himself at length repulsed and loses Walane. Dona Catherina declared Empress, Janiere assassinated.

"When the Emperor *Don Jan* heard that the King of the low country and the *Portugezen* were on the march against him he was very apprehensive, well knowing he could not lead into the field more than 30 or 40 thousand men. He nevertheless awaited them with great resolution and twice repulsed them with great slaughter. But the *Portugezen* made another desperate effort, for the third time falling on the Enemy with great fury, and took possession of *Walane*.....

"Don Jan now took refuge in the *Candy* jungles subsisting on fruits and herbs".

The Kandyans then persuaded the Portuguese to make *Dona Catherina*, who was then at *Manaar*, their Queen. *Janiere* also approved of this move, secretly hoping that in due time he could marry her.

"A strong party was now detached to *Manaar* to escort *Dona Catherina* as Empress to *Candy*..... When everything was ready for her departure she had scarcely taken her seat in a costly palanqueen than its bamboo gave way. The Empress regarding it as a bad omen exclaimed "*Wada*, forbear and remove me not, for it portends evil." The Chief of *Manaar*, however, remonstrated with her saying that "they were Christians and not heathens and that God would protect Her Majesty..... The palanqueen was refitted and she proceeded on her journey.....

"General *Pedro Lopes* and all the chief men of State went a great way to meet her..... All the other Kings, Princes and nobles also prostrated themselves on the ground and did her homage¹..... As the procession moved on, gold and silver coins were scattered in her wake" The cost of the day's proceedings was "19½ tons of gold, being the treasure of the late King *Raja Sinha Adascyn*"

"*Dona Catherina* after three days rest was crowned with great pomp and solemnity.....

"In the meantime *Don Jan*, famished and much disfigured went to *Candy* in disguise as a beggar and set fire to various places in the town.

"The *Portugezen* now grew very insolent" and behaved in a very overbearing manner plundering the people and even indulging in rape and murder. "The Nation no longer able to bear these aggressions..... convened a meeting and resolved wholly to annihilate the *Portugezen*.

"About this time King *Janiere* solicited *Dona Catherina* in marriage". General *Pedro Lopes* gave him no encouragement, finally saying to him. "It does not lie in any power to bestow the hand of *Dona Catherina*, an Empress by birth and heiress to the Realm, upon you who are but an usurper and upstart"..... *Janiere* therefore joined hands with *Don Jan* "secretly corresponding with him and it so happened that some of his letters fell into the hands of the *Portugezen* who finally resolved to make away with *Janiere* on the pretence that he had meditated the assassination of both the Empress and the General and for this purpose they produced forged documents."

This plot was carried into effect "while *Janiere* was carrying on a friendly conversation with the General and the other Commanders. The General asked the King for the loan of his *Krits*², which was beautifully ornamented with various gems, saying he wanted to have a similar one made for himself. *Janiere* being thus unsuspectingly deprived of his weapon, a *Portuguesch* chief, on a signal and command of the General, planted a dagger in his heart."

"The Empress on being informed by the *Portugezen* of *Janiere's* death and of what had induced them to perpetrate the bloody deed, she, though very young at this time was far from satisfied and ultimately declared that though he had been a traitor, "this act of yours will be the cause of your own destruction". "Truly a prophetic augury," says Baldeus, "on the part of a semi heathenish woman, for in the course of time, by the interposition of God's justice this saying was fulfilled to the very letter". He then recalls the sadder aspects of the final surrender of the Portuguese and adds "God can similarly shower his wrath upon us if we have no longer at heart His honour and His glory".

NOTES TO CHAPTER IV.

1. *Homage*. The word in the original is *sambaja*, which D. W. F. (op. cit. p. 180) says in "evidently intended to represent the Sanskrit 'sambhavana'".
2. *Krits*. A malay word meaning "dagger". Also spelt "Creese" and "Kris".

THE V. CHAPTER.

*The Portugezen abandon Candy, are beaten by the Cingalezen.
The Empress taken prisoner. Don Jan subdues the entire
Kingdom and marries Dona Catherina. Jeronimo
Oviedo routed.*

"The murder of Janiere tended greatly to the advantage of Don Jan.....He assured the people that he was yet willing to rescue them from their present bondage."

"When the *Portugezen* were informed that Don Jan had assembled a large force.....they evacuated Candy and took refuge in the fort of *Ganoor*,

"The *Cingalezen* then became more embittered against the *Portugezen*, slew some of them and sent 50 others mutilated.....to inform their comrades that their ruin was inevitable. The *Portugezen* finding themselves in such straits, with little or no relief at hand, resolved to quit *Ganoor* for *Walene* and this they did on a Sunday in the year 1590 after setting fire to the place, so as to retreat safely, but, the *Cingalezen* having learnt of this from their spies, they were beset on all sides and attacked with great fury.....and were eventually routed. Many *Portugesche* chiefs and soldiers were captured, including General *Pedro Lopes* and his son, also the Empress *Dona Catherina* and a number of their faithful subjects. The General died of his wounds on the third day, having commended his son to the protection of Don Jan, who sent him as promised to *Columbo*.....".

Don Jan, while prosecuting his victory, in a short time reduced all the adjacent *Portugesch* forts and defences taking some by storm and some by treaty. The neighbouring Kings and Princes.....paid homage to him after their manner by prostrating themselves with folded hands and imploring his forgiveness.....

"Don Jan having now settled everything satisfactorily and re-established himself on the Throne married Dona Catherina who was then but 10 or 12 years old, in order the better to secure his country against the attacks of any malicious enemy." The marriage festivities lasted 110 days, at a cost of 5005 pagodas,¹ besides the enormous sum contributed by the inhabitants according to custom. The Emperor also made various gifts and promoted some to offices of great honour in reward for good services and also made grants of land.....All the gifts so bestowed were valued at 968754 pagodas, or according to our calculation 43,595,383 guilders.

Don Jan also fortified the country with 3 new fortresses and erected a castellated palace and other buildings at which the *Portugezen* prisoners had to work. He also displayed around his palace the captured Banners and ensigns.

"After he had achieved this victory he ruled very peaceably for a considerable time till the arrival in Ceylon, as General, of Don *Jeronimo d'Oviedo*, who devised many schemes for the total subjection

of the Island to the King of Spain.....and by bribery and fair promises succeeded in winning over the authorities of the Low Country. For his security the General rebuilt various defences which had been demolished by Don Jan.....who, nevertheless marshalled his men and proceeded to meet Don *Jeronimo* who was then on his way to *Walane*.....No sooner he came in sight of the enemy he gave them instant battle with great vigour and in right good earnest. The result seemed doubtful for some time but the *Portugezen* were finally vanquished and retreated being pursued by Don Jan for 5 days to the very precincts of *Columbo*.....General Don *Jeronimo* was severely wounded and but for the King of *Cota* who had secreted him, would inevitably have fallen into Don Jan's hands.....In short, Don *Jeronimo*'s force was so crippled and their effectiveness so weakened in Don Jan's time that no further attempts were made to molest him.

NOTE TO CHAPTER V.

1. *Pagodus*. The value of a pagoda varied. At this period, says Anthonisz, it seems to have been rated at 120 stuivers or 2 reals. The real, a Spanish Coin, was equivalent to a rix-dollar which was valued at 1s. 6d

THE VI. CHAPTER.

*Dominicus Corre deserts to Don Jan, goes as Commander in Chief
of an Army to Galle—Is defeated—Simon Corre's flight to
Colombo—Treachery of Emanuel Dias—The Portugezen
Prisoners executed—Joris van Spilbergen arrives
in Ceylon.*

"About this time there appeared before Don Jan one *Dominicus Corre* commonly called *Goliade*,¹ a bold and celebrated Warrior who had fled from the *Portugezen* in consequence of some injustice. He avenged himself by cutting off the noses and ears of several of their monks and ecclesiastics and by many other indignities". Don Jan was "vastly pleased with *Dominicus Corre's* action" and appointed him Commander in Chief of a force for the capture of *Galle*, but "during the installation of *Dominicus Corre* (whose name was now changed to *Idel Soria Bandar*) it happened that a large and flourishing tree burst spontaneously into fragments. This incident was viewed by the surrounding multitude as the omen of some great evil.....The forces under him were shamefully repulsed and scattered and *Dominicus Corre* himself was taken prisoner and later put to death at *Columbo*, despite a promise to the contrary. The Kandyan Monarch on hearing of this perfidy became so exasperated that he ordered some of the *Portugezen* prisoners to be trodden by elephants and sent others deprived of their noses, ears and secret organs to *Columbo*," where the soldiers attributed these cruelties to the fact that their General had broken his promise to *Corre*. He was therefore set upon by them, and was saved, "only by the timely interference of their monks and priests who at the hazard of their lives and with clasped hands" interceded for him.

Dominicus' brother *Simon* now "began to be treated by the *Portugezen* with great honour and courtesy as though to make amends for the death of his brother.....but he was secretly informing *Don Jan*" of Portuguese plots against him, whereupon the Emperor arranged with one *Emanuel Dias*,² who had served under General *Pedro Lopes*.....to go to *Columbo* and deceive the *Portugezen*..... The General believed all he said" and it was ultimately agreed, the Portuguese promising to make him Emperor in due time, that he and 5 Portuguese should enter *Kandy* in the guise of deserters and assassinate *Don Jan*. "Thereupon *Emanuel Dias* received a large sum of money and after many assurances and protestations of fidelity which he ratified with an oath upon a Silver Cross he sent his associates to *Walene*.....and came himself to *Candy* and gave the Emperor full details of the arrangements he had made.....The Emperor proceeded at night with a select party of soldiers to the Fortress of *Walane*, where the *Portugezen* emissaries were.....They were found to be armed with large keen-edged *Japanesche Knives* (called *Trassados*) of which they were soon divested. They were then bound and secured.

"For this confidential service *Emanuel Dias* was promoted to posts of consequence. He was also honoured by His Majesty with various gifts of Lands and Countries and made a *Modeliar* or Grand Nobleman. The aforesaid 5 *Portugezen* prisoners after protracted imprisonment and great sufferings were finally executed.

"There arrived at this period in Ceylon Admiral³ *Joris van Spilbergen* with 2 ships. He proceeded personally to *Candy* to pay his respects to His Imperial Majesty and to offer him on behalf of their High Mightinesses the States General and His Princely Excellency *Mauritius de Nassou* of happy memory all good will and friendship. He had a cordial and gracious reception from *Don Jan* and was honoured also with many presents. Leaving in the Emperor's service one *Erasmus Martens*⁴ and Mr. *Hans Pempel*, men skilled in various instruments, he continued his voyage with great satisfaction from *Mattecola* to *Achin* on 3rd September 1603⁵."

NOTES TO CHAPTER VI.

1. *Goliade*, ie a *Goliath*, a reference presumably to his stature.
2. *Emanuel Dias* He was a Portuguese, says Fr S. G. Perera "A History of Ceylon" p. 79
3. Admiral *Baldens* actually says "Generaal". *Anthonisz* (the Dutch in Ceylon p.8 et seq) states that *Spilbergen* left Europe on 5th May 1601, arriving on 31st May 1602 at Batticaloa and that in addition to other gifts he presented the King with a portrait of the Prince of Orange.
4. *Martens* The Translator's footnote says that *Valentyn* calls them "Erasmus Martsberger and Hans Rimpel"
5. *Mattecola*, ie Batticaloa
6. 1603. The Translator's footnote says that *Valentyn* mentions 1602 as the year

THE VII. CHAPTER:

Sebald de Weert arrives in Ceylon—Discontent between the Emperor and himself. The former assassinated—*Don Jan's* sickness and death. The peculiarities of his character.

"There now arrived in Ceylon, *Sebald de Weert*, *Wybrand van Warwyk's*¹ Vice Admiral, who after entering into a contract with *Don Jan* sailed for *Achin* to organise a force and later arrived at *Mattecola* on 26th April 1603 with 7 ships. The Emperor on learning of this proceeded thither.....On meeting the Admiral he first inquired as to what had become of the *Portugezen* prisoners the Admiral had received on board. *de Weert* who had inadvertently freed them excused himself, saying he was unable to deliver them in terms of the contract. *Don Jan*, on hearing the flimsy excuse, became greatly excited.....His Ambassador also informed His Majesty that when amongst the *Hollanders* he had discovered that they were in league with the *Portugezen*.....and that he had been most indifferently treated, to the disgrace of His Majesty's Person, by being assigned at table lower seats than the *Portugezen* prisoners.....He therefore thought it his bounden duty to caution His Majesty against trusting the Admiral, lest he, his Princes and other Lords be not betrayed into their hands, the Country laid waste and the nation enslaved.....he then fell prostrate at the Imperial feet and did him *Sambaya* according to the local forms and customs."

Don Jan then consulted with his Chiefs and "after much deliberation they decided to use all possible means to persuade the Admiral to proceed and lay siege to *Gale* according to his contract, and then to warily watch his conduct and his dealings with the *Portugezen* during this siege."

The Admiral then invited the Emperor to visit his ship but could not persuade him "even to deign to come and have a distant view of it from the beach, where there was a splendid tent fitted up for His Majesty's reception.....The Admiral felt greatly hurt by these refusals and said he would not give any aid in the War against the *Portugezen*.....*Don Jan* retorted that he should proceed to *Gale* with his ships as promised and said that he had himself to return to *Candy* to the Empress who was alone.....*Sebald*, who was at the time more than usually elated with wine, incautiously replied "Oh, as for the Empress she will never lack for men" and repeated his refusal to go to *Gale*.....*Don Jan*, a very hasty and choleric man, was now boiling with rage at this unseemly answer and hastily starting up from his seat scornfully left the place, saying "Banda lapa me bal" (which is "bind this dog") whereupon four nobles tried to siege the Admiral who resisted violently and laying his hand on his sword called his men, who had by the Emperor's command been left some distance away on the shore. *Sebald* was however secured from behind and with a broadsword his head was cleft in two.....*Don Jan* was much surprised to hear what had taken place and was informed by

the Prince of *Ove* [Uva] that the Admiral's person could not have been seized as he had taken recourse to his sword. "Well then, since he is dead, despatch the rest likewise to share the same reward with their master" he exclaimed, which command was immediately carried into effect, except for a youth named *Isaac Plevier* of *Vlissingen* who was taken into the Emperor's Service. A few also escaped by swimming to their ships.

The Emperor then left for *Candy*, "having sent to the Ships' Commanders a Note containing these energetic and emphatic phrases in *Portuguesch* "Que bebem vinho noa ne bon, Deos fes justicia, se quisières pas, pas, sequires guerra, guerra."²

"*Don Jan* survived *Sebald* but a short time and was sorely afflicted with an intense and overwhelming sense of burning heat internally.....The water he drank was brought to him from a rivulet called *Halgradoje*³ between *Ove* and *Matarette* but though so extremely cold it could not mitigate the intensity of the heat he felt..... After great pain and suffering he died in 1604, leaving a son *Mahastanne Adascyn* and two daughters.

"*Don Jan* was a bold and experienced warrior. He was tall and black with a fine symmetry of body and his voice was strong and commanding.....He preserved excellent order during his reign, was rigid and implacable towards the guilty but extremely generous and liberal towards the meritorious.....He was a witty and skilful statesman and could preserve and maintain friendship and respect Treaties and contracts.....He ridiculed the idea of all religious tenets permitting everyone a free exercise of his religion. He was in fact in every sense of the word a finished Courtier."

Shortly after his death "there arose a great contention amongst the several nobles and their adherents each secretly aspiring to the Crown", especially the Prince of *Ove* and *Cenuwierat*,⁴ the half-brother of *Don Jan*. But *Dona Catherina* restored order by "herself occupying the state chair as mother and guardian of the young Prince and by causing some of the principal ringleaders to be executed".

NOTES TO CHAPTER VII.

1. *Wybrand van Warwyck*. He was de Weert's Senior, says Anthonisz (op. cit. p. 18 et seq), who also says de Weert's first visit was on 26th November 1602, his second in January 1603. It was on his third visit that he met with his tragic end. The Dutch authorities considered that the King was too readily prejudiced against de Weert, who had also pleaded that the terms of surrender had compelled him to release the prisoners.

2. "He who drinks wine is not safe. God has executed judgment. If you desire peace, let it be peace: If War, then War."

3. *Halgradoje* i.e. Halgranaya.

4. *Cenuwierat*. Also spelt Senerat by some writers.

THE VIII. CHAPTER.

Animosity of the Native Lords—The Prince of Ove assassinated by Cenuwieraat—He marries the Empress Dona Catherina.

"The *Portugezen* were highly gratified by the news of *Don Jan*'s death.....and the Vice Roy then resolved to enter into a compact with the Empress and then gradually to attempt an invasion of her country. But *Dona Catherina* declined all negotiations with them..... The inhabitants of the Low Country then secretly attached themselves to the *Portugezen* in order to escape the thefts and extortions of the Prince of *Ove* and of the Emperor's brother,.....

"The Empress being much grieved by this internal commotion..... desired all the State officers to attend her Court and they accordingly all did so except the Prince of *Ove* and *Cenuwieraat Adascyn* who were in consequence declared Traitors by Proclamation". They both however managed to explain their absence and later "attended the Court each having his several adherents and followers for his safety and without any reciprocal confidence."When these two Princes finally attended to take leave of the Empress and on their return had reached the outer gate of the Palace the Prince of *Ove* requested the Prince *Cenuwieraat* to take precedence.....after many vague excuses on both sides the Prince of *Ove* had barely stepped forward when he was smartly stabbed by *Cenuwieraat* who exclaimed "Lie there false traitor" and then hurriedly left the City.....Everyone was shouting that they would pursue Prince *Cenuwieraat*. The Empress, apprehending that this state of thing would produce yet greater evils forbade, on pain of death, any attempts against him, declaring that the murder of the Prince of *Ove* was by her command, which declaration allayed the public fervent.....

"Whatever might have been the Empress' outward conduct with respect to the murder she felt an inward disgust at *Cenuwieraat*'s act..... The affair was, however, successfully terminated by the intervention and advocacy of some of Her Majesty's Principal Ministers, and a marriage was resolved upon between the Empress *Dona Catherina* and Prince *Cenuwieraat Adascyn*, so that Peace and Tranquillity might be restored. *Cenuwieraat* on being crowned was called *Camapati Mahadascyn*..... He sought the friendship of the *Nederlanders* and contracted with them to aid him against the *Portugezen*.....

"At this period, 1609, their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands had concluded a treaty with the Archduke *Albertus* and *Isabella Clara Eugenia* the Infanta of *Spangien*,¹ for a term of 12 years.....to extend also to the East Indies", whereupon the Directors applied to the Government for "letters of advice to all the Indian Kings, Princes and potentates.....These letters of advice together with the articles of the contract were sent by the Directors to India by the Yacht '*Hazewint*', Commander *Wemmer Van Berchem*. Meanwhile as directed by the first Governor General of India, *Pieter Both*,² they equipped a fleet which left *Nederland* on 30th January 1610 and arrived on the 18th November next at *Bantam*.....

NOTES TO CHAPTER VIII.

1. *Spangien* i.e. Spain
2. *Pieter Both* Anthonisz (op cit p6) says his commission was (1) to capture for the Company all the Spice Islands, (2) to select a harbour to serve as a resort for the fleet, and (3) to establish at their harbour a Dutch Colony, for which purpose a number of handcraftsmen, some with their families, went out with him

THE IX. CHAPTER.

Letters from the States General and Prince Maurits sent by Marcellus de Boschhouwer to the Emperor of Ceylon.

The Chapter starts by reproducing the text of the letter from the States General, dated *Hague* 15th September, 1609, addressed "Great and August King". With a preface that "It has pleased the Almighty and Eternal God to bless our arms against the Kings of *Hispanien* and *Portugaal* in defence of our Country, its Just Rights and Freedom with great success after a protracted and bloody war which had lasted for nearly 42 years" it proceeds to state that a Treaty for a term of 12 years had now been concluded guaranteeing "Our Country's independence..... and the right of free navigation.....and in no wise to cause our subjects or those of any other Kings Potentates or Princes with whom we have dealings or might hereafter have dealings directly or indirectly any let or hindrance.....Should however the King of *Hispanien* and *Portugaal* undertake aught against Your Majesty.....there will be no lack of will on our part nor of means with ships, guns, ammunitions and all other implements of war and Troops.....to see this Treaty maintained in all respects to assist and defend Your Majesty.....We further request your Majesty to give full faith thereto and to uphold and maintain your Majesty's friendship with us and protection to our subjects by encouraging our Navigation, Trade and Commerce in all Sincerity.....

The letter from *Mauritius*, Prince of Orange, Earl of *Nassau* [etc.] is dated "*Gravenhage*, 5th October 1609" and is addressed to "The Illustrious and High-born Emperor of *Ceylon*, King of *Candia*, [Etc.] Our beloved Brother-in-the wars". This letter also starts with a reference to the late war and states that "A peace has now been concluded.....with the full and perfect understanding that if during the term of our treaty they cause any injury to Your Majesty or our Allies we would regard it as done to ourselves and be at all times ready to help Your Majesty.....It behoves us, therefore, to watch lest we be deceived by him and, as he cannot now resort to arms, he employ every other artifice and cunning move to gain his ends.....we did not venture to prevent his subjects from having any dealings in *Ceylon* but left that matter entirely to your Majesty's good pleasure and courtesy....

These letters having duly reached "the Coast of *Cormandel*, the President *Joan van Wesik* ordered one *Marcellus de Boschhouwer*, Junior Merchant, to proceed to *Ceylon* in the ship, "*Zwarte Beer*" to present the Letters to the Emperor.

NOTE TO CHAPTER III.

1. *Boschhouwer*. *Pieris* (The Dutch Power in Ceylon pp 2, 36) says his Christian names were "Marchelis Michielsseu."

THE X. CHAPTER.

Marcellus de Boschhouwer arrives in Candy—His Proceedings and Contract with the Emperor.

"On *Boschhouwer*'s arrival at the metropolis of *Candy* on the 8th of March 1612 he waited on His Imperial Majesty *Cennuwieraat Adaseyn* and presented to him the letters which had been entrusted to his care. The Emperor received them with obvious signs of pleasure and placed them on a superb gilt chair next to him which was covered over with fine muslin and then entered into topics of business and by the 11th of May next a Contract was fully entered into, the following being a summary of its details" [Here follow under 33 heads the matters agreed upon, the chief of them being the following].

1. The Contract to remain firm and inviolable.
- 2 & 22. All former acts and feelings of animosity shall be "wholly forgotten and forgiven"
3. In the event of any aggression and cause for offence on the part of the *Portugezen* the States General to aid the Emperor with every requisite of War"
- 4.5. Permission for the Company to build a fortress at *Cotiarum* [Kottiyar], the incumbent King there retaining the right to customary tolls and taxes".
- The Emperor to furnish the necessary bricks and mortars "as also coolies or labourers who shall be paid by the Honourable Company"
6. Permanent stores for the Company's merchandize to be built by His Majesty at *Candy* and other places.
8. Concurrence of the Company's representatives necessary before any warfare is undertaken.
30. Proceeds of all goods gained by Conquest to be shared equally. Lives of Captives to be spared and no reason exacted.
10. In cases of shipwreck goods to be saved and "delivered to us free of cost"
17. Spars for building Ships, yachts and other "vessels to be delivered to us at the beach."
9. "Your Majesty to have our merchandize duly and safely conveyed to the upper lands by means of draft cattle and all our purchases and unsold also carefully delivered to us at the beach of *Cotiarum* free of expense."

13. "His Majesty may retain for his own use and purposes all singular and rare articles of value as might arrive from *Nederlandt*" at agreed prices.

20. "His Majesty will be expected to sell all guns, precious stones and pearls exclusively to the *Nederlanders*, they on their part pledging themselves to deliver to him their jewelry and other rare and costly articles on payment.....

14. "His Majesty shall cause to be delivered to the Honourable Company annually as much of the best Cinnamon as procurable, for which payment shall be made in cash or other wares and at agreed prices".

11. "The *Nederlanders* shall be allowed the privilege of exporting their goods and commodities free of all imposts or duty.

19. Dutch employees not to give real cause of offence or be guilty of acts of violence, on pain of condign punishment by the *Nederlandtsche* authorities.

23 to 26. These dealt with coinage

THE XI. CHAPTER.

Boschhouwer requests permission to return to his employers which is denied him by the Emperor. He is vested with various high offices. The Portugezen sack Cotiarum and murder the Hollanders. The Emperor calls a Council of State. The Portugezen vanquished before Jafnapatan.

"On the Treaty being concluded *Boschhouwer* requested permission¹ of His Majesty to quit the Court, taking with him the Elephants which His Majesty had intended as presents for the authorities at *Tegna Patan*.....His request was however not complied with by His Majesty and his Council for various reasons, the chief being thatthey considered his presence there of paramount importance so that His Majesty might through him carry on all correspondence relating to warfare.....This determination compelled *Boschhouwer* to protract his stay. Meanwhile the Emperor conferred on him various distinguished offices of great trust and responsibility, creating him Prince of *Mingnone*,² *Kockele Corle*³, *Ananagepora*, *Miwitigael*, Lord of the Order of the Golden Sun, President of the Supreme Council of War, Second in His Majesty's Privy Council and Lord High Admiral...

"On the 20th of June 1611 the *Portugezen* marched a force of 1000 Europeans and 3000 adherents with *Simon Corre* at their lead through a secret route to *Cotiarum* with the object of massacring the *Hollanders* who had been left there by *Boschhouwer*. They succeeded

beyond their expectations.....The Emperor then despatched a strong force of 5000 men under Col. *Marasinge Atsile* an old and experienced chief and two nobles *Mayndappa* and *Viresegre*.....and near *Sette Corle* they gave them instant battle with great determination..... They killed 23 Europeans and 600 Inlanders and after burning several villages returned to *Candy* with many prisoners and much spoil.

"At this period there arrived at the Court an Envoy from the King of *Palugam* with the information that his brother *Janne Sangati*, King of *Podere*.....was combining with the *Portugees*".....The Envoy of the latter, however, when summoned made serious counter charges amongst them, that the King of *Palugam* was seeking an opportunity to do away with the Emperor himself. The Envoys were dismissed for the time till a fuller investigation could be made.

"As His Majesty was now resolved to bring to the field a strong and formidable army to act against the *Portugezen* he assembled a Council of State consisting of [Here follow the names of 15 Kings, Princes and minor rulers].

"At this meeting were also present the Governors and Presidents of other minor Provinces and an Envoy of the King of *Jafna patan*. The only absentee was the King of *Patania* who invariably accounted for his absence by all manner of absurd excuses."

"It was now resolved in the Council to organise a force of 50,000 men, one division of which under the Prince of *Ove* was to lay siege to and reduce the Fort of *Puntegale*,⁴ the other under the Prince of *Migonne* to proceed to *Walene* and to try to carry it by storm..... The whole force was then to push on to *Columbo* and besiege the placeThe Council also made the necessary levies for War Expenses amounting to about 45 tons of treasure.....The Council also established a new Court to hear and determine all Land Cases hitherto heard and disposed of by the Emperor himself and his Privy CouncilThe Council of *Migonne* was nominated President of this Court.....

"It was further determined in Council to give all possible encouragement and protection to sea faring and nautical men by giving them grants of land as an inducement to settle in His Majesty's dominions so that they might in the course of time augment in number and be useful in naval battles. Orders were also issued for the constructions of 3 new galleys and some sloops and for the interception of the *Portugezen* and other enemies and vessels.....and that no quarter should be given to them and their allies. Their wives and children were only to be spared till further orders [For the result of a naval battle see Chap XIII].

A general amnesty for all fugitives and deserters for 60 days was also proclaimed.....

"While the Emperor's attention was thus occupied he heard that a large *Portugezen* force was seen marching towards *Jafnapatan*..... His troops attacked them in the rear and soon put them to flight.....

but not being further pursued they rallied and reformed and on their way back captured the principedom of *Migonne* by treachery and did great slaughter. The Gouverneur Modliar of the place, it was said, had been bribed..... To smother suspicion he wrote to the Prince that it was after withstanding 3 attacks that he had been obliged to surrenderand that the *Portugezen* had removed to *Columbo* all their chief women and children, as well as his own wife, as Hostages..... This letter was dated 30th August 1612. By Command of the Principal Inhabitants. (Signed) *Visgoe Modeliar*.....

NOTES TO CHAPTER XI.

1. *Permission*. It was not till 1615 that Boschhouwer was permitted to leave, and that reluctantly (Pieris, op. cit. p. 50)
2. *Mingone*. Probably a misprint for "Migonne" which Pieris says was a corruption of "Migomuwa" (altered by the Dutch to Negombo), Boschhouwer's full title was "Migonne Maha Raja".
3. *Kochele Corle*, *Ananagepora*, *Miwitigari* i. e. the modern Kukul Korle, Anuradhapura, Niwitigala.
4. *Puntegale* i.e. Point de Galle.

THE XII CHAPTER

Death of the hereditary Prince. His magnificent funeral obsequies. Revolt of the King of Panua who is imprisoned, convicted and executed with his co-adjutors.

"About this time (after an illness of six days) died the Crown Prince *Mahastanne*, respecting whose death there were various rumours afloat, in high and in low circles, but the most confirmed opinion was that he was poisoned by his step-father *Cenuwieraat*. in order to secure the Crown for his own eldest son *Comara Singastanne*" A magnificent funeral procession "according to the custom and usage of the Country" was then arranged for, "with orders not to admit any persons seen to be armed with any kind of weapon."

"After all preparations had been made the procession moved off on the afternoon of the 23rd of August. It was indeed heart-rending to witness on this occasion the Empress' paroxysms of grief. She sank into a fainting fit and was removed to another apartment..... On the public being now permitted to view the body they burst out into a hideous yell and lamentation, denouncing the traitor who had murdered their Prince." The Princes of *Migonne* and *Ove*, however, pacified them assuring them that the Crown Prince had died of "a malignant fever."

The body was conveyed to the pyre, in a superbly covered couch or bed of gold studded with precious stones. It was preceded by the deceased's musicians clad in black linen followed by musqueteers 3

x 3 in file, *Rondeliers*,¹ Shield-bearers, Halbardiers, and War Elephants led by 40 Nobles, followed by 8 stately Persian Horses led by 8 gentlemen of the Order of the Golden Sun and the ChamberlainsThe Sceptre was then borne upon a black velvet cushion, and similarly conveyed were the Golden Crown and its regalia. Then followed the Body, borne by 8 Principal Lords and, behind it, the deceased Prince's Palanqueen," surrounded by bearers of fans, white parasols and sun-screens, and "a stem of pure massive gold, an emblem which only the Emperor could use" was also carried, ahead of him, the Chief mourner.....Other Great men of State and rulers of the land and the General public followed.

"When the procession reached the chosen spot the body was lowered and, after various ceremonies and prayers an appalling lamentation was raised by the crowd. The place of immolation was an elevated square with an ascent of 7 masonry steps.....Here was a deep and wide pit into which the bier-bearers deposited large quantities of sandal and Eaglewood² and other aromatics". The bier was then placed in position and sandal and other spices piled around it. Into the cavity were then emptied 3 large pots of Cinnamon Oil and 1 of Ghee".....After the funeral rites, the Prince of *Migonne* set fire to the pile, being assisted by the late Prince's Nieces and Chamberlains "Another outburst of indescribable lamentation then followed and it was only after the corpse had been reduced to cinders that the august train returned to the Palace to console the Empress and her daughters"

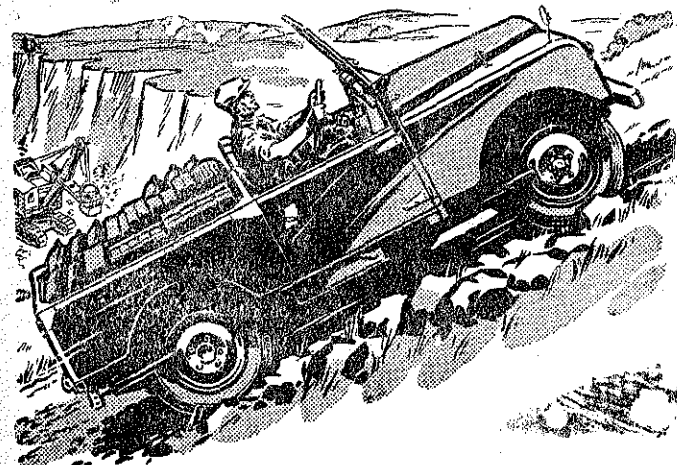
"A few weeks later the Council decided to deal with the King of *Panua* for conspiring with the Portuguese to encompass the Emperor's death.....On the 1st of January 1613 the prince of *Migonne* and *Ove* started with an army of 35,000 men" but as a result of the pleading of the inhabitants "it was finally agreed that, independent of the annual tribute, the King should make good the payment of 2 months wages for the whole army, 457,000 lareens, and that the King himself should appear at Court in 5 or 6 days.....He was then accused of conspiracy with the *Portugezen* and of having agreed to receive for his treachery the hand of the young Princess *Hantan Adascyn* in marriage and the Kingdoms of *Batecalo* and *Palugam* as her dowry and of having advanced a person 5000 lareens for agreeing to assassinate the Emperor, with a further reward of 20,000 lareens and some lands after the horrid crime was committed.....Ultimately the King publicly avowed his guilt and entreated forgiveness.....The Council also further dealt with all other suspected persons and 62 confederates were taken into custody.....The Council found them all guilty of High Treason and sentenced them accordingly. The King of *Panua* was to be executed and the rest of the prisoners were to be trodden to death by Elephants," [Detailed reference is now made to the courage displayed by the King after he had "fearlessly mounted the scaffold"]... ..He then allowed himself to be blindfolded and laid his head and neck upon a huge block of wood, when they were instantly severed. His remains, at the request of his nobles, His Majesty permitted to receive honourable burial.

"On the 28th of the same month *Samarway*, the nephew of the decapitated King, being by general assent elected King of *Panua*, started for his Capital" but on arrival was resisted by "a remnant of the conspirators.....125 of the ringleaders were hacked to pieces and Peace and Order restored.....The *Portugezen* who had warily awaited the result of these commotions now tried to compromise with the new Sovereign.....but he turned a deaf ear to all their artful schemes and proposals.

NOTES TO CHAPTER XII

- 1, *Rondeliers* i.e. Bearers of *rondeelen*", honorific discs mounted on staves.
- 2, *Eaglewood* The word in the original is "aget-hout" a misprint for "agel hout". Derived from *Aquilaria*, to which order Eagle-wood belongs. It was apparently not grown in Ceylon but was imported from Siam and China. (v Ch LI) Sometimes called Lign-aloes, aloes-wood, but has nothing to do with aloes being "probably a perversion of the Arabic name *Al Ud*" (Locke, in notes to The first Englishmen in India", Broadway Travellers Series).

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