

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

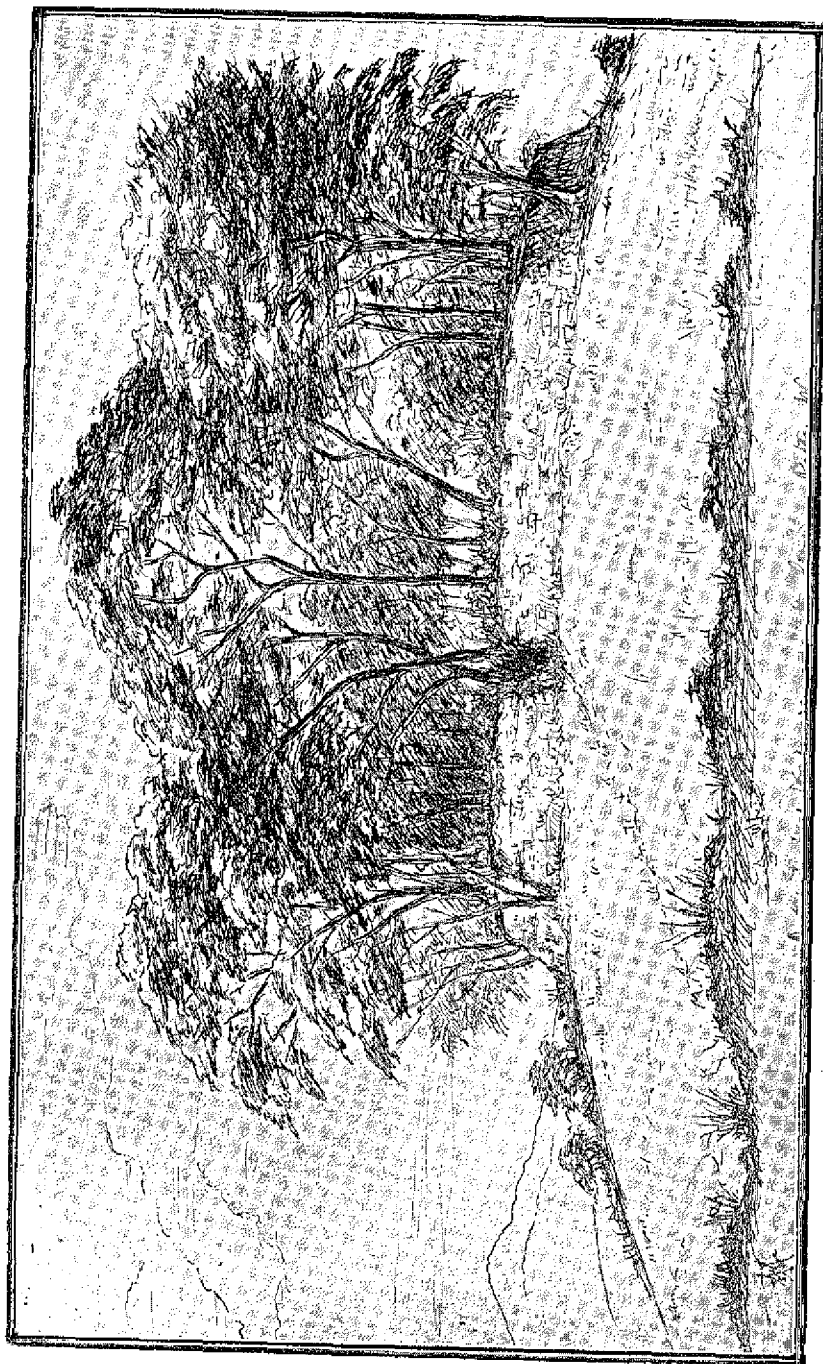
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(Frontispiece).—Dutch Fort at Katuwana.

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

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Dutch Fort at Katuwana in the Giruwa Pattu, W.
25 miles from Tangalla.

From a sketch by
Mr. A. W. Anthonisz.

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PETER DANIEL ANTHONISZ, C. M. G., M. D.

In the last number of this Journal there appeared a memoir of a much honoured member of the Dutch Burgher Community,* one whose name will be long remembered by his countrymen both for his high professional and literary attainments and for the simplicity and nobility of his character. It seems appropriate that that memoir should be followed by that of his life-long friend and colleague whose name stands at the head of this article—a name which for several generations has been a famed one through the length and breadth of this Island.

Peter Daniel Anthonisz was born at Galle on the 25th June, 1822, and, at his baptism, received his Christian names from his two god-fathers, Peter Carolus Roosmale Cocq and Daniel Loret. His father Leonardus Henricus Anthonisz belonged to an old Dutch family which had settled early in Jaffna and had removed thence to Galle at the latter end of the Dutch occupation. He was Chief Clerk of the Galle Customs, a post which he worthily filled up to his death, at a comparatively early age, in 1846. His mother Susanna Dorothea Deutrom (whose grandfather, Jan Janszoon Deutrom, had come from Groningen in Holland) lived to see her son rise to eminence in his profession and become an honoured leader of his community. She died in 1872. It is

* Dr. James Loos.

difficult, within the space to which this article must be restricted, to give full details of Peter Daniel Anthonisz's long and varied career, as surgeon, physician, politician and philanthropist; for he may be said to have been all these. It must suffice therefore to mention briefly some of the foremost events of his life. Unfortunately the materials for obtaining a clear insight into the period of his early childhood and school days are now scanty. In those days there was very little provision in the provincial towns and outstations for the education of youth. In the town of Galle the only means which offered themselves to the sons of the Dutch inhabitants to acquire a knowledge of English and the rudiments of a general education were the military school attached to the Garrison and an English school kept by a Mr. William Gibson, under the management of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is certain that Peter Daniel Anthonisz's early education was obtained almost entirely at these two modest fountains of knowledge; but it may be presumed he finished his general education in a Government School which was opened at Galle a little later under James Robert Blake. This was before the Galle Central School was established under James Millar, who had come out at the same time with William Knighton and John Murdoch, masters of the Central Schools at Colombo and Kandy. Of his fellow students at this period the names of the following may be mentioned:—William Charles Vander Spar, afterwards Major Vander Spar of the Ceylon Rifles; Henry Bogaars, Proprietor of the famous Mansion House Hotel at Galle of mid-Victorian days; Cyrus Henry Speldewinde, who was afterwards his brother-in-law; and his own cousin Francis Anthonisz. It will be seen that he missed the opportunities which some of his more favoured colleagues of the Medical Profession had of obtaining a secondary or superior education; as, for instance, in the newly established Colombo Academy under the Rev. Joseph Marsh. That he surmounted these disadvantages and maintained his position among his colleagues must serve as an early proof of that fixedness of purpose and indomitable perseverance which characterized his whole life.

How or when he turned his attention to medical studies there are now no exact means of ascertaining. All such studies it is well known were then pursued in the military hospitals and under the army medical officers. The first regular medical class in a military hospital is said to have been established in 1835 by Dr. Kiunis, army staff surgeon. Here entered some Ceylon young men who eventually practised their profession in various posts in Ceylon and elsewhere. Of these the most famous was Edward Frederick Kelaart, who afterwards proceeded to England, took his degree at the Edinburgh University, and entered the army, returning to Ceylon in the course of his army service, in 1849, as a staff surgeon. We have no proof that Peter Daniel Anthonisz, then thirteen years of age, joined this class; but he no doubt had facilities for prosecuting his studies in the Military Hospital at Galle where Dr. Robert Sillery, an officer of an accommodating disposition and very popular with all classes of the community had long been stationed. At that time the local medical men of all grades were under the authority of the Military Medical Department, and these local officers were designated medical assistants, vaccinators and medical pupils. In his record of services Peter Daniel Anthonisz's first appointment is stated to have been "Medical Sub-Assistant, 3rd class," on the 19th February, 1838. He was holding this office when he formed one of a batch of five students who were sent to Calcutta at Government expense to prosecute their studies at the Bengal Medical College, and they embarked at Colombo in the brig "Bengal" on the 6th March, 1839. The names of his companions were: Henry George Dickman, William Henry Ludovici, Pieter Henry Toussaint, and Charles Arnold Kriekenbeek. In October of the preceding year five other students, one of whom was James Loos, had already proceeded to Calcutta. The course of studies at Calcutta extended to five years, so we find these ten students returned to the Island in 1843. They were then designated "Sub-Assistants from the Medical College at Calcutta," to distinguish them from the locally trained medical sub-assistants,

and were placed on a salary of £85 per annum. Pieter Daniel Anthonisz, either by seniority or other claim, was soon placed first in order among these, and he maintained this position ever afterwards. His career in the Government Medical Service may be said to have now commenced. He received his ordinary promotions in due course, viz., to that of Medical Sub-Assistant of the 2nd Class on the 1st October, 1845, and to the 1st Class on the 1st January, 1853, with, of course, an increase of pay. The pay attached to this last grade was £200 per annum.

From the outset of his career he is proved to have distinguished himself by a close application to the duties of his vocation even devoting a good portion of his leisure time to study and experiment. From the first he showed a particular bent towards the surgical side of his profession, and, with a boldness and nerve, perhaps hardly excelled by practitioners of modern times, he did not hesitate, in the saving of life or the relief of suffering, to attempt and successfully perform operations which had never been attempted before. Numerous instances were reported, from time to time, of his marvellous skill in the practice of surgery; and in this respect at least he soon stood at the head of his profession in Ceylon. In a little brochure on the "Medical History of Ceylon," dedicated by the late Dr. J. L. Vander Straaten to the Licentiates of the Ceylon Medical College, mention is made of a "dangerous operation" performed by Dr. Anthonisz—the first of its kind, it was believed, ever recorded even in Europe—viz., the removal of a thorny fish imbedded in the gullet of a fisherman, by an incision made on the side of the neck. In view of the present advanced state of surgical knowledge and the brilliant achievements of some of our surgeons, it would perhaps be considered an act of temerity for any one outside the profession to discourse on a subject such as this, and it is with no little diffidence we have here ventured on it; but it must be borne in mind that seventy-five years ago, when Dr. Anthonisz was making his successful experiments in this practically untrodden field he had few or no precedents to guide him or the anodynes, antiseptics or

anæsthetics to aid him, which have made some of the marvellous operations of the present day possible.

In the early fifties he was attached to the Military Hospital in the Fort of Colombo, which was then located in Hospital Street, and he also had his quarters there. He had by that time already secured a reputation as a painstaking and successful physician, and it was while here that he had opportunities of performing some of those early surgical operations which soon brought him fame. These, no doubt simple enough in the light of modern science, were rare achievements in those days, and people marvelled at the promptitude and skill with which the young surgeon tackled some difficult cases unheard of before. His old friend and colleague Dr. Loos, who at this time was also stationed in Colombo, speaking of him in an affectionate way, used to relate the case of a sailor under his (Dr. Loos') treatment, who had suffered long from some wound or affection in the hand which seemed to baffle all the medical skill then available. "At last," said Dr. Loos, "we decided on sending him to Peter, to see if his ingenuity could find the means of relieving the poor fellow's suffering." So the man was taken to Dr. Anthonisz, who examined him carefully, and, after a little thought, drew out his lancet and made an incision on the upper part of his arm, a considerable distance from the wound. There was almost instant relief and, in a short while, the man was quite well. This story, it must be confessed, is meagre in particulars and too vague for any notion to be formed of the actual nature of the operation. It is mentioned here only as an example of his clear understanding and resourcefulness in the early years of his practice.

The idea of proceeding to England to obtain British qualifications no doubt had been long in his mind; but it was difficult in those days to obtain a passage to England, and the cost of one to a young man in the receipt of but £200 a year was prohibitive. A strong incentive was given to his ambition in this direction by his meeting with Dr. Edward Kelaart, Army Staff Surgeon, who, after living in other parts

of the British dominions, returned to Ceylon in 1849 for a spell of service in his native land. Hitherto he had been the only Ceylonese who had been adventurous enough to proceed to Europe. It was, however, sometime before Peter Daniel Anthonisz could find the opportunity to carry out his design. This opportunity at last offered itself when he was able to obtain the medical charge of a transport of invalid troops of the Royal Artillery and 37th Regiment who were proceeding to England. He embarked with these, numbering 120 souls, at Colombo, on the 6th June 1856, in the Barque "Surge," a vessel of 543 tons burden which also carried a cargo of coconut oil and coffee from Ceylon. Of the events of more than a year spent in England and Scotland, attending lectures, visiting hospitals, etc., we have scarcely any details, but he returned to the island having no doubt added much to his knowledge and experience; and, among the diplomas obtained during this visit, were that of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. His return to Ceylon in 1858 synchronises with an important change made in the Civil Medical Establishment in Ceylon. This establishment had hitherto been under the supervision of the Military Medical Department; but in 1858, as the result of a report of a Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council, it was removed from military control and placed under a Civil Medical Officer. The establishment thus re-organised at first consisted of Dr. Christopher Elliot, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Dr. N. P. Charsely, Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province; Dr. P. D. Anthonisz, Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province; eight Assistant Colonial Surgeons; and twenty eight Medical Assistants. Dr. Elliot's much lamented death the following year placed Dr. Charsely at the head of the Department and Dr. Henry Dickman received promotion to the rank of Colonial Surgeon.

The post of Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province, to which Dr. Anthonisz was appointed on the 1st August 1858, he retained to the end of his service under Government in 1880. His strong attachment to his native town and his deep

interest in its welfare and in that of its inhabitants was a marked feature in him. During this long period he paid several visits out of Ceylon, to Europe, America and Australia, and he acted as Principal Civil Medical Officer on five different occasions, but he always went back to his quiet home in Galle with a feeling of restfulness. Here he was respected and honoured by all races and classes of people, and he moved among them with a perfect freedom from pride or ostentation. To the poor especially he was a kind benefactor, ever ready to relieve pain and suffering when called upon to do so. He often allowed himself to be roused from sleep at dead of night to attend a serious case even in the humblest dwelling. But his fame as a surgeon and physician was not confined to his native province. He had frequent calls from various parts of the island, many instances of which may be mentioned. It would perhaps suffice to refer to the case of the serious illness of Sir William Gregory in 1877. The Governor was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery at Nuwara Eliya, and his attendant physicians were at their wits' end to check the rapid advance of the disease. Dr. Kynsey, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, then suggested that Dr. Anthonisz should be telegraphed for. Under Dr. Anthonisz's treatment an improvement was soon effected and he remained with his patient till he was sufficiently recovered to travel to Colombo, staying with him there till he took him on board and handed him to the charge of the Medical Officer of the steamer. Sir William Gregory was ever grateful to him for this service and often referred to it. On his (Sir W. Gregory's) visit to Ceylon during the regime of Sir Arthur Gordon, the Doctor was at the landing place with those assembled to welcome the late Governor. The latter quickly spotted him, and turning to Sir Arthur Gordon, said, "This is the man who saved my life." Sometime after he again referred to the matter in replying to an address presented to him by the members of the Medical Profession in Ceylon. He said "I should not be now addressing you but for the great skill and decision of Dr. Anthonisz—a man who would be an ornament of his profession in any other country as well as he is in this." It is scarcely

necessary to encumber this short memoir with further instances of this kind. That Dr. Anthonisz, in his time, had attained to great eminence in his profession is a fact which will be universally allowed. He had reached this position both by his professional skill and by the wide experience gained by much travel and close observation of men and things. It has been mentioned that he paid his first visit to England in 1856. This was followed by his second visit in 1862 when he also travelled in Europe, visiting Holland, where he renewed acquaintance with many long forgotten customs and usages of olden times in Ceylon. He returned from this visit in 1863 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of St. Andrews. During his absence Dr. James Loos was his locum tenens in Galle. In 1870 he took a holiday in the Australian Colonies, and, in 1874, again obtained a year's leave to go to Europe. This time he travelled a good deal in the continent of Europe, visiting some of the well-known hospitals in different countries; and he also crossed the Atlantic to see the New World. He took the railway journey across the American continent to San Francisco and stood at the Golden Gate. He was very observant, and it was indeed a privilege to hear him describe some of his many experiences. His next visit to England was in 1878: it was the last taken while he was in Office. He had now many friends in England, some of them distinguished members of his own profession with whom he delighted to hold personal converse, and with whom he kept up a constant communication. It was shortly after his return from this visit that he sent in his papers for retirement. He had not reached the age for compulsory retirement nor could his action be said to have been due to impaired health; because he was at this time, and for years after, in the perfect possession of all his faculties. It may be mentioned that Dr. Charsley retired from his post as Principal Civil Medical Officer in 1874, and the likelihood of Dr. Anthonisz succeeding him was then freely discussed; but the appointment was made in England of Dr. W. R. Kynsey. That Dr. Anthonisz was disappointed in being overlooked is only reasonable to

surmise; but it would serve no purpose, at such a late date as this, to enquire too closely into the motives and actions either of the individuals or of the authorities concerned at the time.

Very soon after he was relieved of the responsibilities of office he decided on another visit to Europe, which he intended should extend over a few years. He said on leaving, "This will be my last visit and I must carry out many plans I had in mind which I could not accomplish hitherto owing to the limits of my leave." Unfortunately, before he had been quite two years away, he was summoned back by wire, in consequence of the serious illness of his brother-in-law Mr. Frederick William de Vos of Galle, to whom he was much attached and who desired to see him. So he returned to the island in 1883, just in time to be present at the last hours of his relation. When he asked if he meant to return to Europe to complete the purpose of his visit, he said, "No, I have now finished my journeys on earth and must prepare for the longer journey before me. I will leave it to the younger folk to go about and see the world and learn lessons that would be of benefit to them and their countrymen." Once after his return from Europe, at the earnest desire of Dr. Kynsey, he again acted as P. C. M. O. in 1858. He had now retired from active practice and lived a quiet life at his country seat three miles from Galle, where he occupied his leisure in many useful occupations. Besides reading and keeping himself always posted up in the latest discoveries in medicine and surgery, his mind was full of projects of economical improvement in the various departments of life in this country. Some of the industrial methods of the villagers, which he contrasted with what he had observed in other lands, he considered clumsy and laborious. The poor, honest, labourer had his deep sympathy and the sick poor his kind and benevolent care. He often provided them with medicines and other necessaries of which he kept a stock for their use. Thus he lived for a couple of years, paying occasional visits to Colombo, when an event occurred which brought him prominently before the public again.

The Burgher seat in the Legislative Council became vacant in 1886 by the death of Mr. James van Langenberg, Senior. Those were the days when the nomination of a person to represent any community rested with the Governor, who had the absolute right to make a choice according to his own independent judgment. On this occasion the choice of the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, fell on Sir (then Mr.) Samuel Grenier who was then the leading advocate of the Colombo Bar. But almost immediately this nomination was made, Mr. Grenier was called upon to accept the Office of Attorney General, which became vacant at the same time. Seeing that the Burgher seat in Council had hitherto been successively filled by a lawyer, it was natural that the lawyers at Hulftsdorp expected the next choice to fall on another member of their profession. But Sir Arthur Gordon, having looked about him for the fittest person to represent the Burgher community, decided to abolish this practice, and to appoint Dr. P. D. Anthonisz. This unexpected action of his apparently filled some of the lawyers with consternation, and a number of their leading men resolved to circumvent, if possible, the perpetration of what, in their view, was both an innovation and an encroachment of their vested rights. The plan they adopted was to call a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Governor. This meeting was held at the Town Hall, Colombo, on the 9th October 1886. It is by no means desirable here to disturb the ashes of a controversy which has now long been laid to rest; yet it is only just and fair, in reviving memories of a great and good man, to lay before the readers a clear statement of all the facts relating to an important incident in his life such as this. The ground of protest, as set out by the principal speakers at the meeting, was that it was undesirable and inexpedient to appoint to the Legislative Council any person who had been in the Government service and was still in the receipt of a Government pension. The speakers disclaimed the slightest intention of casting a slur or reflection on Dr. Anthonisz, whom, on the contrary, they extolled in the highest terms for his many philanthropic services to the public. They urged that it was on the pure

principle involved in their protest that they insisted. In spite of their disclaimer this opposition to his appointment gave the veteran doctor much pain. He saw among these opponents men who had grown up before his eyes, others whom he had known intimately for many years, and some to whom and whose parents he had ministered in their affliction. The principle on which they based their opposition involved the suggestion that he would be no free agent in the discharge of his duty to his community—in short, that he would be little less than an imposter in accepting a position in which he would be incapable of acting for the benefit of his constituents. If he wavered in his mind in view of this disaffection, or entertained the idea of withdrawing his acceptance of the Governor's offer, Sir Arthur Gordon was inflexible. He had resolved on breaking through the rule or practice for which he saw no reasonable warrant or foundation, and he was not the man whom any opposition of the kind offered would in the least move from his purpose. It was claimed by the promoters and organizers of the meeting that it was representative of all classes of the community, and a full report of the proceedings appeared in the issue of the *Ceylon Observer* of the 11th October following. This, their authorized report, was accompanied in the same paper by a long article from a different source, severely criticizing the proceedings and the action of the promoters of the meeting in which it was contended that the movement was far from being of a representative character. This is a subject that need not be taken up here. Forty years have passed away since these events took place and the principle for which they then contended appears now to be altogether disregarded.

Dr. Anthonisz represented the Burgher community in the Legislative Council from 1886 to 1895. Of his activities there this is not the place to give any detailed account. The "Ceylon Hansard" of the time would no doubt furnish ample particulars of the part taken by him in the discussion of various questions. He was a man of ample means and he was no seeker after office. To beg for preferment for kith or kin was always alien to him. So, unhampered by such deterrent

influences as would stand in the path of those in a different position he was free to act with independence and boldness. He initiated many a discussion in Council and gained several victories; but his great achievement may be said to have been the Seaside Railway to the South. In and out of Council, in the face of repeated disappointments and failures, he urged and pressed this matter before the Council and before Government until he was able, while still holding his seat, to see the opening of the line to Galle and to Matara. In 1895 he decided to resign his seat. He was advancing in years, and for some time, was afflicted with a deafness which he found to interfere greatly with his usefulness in Council. Shortly before this he received the decoration of C. M. G. from Queen Victoria; and Lord Knutsford in communicating this to him in a private letter pleasantly remarked that Her Majesty was sending him this as a "New Year's present." The remaining years of his life were spent in retirement at Galle, but inactivity was distasteful to him. So he sought occupation as an active and energetic member of the Municipal Council at Galle, to which he devoted much time and labour. He died at Galle peacefully and resignedly on the 12th June 1903, aged eighty one years after a short illness, at the first signs of which he seemed to foresee the end.

The guiding principle of his life was his strong sense of duty, in the widest interpretation of the term. It has been mentioned that his father died at a comparatively early age in 1846. The family, a large one, was left ill provided for, and he at once realized that the burden must be borne by him. Willingly and cheerfully he accepted the responsibility, although his own income at this time was a small one; and he never married. From that time to the last, when he died full of honours, he was looked up to as the great support and head of his family. He was a staunch member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which his father had been an elder; and he was to be seen in his seat every Sunday, in one of the old Dutch pews in a corner of the edifice. The same rigid discipline under which he put himself he expected in others, and in this respect, he may at times have been thought to be

somewhat uncompromising. The prudent, industrious, and thrifty youth always had his sympathy and encouragement, but he abhorred idleness and unthrift. He was severe in exacting obedience; and, even in the case of members of his own family, those who crossed him and disappointed him were made to feel the sense of his displeasure. In his official sphere he was well known as a good administrator; and, while he enforced discipline among his subordinates, he was also considerate and helpful to them, and he advised and encouraged them in various ways. The late Dr. W. G. van Dort used to relate an interesting story of his first encounter with him. He (Dr. van Dort) returned to Ceylon in 1864, having completed his course of studies in England and taken his degree. He had to report himself for duty to Dr. Anthonisz, who was then acting as P. C. M. O. He did so, and, at the same time, asked for a few days' leave to make some private arrangements. He was taken aback by a stern and peremptory refusal of his request. "Young man," said Dr. Anthonisz, "you are making a bad beginning. Go and take up your duties first and then ask for leave." And he could not be made to yield. Almost the first of Dr. van Dort's appointments was to Galle, and by that time Dr. Anthonisz had returned to his substantive post there. It was with no little anxiety and disinclination that Dr. van Dort took up duties under him; but he soon found in the stern disciplinarian a kind and helpful friend and adviser.

It was natural that in the course of his long and useful public life he would come into close contact with the authorities, and that his views on many questions would carry a certain amount of weight. He was also personally known to and respected by every succeeding Governor. That he used the influence thus acquired for many a beneficent purpose, not only in the interests of his colleagues of the medical profession, but also that of the general public, may be shown by instances that might be cited; but that would needlessly lengthen this brief account of his life. He had long come to be regarded as the father of his profession in Ceylon, and his love for and loyalty to the Civil Medical Department was a

strong passion with him. In 1887, when the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association was established, they made him its first President. Two wards named the "Anthonisz Wards" were erected at the General Hospital, Colombo, by subscription among the medical men in Ceylon. These wards were in existence and in use up to a few years ago, but have not been heard of since. Perhaps the Hospital authorities would be able to explain the cause of their disappearance. At the same time a lofty clock tower was erected on the Ramparts at Galle by public subscription, and this is now the only public memorial of him that remains. This imperfect sketch of his life may fitly close with the words of the inscription appearing on the marble tablet at the base of the tower:

"This Tower was erected by Public Subscription to the perpetual memory of Peter Daniel Anthonisz (born at Galle) in testimony of his skill and benevolence in relieving human suffering."

It must be mentioned that the clock itself, a costly one, was the sole gift of Mudaliyar Samson de Abrew Rajapakse of Kosgoda, a grateful and devoted patient. As memorial buildings of this kind are usually posthumous, the erection of the Clock Tower in the life time of Dr. Anthonisz is significant of the high personal regard which the people of the island entertained for one of their greatest benefactors.

OLD MATARA AND THE REBELLION OF 1760 - 61.

A Lecture delivered at Matara on the 19th February, 1925

BY E. REIMERS.

(Continued from page 14)

The trouble in the Matara district started towards the end of 1760 at Malimande (sic) and Koongelle with certain disgruntled lascorins who went from village to village telling the inhabitants that if they joined the Kandians and rebelled against the (Dutch) Company the Kandyan court would see to it that they paid no tithes in future and that they sowed and planted as much land as they liked, also that those who did not join them would, with their wives and children, be degraded to the lowest caste. There were also, undoubtedly, other agents at work, for the Company's territory from "Marawila to Matara" was in a state of ferment. In December 1760 the authorities at Colombo wrote to Abraham Samlant, the Commandeur of Galle, to proceed at once to Matara with reinforcements and to concentrate his forces as much as possible. On the 4th January following news of the first disaster in the Morruakorle reached Colombo; and the trouble grew with such alarming rapidity that Matara had to be abandoned on the 24th of March. The following is a precis of the Dutch Resolutions of Council relating to this eventful period with special reference to Matara. I have also included a few "sworn" statements which are found inserted in the Council Proceedings.

January 4, 1761.—Letter read from A. Samlant and W. J. van de Graaf (Commandeur and Fiscal, respectively, of Galle) dated Matara, 3rd January, informing the Council at Colombo that 20 Europeans and 8 Javanese soldiers had been surprised and killed by the rebels in the Morruakorle. The Colombo authorities writing in reply refused to credit the rumours of widespread rebellion in the Matara District, and pointed out that a force of 120 Europeans and 50 Javanese under Captain-Lieutenant Fedder had dispersed a mob of

30,000 Sinhalese near Negombo. The Commandeur of Galle also reported in his letter referred to that he had ordered the troops with the exception of the garrisons of Matara and Katuwana to concentrate at Hakmana, and that the Gajen-aike, the Mohandiram of the Four Gravets, Manamperi, and all the other Mohandirams had fled to the Girreways.

January 6.—Letter read from the Commandeur dated January 4 reporting that the Mudaliyar of the Commandeur's Gate had fled the previous night as well as the Mohottiar and Interpreter of the Dessave Leembruggen, and that there was no doubt that the Sabandar of Weligama, who commanded in the Weligam Korale, as well as Widjeratne who commanded in the Gangabodde had also deserted; also that not a single native servant of the Company of the least authority whatsoever, nor a lascorin, remained in the Company's service.

January 9.—Letter read from the Commandeur, dated 6th January, stating that from many scanty reports received from the Dessave Leembruggen at Hakmana, it would appear that Hakmana would shortly have to be abandoned, and that Leembruggen had given him to understand that he had resolved to retreat to Tangalle.

January 18.—Letter read from the Commandeur dated January 15, informing them that communications between Matara and Hakmana had been interrupted, and that Leembruggen had not yet arrived at Tangalle; also that he had decided to recall the detachment of 112 strong from Tangalle and to station a sloop there in order to convey Leembruggen's force to Matara in the event of his reaching Tangalle.

January 24.—Two letters read from the Commandeur dated January 20 and 21 stating that the force at Tangalle had reached Matara safely by sea, and that the insurgents had fired at the "Susanna Petronella" with two light guns, in consequence of which she was forced to sail to the outer road after being hit twice; also that a relieving force of 150 including the 112 from Tangalle, under Lt. Wynbergen and Ensign Quinix, had been sent to Hakmana, but that 108 of

them, including 21 wounded, had been forced to retire to Matara, reporting that they had penetrated in the face of much opposition as far as the Company's rest house at Hakmana, which was still standing, but that they had seen nothing of Leembruggen's force; further, that they had been attacked at intervals by the insurgents with kodituakku (jingals), bows and arrows, and various other weapons, from the surrounding jungle, and that Lt. Wynbergen, Ensign Quinix, a sergeant, and a few others had been killed, the rest being missing.

January 25.—Letter read from the Commandeur dated January 22 reporting that Leembruggen's force had set out for Tangalle on the same day that the force under Wynbergen and Quinix had left for Hakmana, and that Leembruggen had lost 50 men on the way, the rest being taken prisoners in a village near Tangalle and killed in cold blood with the exception of Leembruggen. The Colombo Council wrote in reply that the ship "Renswoude" and the sloop "de Jonge Jacob" would be sent to Matara with instructions and that they were to be made use of in case of emergency. Galle, too, was to be reinforced at the same time.

February 8.—Letter read from Commandeur dated 4th February enclosing with other papers a sworn statement by Nicolaas Krist of Fulda, of the Catholic Religion, who declared the following at the requisition of the Hon. Abraham Samlant, Commandeur of the City and Lands of Galle, &c., viz. that the declarant with the last convoy of ammunition and provisions from Matara to Cattoene conducted by a force of 50 European and Javanese soldiers as well as a few sailors under a Lieutenant and an Ensign, and with a few elephants and coolies for carrying the packages, set out in the direction of Hakmana, and that having crossed the river of Wallasemulle they were attacked by the rebels with continuous fire from the jungle from kodituakku and muskets, first one and then another of the soldiers being killed and two or three coolies wounded; that they thereupon turned away into a paddyfield where they returned the fire of the enemy who showed themselves on both sides but from such a distance

that no casualties were inflicted on either side; that the elephants who lagged behind after crossing the river were then driven into the jungle by the drivers and were captured by the enemy; but that the convoy succeeded in reaching Cattoene with the loss of only one more. The declarant states further that they attempted to set out the next day for Hakmana but were forced to return owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, and that after a few days two men of the King's folk were sent to summon Cattoene to surrender, two of our men being sent to treat with them without, however, their coming to terms with the enemy; that later, on the pretext of making peace, the Lieutenant and the Ensign were summoned outside the fort but in the course of the negotiations were fired upon and wounded. The declarant states finally that a few days later the enemy erected three batteries close to the walls of the fort from which a 4-lb ball as well as several of smaller calibre were fired into the fort without, however, causing any damage; that the enemy then waved two Company's flags from one of the batteries and told the garrison that they would allow them to go free with all their arms to Hakmana, and that they would also send with them some of the King's folk and two ambassadors to be kept as hostages till their arrival there, but that, in case of a refusal, the fort would be razed to the ground and the garrison put to the sword; that thereupon the Lieutenant and the Ensign sent the drummer with a letter to the Dessave who replied that he wished to speak to them, and that having accordingly consulted together they decided to surrender the fort with the ammunition, &c., provided they were given a safeconduct to Hakmana; that this was confirmed both by the Dessave and the officers, and that on the following morning having marched out fully accoutred into the Company's garden where the enemy stood formed up in two ranks, they were ordered to lay down their arms and were brought before the Dessave who sat in full state on a chair; that the latter then asked them what their occupations were and if they would serve under the enemy, but on none of them answering that they were all bound, taken into the jungle, and man by man

shot dead or cut down, the declarant himself being badly cut but succeeding in crawling into Cattoene, where he found everything destroyed, and from where he escaped to Matara by hiding in the jungle by day and travelling by night.

February 10.—Letter read from the First Sworn Clerk of Galle undated, as follows:—It appears to me at the present juncture that the state of things at Matara is hopeless and that it is not possible to remain safe there much longer. The chief officer there (the Commandeur of Galle) has informed certain people by letter that a safeconduct was offered them to return with all the honours of war and that he could no longer offer any resistance to the enemy. In this city everyone is despondent. On our arrival everything was in the utmost confusion, no one being provided with necessaries, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Commandeur was persuaded by us to take the necessary measures. There is a lack of everything, even of money, and the soldiers were paid only the day-before-yesterday instead of the 1st of this month. All representations are useless and nothing can rouse him. He even fears that he has done too much already and refuses the most necessary supplies to the artillery. On my arrival with the Heer Heupner, we found not a single gun loaded, no preparations on the walls, and no provisions in the warehouses. The women were hiding in their houses and the men were not much better. Messrs. van der Wert, Heupner, and myself have done everything possible to remedy this state of affairs, and everything should have been brought to a tolerable state of efficiency had not the fatal news from Cattoene cast a gloom over everything.

February 15.—Letter read from Samlant dated 10th February forwarding two olas from the insurgents who had approached up to the opposite bank of the river. The translation of one of the olas is as follows:—To Abraham Samlant and the other Hollanders in the Fort, from the Dessave of Uva, three Mohandirams, and a Ratterale:—The Great Adigar with the people of Saffragam as well as two Mohandirams

with their people have at the desire of His Imperial Majesty appeared in the Dessavony of Matara, and, having joined the inhabitants of this place and destroyed Cattoene, Hakmana, and Tangalle, killing their enemies found there, have arrived at Dikwelle where they have been joined by the Dessave of Uva with a very large force from his Dessavony and the Dessavony of Panama, as well as by a Mohandiram with his people. We understand that Your Honour is an intelligent person and can see what is to your profit, and indeed if Your Honour would only consider what a great force has arrived under the abovementioned six chiefs, Your Honour knows already what course you should pursue; and, besides, if every-one of the Europeans who are now in the land of the Sinhalese each killed a thousand, we should, nevertheless, in pursuance of H. I. M.'s decree, continue to fight without going back one step, and, without allowing one of you to escape who are all caught like fish in a net, massacre you all. We shall, moreover, cast the foundations on which the fort of Mature stands into the sea. Let us know at once if you are decided on fighting, but, if not, leave the fort and depart soon. Your Honour must by no means imagine that you can hold out as long as your provisions last and then go on board your ships which are in the bay; for in the time of King Raja Sinha when the Hollanders were allowed to come here to exterminate the Portuguese, the latter were not given the opportunity of sailing away in their ships. So we can in like manner prevent you from escaping in your ships. Your people who were at Hakmana, Cattoene, and Tangalle were killed because they would fight against H. I. M. Thus written and despatched on Tuesday, the third day of the full moon of the month Doerottoe / was not signed / translated on 14.2.1701 by C. Janssen, Sworn Clerk / translation certified by P. Philipsz. Thereupon the Commandeur was informed that the above was the usual rhodomontade of an Eastern people, and that the people of Matara should acquit themselves like brave men.

(To be Continued.)

THE STRATAGEM:

A TALE OF KATUWANA FORT.

The little fort stood on a low round hill near a bend in the river.

To the east lay miles of flat country covered with low jungle which hid from view the few small villages that saved it from being an absolute wilderness.

On the south and west similar country stretched on into the distance, but was hidden from the fort by a rising fold in the ground. But to the north there stood the rampart of the hills, a great irregular wall which separated the plain where the Dutch held sway from the realms of the Kandyans. A mighty barrier on whose walls in the bright mornings of the north-east monsoon each tree stood clearly defined; which in the hot weather shivered in the heat and looked less like land than like a mirage; and in the wet days of June loomed vaguely as a bank of cloud.

In all its moods this range was the most important object visible from the fort. Down from its heights there led the only track for miles that gave access to the plain. And from this pass at any time might issue a force of active Kandyans to swarm over the plain, wrecking the peace of the Sinhalese under Dutch rule, plundering all whom they dared, and generally regaining their hills successfully with cattle and other plunder.

But so long as the fort stood they could not venture far from the pass for fear of being cut off and destroyed.

The plain might be plundered but could not be conquered. And the richer districts beyond the forest on the South were guarded from fear of invasion.

So 30 men lived in the fort a life of exile, a life little better than a prisoner's. It was part of the big scheme, and somebody had to do it.

Thirty fair haired, white faced Dutchmen in a little hot fort amid a sea of jungle.

Their only amusement was shooting the deer and pea-fowl which abounded in the neighbourhood, and even to do this they had to go out 3 and 4 together and fully armed. Sometimes they

sauntered out into the village half a mile away and enjoyed the shade of the coconut gardens, and the cool open spaces of the paddy fields. And sometimes they tried fishing in the river, but the catch was small and the fish bony.

The peasants of the villages round were bound to deliver at the gates a tithe of their crops, but no Sinhalese were allowed inside by the order of Arnaud van Weerde the commandant.

It was in March, just before the hottest time of the year, when tidings reached the fort that the Kandyans were preparing for a raid in the following week.

All leave was stopped at once, and watch was strictly kept on the pass from the hills. All day and all night from the bastion on the north-east an outlook man watched the gap. It was too steep to be descended in the dark without torches, and so night or day any movement might be discerned; save only in the rains when the hills were swathed in cloud. But the Kandyans have little liking for rain and moved as a rule in fine weather. It happened at last one night that while the garrison were finishing their supper the sentry gave the alarm.

All went out at once and lined the battlements. Two miles away they could see a great line of lights winding down the side of the hill. More and even more came over the crest and poured into the gully where the path descended. And the throbbing of their tom-toms roared a challenge to the watchers on the wall.

Van Weerde did not feel much anxiety for that night. The Kandyans, if they meant to attack the fort would almost certainly spend some time in reconnoitering it first. It was not their custom to do anything in over great haste. But so large a force could hardly be a casual raid, and it seemed probable that the Dissawa of the neighbouring hills intended to root out the thorn bush which prevented so effectually his designs upon the garden. So after an hour or more, when the invaders halted at the hamlet by the foot of the hills, the garrison retired to rest leaving six men on guard. Van Weerde stayed late and leaned on the breastwork of the ramp, watching the growing bonfires of the disorderly camp. "I wonder if they mean business" he thought. That the fort could hold out he did not doubt. Well armed and supplied with food and powder, he esteemed his 30 men a match for as many

Kandyans as could stand at one time on the hill where the fort was built.

But the importance of his trust weighed upon him; for on his tenacity depended the safety of the districts behind. This was the uttermost outpost of the company, thrown far beyond their sphere of active trading. To hold it might prove hard, but to regain the district that fell with it if lost would be a hundred times harder.

So before he went to bed he thought much, and read a stirring chapter of the book of Joshua.

Early in the morning, when the calling of the jungle cocks heralded the dawn, the fort awoke.

The commandant had ordered all to appear armed upon the battlements and to spread out so as to make a brave appearance. As the sun rose, the company's flag was hoisted to the flagstaff on the roof. In the Kandyan Camp a stir could be observed and the smoke of a score of fires floated up lazily into the still air.

But no forward movement occurred until about eight o'clock when a tremendous outburst of tom-toming and the firing of several guns signalled the Dissawa's start.

By nine o'clock the village across the river was occupied, and the Dissawa could be seen mounted upon an elephant making a leisurely survey of the fort. Keeping wide and out of shot he made a circuit around, and then returned to his camp as slowly as he had come. All through the blazing heat of the day the Kandyans waited. The Dutch in their armour suffered from the heat; and Van Weerde meditated sending a small party down as far as the river bank to demand by what right these invaders marched into the company's territory.

But it was not necessary. When the sun sloped and the pigeons began to whistle in the trees, there set out from the Kandyan camp a small body of men who moved cautiously down to the river bank. "Will you give peace to cross and speak?" one called in Dutch. And Van Weerde said "Yes." So they moved on, up the cleared slope of the hill and stood opposite to the south-west bastion. "His Majesty the King of Kings, the fearless lion, demands to know why you Hollanders have taken possession of his provinces, oppressed his people, and lied to him"

called the spokesman. "He commands that you leave this fort, retreat to the sea coast, and sail away in the ships in which you came." And Van Weerde returned no answer at all, but looked long at the messenger and slowly shook his head. "Then" said the herald "we will burn your fort and slay you every one." And he returned down the hill and across the ford to the Kandyan camp.

That night the siege began.

There was no attack, but the Kandyans fired occasional shots at the fort and few among the garrison got much sleep.

In the morning it was seen that the enemy had crossed the ford and were now camped behind the nearest ridge on the south. Most of their force was hidden from view by the rising ground, but their pickets lined the ridge, and the smoke of many fires ascended just beyond.

For another week hostilities were confined to an interchange of shots at fairly long range, and though several Kandyans had been observed to fall the Dutch had no casualties as yet. But the nights were devoid of repose. There were so many of the Kandyans that while three-fourths of their army slept, the rest could spend the night in tormenting the watchers in the fort by false attacks. A sudden burst of firing would rouse the garrison to repel an assault, for an hour they would be kept straining their ears for any sound but the song of the frogs and crickets then when they thought once more of seeking rest another false attack would send them flying to their posts. And so a week of this incessant jar had wrecked their nerves before they had to face a real attack.

This was pushed home in the early dawn and the Kandyans rushed on with great bravery. Planting light bamboo ladders they swarmed up the 15 foot walls, while a strong party on the ridge kept up a hot fire upon the Dutch, caring little it seemed whether they hit friend or foe.

The Dutch in their armour were more than a match for the Kandyans who went naked from the waist, but in repelling this assault they lost two men.

The Dissawa could be seen on the ridge well out of shot watching the operations; and when the Dutch had repulsed their foe he again made a wide circuit of the fort, stopping his elephant from time to time and closely scanning the lie of land.

The next four days saw five attacks, one of which was delivered at midday when the heat of the sun was almost unbearable to the men in armour.

Dripping, blinded by sweat, they fought furiously along the breastwork, firing, striking, thrusting with pikes and even gripping the hot bodies in their arms at the top of the wall. When that attack was over they lay down on the ramparts, some on their faces, some with their arms thrown back above their heads and gasped and sobbed for breath, until the hoarse voice of Van Weerde roused them again to take their places.

Had that attack been quickly followed by another rush the fort might have fallen then and there.

Fatigue and the sun began to tell more day by day. Eleven of the defenders were dead, and four were wounded sorely but yet kept their turn of watching, and continued to fire their guns. And of the other 15 men few were sound, and on most days fever laid hold on some of them. And now it became not a question of "How many more days can we hold out?" but "can we last for to-day?"

Powder was running short, and the water in the well was low and muddy.

Then came a day when instead of the usual morning fusillade there was a parade in the Kandyan camp.

In the centre of an open space was fixed an upright bamboo. And while the garrison watched, a wretched man was brought out and thrust writhing down upon the stake where he screamed awhile and died.

What did this mean? Van Weerde guessed that the man was an intercepted messenger bringing a letter from the Dutch head quarters. If this was so what message did he bring?

Whatever it was the Dissawa probably knew by now, and from his actions they could guess their message which had failed.

So when that evening there was a fierce attack, Van Weerde concluded that help was on the way, for the Kandyan would not have thrown away troops in assault while a siege would suffice. But that night the powder gave out. "How can we last for to-morrow?" thought the commandant.

And in the agony of his thought he was seized again by fever and his head ached and burned, while his mind began to wander. The bubbling cry of the night jays in the twilight of the dawn seemed to be "to-morrow" "to-morrow." And the melancholy howling of a jackal who feasted upon a corpse seemed to Van Weerde a presage of unutterable grief. The sun rose on a day as still as death. Not a quiver of the flag betrayed even a passing gust of wind. There was no sound but the monotonous bell-like note of the barbets in the trees.

The powder was gone. Most of the men were dead or ill. And Van Weerde's mind was wandering.

What hope was there if the Kandyans attacked. There seemed none: there was none.

And up into the heights rose Van Weerde's mind. He felt as though he had left his body and was gazing down on it from above. His spirit hovered like a hawk with quivering wings above the fort. "How can we last for to-day?" it asked of the universe.

But the soldiers did not see his exaltation of mind; they only sorrowed for his poor worn out body, and offered rough attentions, wrapping a blanket round his form.

With their touch Van Weerde's delusion ended, and his soul slipped back to animate his frame.

He had returned to earth again, but had brought with him the clearest thought gathered from Heaven alone: knows where above.

If the Kandyans attack we are lost.

Therefore if we are to be saved the Kandyans must not attack. But they intend to attack. Thus stood the problem.

With white staring face he gave his orders. "Open wide the gate" he cried "and leave the walls, all save one sentry."

The men hesitated, but the commandant's force was upon him, and they obeyed. So there they sat in the central room while the day wore on.

Each hour the sentry was changed, and each had something to report.

The Kandyans had come out in force to attack at 9 o'clock. They marched up to the river and saw the open gate. Then they stopped and discussed the position. Some apparently urged an attack pointing out that the garrison were perhaps dead. But others pointed to the sentry.

Later the Dissawa came out on his elephant and ventured nearer than he had ever been before, but he too went back. Whereupon Van Weerde's face softened with amusement.

All day long the Kandyans manoeuvred round the fort and studied the position. But they feared some trap and did not attack.

Then came the evening. Flocks of parrots screamed past, rocketing to their rest. It grew darker, and the squeaking bats began their evolutions. Great flying foxes solemnly crossed the sky, one flap and a half to the width of the fort.

"Light a bon fire so that they may see the open gate" said Van Weerde so a great glow lighted the gap in the wall.

But no attack came that night. And when the sun rose again the weary watchers saw the Kandyans retreat across to the hills and up the pass; while an hour later the trumpet of the relieving force was heard across the plain. "How did you hold out after your powder was gone?" asked their leader of the commandant.

And Van Weerde replied "by faith alone."

DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

TRANSLATED BY C. E. DE VOS.

(Continued from page 17.)

Hermannus Specht, Spegt or Speght was born at Utrecht about the year 1647 and had also studied there. As proponent he offered himself for the Indian Ministry on the 9th May, 1672. He was twice predikant at Colombo from 1674 to 1691 and from 1694 to 1699. After his first arrival in Ceylon in the fly-boat "Piynaker" he was, to commence with, posted to Tuticorin. In order that he might study Tamil there were assigned to him at the company's expense three interpreters and writers, viz., a learned Brahmin, a native schoolmaster and a Netherlander who excelled in both dialects of Tamil. In 1691 he returned to the Netherlands on leave. On his return from the fatherland he was appointed to Ceylon and touched at the Cape in 1693. Having arrived in Ceylon for the second time he was again stationed at Colombo in 1694. In 1697 he was ill and bedridden. He died in 1699. He was an upright man, of an amiable disposition and reputed to be a profound student and possessed of much skill (with which) "to stalemate the Romish pope."

Jacobus van Spijk, or **Spijek** was after his examination and ordination (1710) appointed to Ceylon. Having arrived there he was in May, 1712, transferred to Malacca in order to succeed the Revd. Jacobus vander Vorm. He lived there till his death in March, 1716. He was succeeded by the Revd. G't Hoen Hogendorp.

Anthonius Stamperius or **Stampherius** was born at Elkerzee, studied at Utrecht and Leyden. At the latter University he had committed an indiscretion, given up his studies and set out to the East Indies. He returned and resumed his studies and was admitted as proponent by the classis of Briel and recommended as predikant in East India in December, 1648. He arrived at Batavia in the ship "New Rotterdam" on the 12th July, 1649. On the 13th September following he was appointed to Negombo in Ceylon. He had

a Seat in the Consistory at Galle with a vote, a circumstance which in consequence of his appointment at Negombo was of no avail to him. He did not live long. Already in June, 1651, his widow Catherine Oosthzee who had previously married the Revd. Johannus Bakus again married at Batavia a ship captain named Crispijn Jochums.

August Frederik Stavoski or Stavosky was educated at the Seminary in Ceylon and thereafter in the Netherlands and was appointed proponent at Amsterdam on the 2nd June, 1783. In the same year he left for the Indies and was stationed at Malacca in 1785. In 1793 after passing a peremptory for a commission from the Consistory of Batavia he was promoted to be a predikant—the last precedent of this kind—and thereafter appointed to the island of Onrust on the 22nd June, 1793. In 1796 he was appointed to Batavia but died before he had preached his first sermon.

Johannes Fredericus Stumphius was a predikant in the Palatinate and later for several years military chaplain in the same State. He offered himself for the Ministry in the Indies and was chosen on the 11th October, 1677. In September, 1678, he was sent to Ceylon where he taught Latin in the Seminary at Nellore near Jaffna. In 1680 he was transferred to Batavia without his discharge or his ecclesiastical credentials. He arrived there on the 26th August and had many difficulties owing to the absence of his certificates. On the 16th December, 1680, it was decided to send him to Ternate. This however did not happen, but on the 16th January, 1681, he was again sent to Ceylon in order to fetch his credentials and thereafter to sail to the fatherland in order that he might there put himself right (with whom does not appear) and that he might receive an appointment again. This actually happened and he became predikant at Jaffnapatam 1681-93 (?). Thereafter he was to be transferred to Trincomalee but happened to die before his departure. He died at Jaffnapatam in 1692 (?) and was buried there in the Church of St. John. He was the uncle of J. Sunderman a visitor of the sick. It may be asked whether

it is possible that this Stumphius and the following are one and the same person. Clearly there is a difference in the names. On comparison of my notes with those of the late professor Millies, I am inclined to the view that they are the same person.

Henricus Stumphius, was predikant in the Palatinate and was sent out by the classis of Amsterdam. He arrived in Batavia on the 8th August, 1678 and was predikant there. On the 5th September following he was transferred to Jaffnapatam but was in 1680 sent to Batavia.

(To be continued.)

THE DR. DE HOEDT MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The late Dr. James William de Hoedt of the Civil Medical Department, who was a loyal member of the Dutch Burgher Union, by his Last Will, made at Kandy on the 24th December, 1918, devised a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the endowment of a Medical Scholarship, open exclusively, to the children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon. He appointed Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, I.S.O., the Rev. Lloyd Joseph and Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy trustees of the Fund. By the death of the Rev. Mr. Joseph and the resignation of Mr. de Rooy, two vacancies were created in the Board of Trustees, which were filled by the appointment of Dr. V. Van Langenberg and Mr. D. V. Altendorff. Dr. de Hoedt died in 1919, and it was found, in the valuation of his estate and its distribution pro-rata, that the sum available for giving effect to his wishes was only Rs. 7,636-70. This sum was insufficient for carrying out the objects of the Trust, and it was therefore put out at interest. The capital sum and interest have now reached the total of Rs. 10,000 and the Trustees have the pleasure of publishing the following Rules and Regulations under which they are prepared to award the Scholarship.

It is to be hoped that Dr. de Hoedt's excellent example will be followed by other members of our Community who are in a position to do so.

RULES AND REGULATIONS MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL AND TESTAMENT DATED 4TH DEC., 1918 OF DR. J. W. DE HOEDT.

1. The Fund shall be called the "DR. DE HOEDT MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND," and shall be devoted to the purpose of assisting children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, living or deceased in prosecuting studies in the profession of medicine and surgery.

2. The Trust Fund shall consist of the original sum of Rs. 7,636-70 being the pro-rata legacy received from the executors of the estate of the late Dr. J. W. de Hoedt, of the accumulated interest thereon at the date of the adoption of

these Rules and Regulations, and of the income arising from the investment of the said sum and the said accumulated interest (together aggregating Rs. 10,000) by the Trustees of the Fund pursuant to the powers vested in them.

3. The Fund shall be under the absolute control of the Trustees thereof duly appointed by or in terms of the said Will and their successors, the present Trustees so appointed being Richard Gerald Anthonisz, I.S.O., Dr. Vincent Van Langenberg and Durand Victor Altendorff. The appointment to any vacancy among the Trustees by death or otherwise shall be made by the President of the Dutch Burgher Union for the time being in terms of the provisions in that behalf in the said Will contained.

4. The income of the Trust Fund shall from time to time, as when received, be applied by the Trustees as follows:—

- (i) To support a scholarship in the Ceylon Medical College to be called the "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholarship," the holder of which shall devote himself to the prosecution of studies in medicine and surgery with a view eventually to obtain a professional diploma.
- (ii) To award prizes for proficiency in the above-named subjects at the Ceylon Medical College, the said prizes to be either in cash or books whichever shall be of most assistance to the recipient in prosecuting his studies.

5. The Scholarship and Prizes shall be open exclusively to the children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, living or deceased, and may be held by and awarded to persons of either sex.

6. The Scholarship shall be tenable for the full period of the pre-Medical College Curriculum and shall entitle the holder to receive his education and such other assistance as the Trustees may from time to time determine,

7. Such fees as may be due on behalf of the "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholar" shall be payable by the Trustees to the proper Authority upon production of a certificate of good conduct and diligence from the Principal, University College, and Registrar, Ceylon Medical College.

8. Three months before the date at which, in due course, the Scholarship would become vacant, or immediately upon the occurrence of any casual vacancy, the Trustees shall give such notice thereof as they think desirable, and shall within a reasonable time make a nomination of the candidate, any disagreement amongst them in regard to such nomination being decided by the vote of the majority.

9. If after due notice of a vacancy there shall be, in the opinion of the Trustees, no suitable candidate for the Scholarship it shall be lawful for them to suspend the election until in their opinion there shall be a suitable candidate.

10. It shall always be lawful for the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Registrar of the Ceylon Medical College, if they shall think fit, to elect for a second period, beyond the period mentioned in Sec. 6, not exceeding however one year, any student who shall in the course of his studies show such exceptional promise that it would be desirable that he should continue to hold the Scholarship for such further period.

11. If on any occasion the Trustees shall be of opinion that a second "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholar" should be appointed, and the funds at their disposal admit of such appointment, such scholar may be appointed in the manner aforesaid.

12. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Trustees that any student holding the "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholarship" through continued ill-health, want of diligence, or any other cause is not fulfilling and is not likely to fulfil the objects of the Scholarship, they may if they see fit remove such student from the Scholarship.

13. The prizes to be awarded from time to time by the Trustees, under Sec. 4 (ii) and Sec. 5 and shall be on the

results of any of the periodical college examinations, in respect of any marked proficiency or meritorious work connected with the subjects of study in medicine and surgery.

14. No prize shall exceed the value of Rs. 100/- and not more than Rs. 100/- shall be expended in any one year in such prizes.

15. No prize shall be awarded to any person during the tenure by him of the "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholarship."

16. The balance of income of the Trust Fund after providing for the Scholarship or Scholarships and prizes herein provided for, and any income accruing during any vacancy shall from time to time on reaching a total of Rs. 1000/- be invested and the interest used in like manner as the interest on the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1000/-.

17. These Rules and Regulations, except Nos. 1, 2 & 3 may be altered at any time at the discretion of the Trustees within the limits of the provisions in the said Will contained regarding the said Trust Fund but such alteration shall only apply to any appointment to a Scholarship hereunder subsequently made,

DUTCH COMPANY'S SERVANTS IN 1796.

FOURTH LIST.

The following is a list, in two divisions, of the Company's Servants at Trincomalee, with the number of their families and slaves, as furnished to the British authorities:

1. Those who elect to remain in Ceylon.

J. M. Aubert: wife and 1 slave
G. B. Grave: wife, 3 children and 1 slave
Jacob Peppeyn: 3 children
P. M. de Visser: wife
Carolus de Smith: wife and 2 children
G. Siegersz: wife
Jan Grasse: wife and 4 children
Caspar Randits: wife, 3 children and 1 slave
Pieter Durand: 1 slave
G. de Visser: wife, 3 children and 1 slave

2. Those who elect to proceed to Batavia.

Anthony Maartensz*: wife, 4 children, sister-in-law, and 1 slave
W. J. Keyl: wife
Abraham de Jong: 1 servant
Johannes Greving*: 1 child and 1 slave
Pierre Colomb*: wife and 2 slaves

THE FINANCES OF THE UNION.

The following further special subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Mr. T. W. Collette	Rs. 20
Mr. W. S. Christoffels, I. S. O.	„ 5 and dividend on shares in Building Coy.
Mr. O. L. Reimers	Rs. 10
Dr. E. Ludovici	„ 10 and dividend on shares in Building Coy.
Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, I. S. O.	Rs. 15
Hon. Mr. H. A. Loos	} Dividends on shares in Building Coy.
Mr. E. G. Jonklaas	
Mr. O. L. de Kretser	
Mr. T. D. Mack	

J. R. TOUSSAINT, *Hony. Treasurer.*

*These subsequently withdrew their application to leave Ceylon and remained in the Island.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Moorish Community and the Pettah.—A correspondent writes: "The Pettah, which was a Dutch residential quarter, is now the stronghold of the Moorish community. It would be interesting to know when the Moors were first allowed to acquire houses and lands in the Pettah."

By a Resolution of the Dutch Government passed on the 3rd Feb., 1747, "Moormen and Malabars" were allowed to possess houses and grounds in all parts of the island with the exception of the Fort and Pettah of Colombo. This exclusion was removed only so late as 1818, when Sir Robert Brownrigg extended the right to them by a Regulation bearing date 2nd June of the previous year.

The Capitulation of Colombo in 1796.—We have received the following enquiry: "In the discussion that followed Mr. E. Reimers' lecture on the above subject, the Hon. Mr. N. J. Martin enquired whether the Capitulation was on terms, and, if so, where these terms could be found. Mr. Reimers replied that the full text of the terms could be found in the Legislative Enactments. Did these terms include any undertaking to provide for the Dutch who remained behind?"

We have examined the document in question and find that an undertaking was given to maintain the Clergy and other Ecclesiastical servants in their employments and to pay them the same salaries and emoluments as they had from the Dutch Company. Further it was agreed that Governor van Angelbeek, Commandeur Fretz and all other officials of the Company who chose to remain behind should receive subsistence allowances.

Humanity in Punishment.—Living in these humane days it is difficult for us to realize how severe were the sentences passed by the Supreme Court on prisoners here in Ceylon less than a century ago. We find in the official record of the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court held in Colombo from the 7th to the 12th May, 1832, attested by the Registrar, Mr. V. W. vander Straeten, that the Honourable Mr. William Rough, Sergeant at Law Acting Puisne Justice, passed the following sentences:—1. For

receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen: 100 lashes and hard labour in chains for one year. 2. Assault: 200 lashes on two different days and hard labour in chains for two years. 3. Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder: 200 lashes on two different days, hard labour in chains for seven years and at the expiration of the said term, security for good behaviour.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Puisne Justice. The Honourable Mr. L. M. Maartensz has once again taken his oaths of office as Acting Puisne Justice.

Lectures. The following lectures were delivered at the Union Hall before large and highly interested audiences:

July 7.—"A famous breach of promise action and the verdict against Dodson and Fogg, Attorneys" by the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Wille. *Chairman*—Mr E. H. vander Wall.

August 27.—"The Capitulation of Colombo" by Mr. E. Reimers. *Chairman*—Mr. L. E. Blazo.

Appointment of officers of the Union.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff resigned his post as Secretary of the Union after many years of excellent service, and the thanks of the whole Union are due to him for the loyalty, energy and efficiency with which he carried out his duties.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint was appointed Secretary in his place.

Mr. Wace de Niese was appointed Treasurer of the Union.

The resulting vacancy on the Committee was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. V. Altendorff.

Death. We regret to record the death of Mr. P. D. Siebel. Before his health gave way Mr. Siebel took an active share in all the activities of the Union of which he was a prominent and zealous member.

THE JOURNAL OF THE EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Muresk, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, Linton, Brownrigg Road, Colombo, Secretary of the Board of Management, while all remittances on account of the Journal should be made to Mr. J. R. Toussaint as above.

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

Those members who have not received their copies, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Honorary Secretary of the Union.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Muresk, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mrs. G. S. Schneider, Braemar, Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

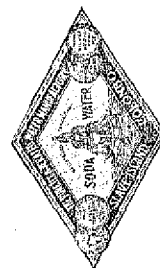
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company, D. B. U. Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo.

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