

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

## CONTENTS.

*Frontispiece.*—HUGO GROTIUS.

	PAGE.
1. Prospect and Retrospect ... ..	1
2. Hugo de Groot ... ..	4
3. Dutch Predikants in Ceylon ( <i>Concluded</i> ) ... ..	9
4. Joseph Grenier, K. C. ... ..	11
5. Old Chilaw ... ..	16
6. The Amalgamation Scheme ... ..	21
7. By the Way ... ..	23
8. Notes and Queries ... ..	27
9. Notes of Events ... ..	30
10. Editorial Notes ... ..	32
11. Supplement: A Journey on Foot through Ceylon	

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

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



**HUGO GROTIUS,**

PENSIONARY OF ROTTERDAM, ETC.

# Journal of the - - - Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XVI.]

JULY, 1926.

[No. 1.

## **PROSPECT AND RETROSPECT.**

In opening this new annual volume of our Journal—the third since its resuscitation—we take the opportunity to make a few remarks in regard to the future before us, and also to cast a glance at the circumstances of the first publication of the Journal, and the success or non-success which has so far attended it. It is scarcely necessary to point out that there are two essentials without which it would be impossible to carry on the publication, viz., financial support and literary support. As regards the first we would remind our readers that the publication of the Journal was suspended in 1921 because the Union was not able to provide the funds necessary for its printing. Up to that time, in the course of thirteen years, 13 volumes of the Quarterly Journal had been brought out, and every member who paid 50 cents a month, or Rs. 6 a year, to the general funds of the Union received a copy. But it is clear that this could not go on when the number of paying members began to decrease; and the Committee of the Union decided that it was their duty to meet first the ordinary expenses. The appeal made in the early months of 1924 by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose so far succeeded that about 100 members agreed to pay a subscription of Rs. 5 per annum towards the upkeep of the Journal. This enabled the Committee to revive the issue in July, 1924, and it has since been regularly brought out at the end of every quarter. We can hardly refrain from expressing here the disappointment we feel that the support has not been greater, and that more interest has not been shown by members of the Union generally in a project

of so much importance to the Union. A larger number of subscribers and more funds would have enabled the Managing Committee of the Journal to put it on a firmer footing and to increase its usefulness. Yet, in view of the success that has so far been met with, it would be scarcely fair to repine. If the support now received be continued there is every reason to hope that the Journal will appear regularly in future; and we may assure our readers that no effort will be wanting on its part of its conductors to make it readable and acceptable to them as well as others.

And now a few words as to the literary support we have received and which we still require in order to carry on the undertaking. Thus far the number of regular contributors to the Journal has been limited to some three or four. This would seem to be an unfortunate circumstance—as likely to tend to limit the scope of the Journal to such particular subjects as found favour with these writers. Yet we have not heard of any general complaint that the reading provided is too restricted in subject matter to meet the general taste. We should be sorry if any such disaffection existed; but the drawback, if any, can hardly be laid to our charge. It may be pointed out that the remedy is in the hands of those of our cultured and intellectual friends—by no means a small number—to whom we have long looked for literary support. The pages of the Journal have always been open to them, and papers on subjects of interest to the community were always acceptable and would, indeed, be at any time gratefully received. Our effort has ever been to provide our readers with matter calculated, not only to be of interest to them, but also of permanent value for record and future reference. A glance at the contents of former numbers of the Journal will show the pains at which we have been to serve them in this way. The first number of the Journal appeared on the 31st March, 1908, under happy auspices. It was full of reading of peculiar interest to the community, and there was promise of an abundance of such literature for the future. Above all, the funds were forthcoming for its printing. Among other subjects specified in the By-Law which provided for the publication of the Journal was that of *genealogies*. The great number of these which have appeared we owe to the careful researches of the late Mr. F. H. de Vos. They furnished information of which many even of the families interested were them-

selves in entire ignorance. We know of cases where parties hitherto ignorant even of the names of their grand-parents were enabled thus to trace their family history several generations back. Other subjects of an informative and instructive character were contained in various papers of a historical nature, whereby light was also thrown on many past incidents of our history; on the history of our old Dutch churches and our old Dutch towns and places of interest. Notices also appeared of the lives of men celebrated in the history of the Dutch in Ceylon and also descriptions of old customs and practices of our ancestors. Mention should be made of the series of "Sketches of Dutch History" contributed by the late Mrs. Anthonisz, wherein an attempt was made to supply information on a subject of which the Dutch Burghier in Ceylon of to-day is to a great extent painfully ignorant, viz., the history of the land of his forefathers. To mention but one or two other subjects, the learned discourses of the late Dr. van Dort and the late Mr. Arthur Alvis on social subjects possessed high literary merit and will always be worthy of serious reading and contemplation. This recital of some of the subjects dealt with would perhaps justify us in saying that the 15 volumes of the Journal which have appeared will always remain a repertory of valuable and instructive information to members of our community. And if we may venture to hope that the efforts of the past have been sufficiently appreciated and that the Journal will continue to be read with the same interest by members of the Union, we may be encouraged to pursue our labours in the future with zeal and confidence, although, alas! some of those who then helped us, whose names ought to be ever gratefully remembered as being associated with some of the best work done for the Union, are no longer with us to support and sustain us.

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
**HUGO DE GROOT.**

Nearly every law student in Ceylon must be acquainted with the name of Grotius, which was the Latinised form of the name by which Hugo de Groot was known in the literary world. Grotius' text book on Dutch Jurisprudence, translated from the Latin by Herbert, was famous at least among our older law students, who found it a drier subject than the easy-reading pages of Van der Linden. No one, however, cared to know anything of the man Grotius; and to most students in Ceylon he remained, more or less, a myth. Yet it will be found that there was romance in the life even of this philosophical jurist. We therefore make no apology for placing before our readers this short account of one whose name has been well known among us and who played no insignificant part among the distinguished men of the old Fatherland. The name of Grotius stood high as a statesman, jurist, and publicist both among his contemporaries and in the ages which followed; but to attempt a full account of his career, of his literary labours, and of his public life, would be a task beyond our abilities at present. We would therefore confine ourselves to a brief review of the circumstances of his life and dwell only on such facts and incidents as would bring him personally before our readers.

Hugo de Groot was born at Delft on the 10th April, 1583. His father, Johan de Groot had been Burgomaster of Delft and Curator of the Academy at Leiden, and he had also the reputation of being a learned man. His mother, Alida van Overschie, belonged to a Delft family of distinction. The family of De Groot was of noble extraction and came originally from France. They settled in Holland about the beginning of the 15th century and exchanged their French name of Cornet for that of De Groot on a marriage with a Dutch heiress of that name. Hugo de Groot's precocious genius manifested itself at an early age. He is said to have begun writing Latin verses when he was but 9, and at 12 was admitted into the Leiden Academy, where he studied philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, theology and law. When yet only 15 years of age he attached himself to the famous Johan van Oldenbarneveld, Grand Pensionary of Holland, and accompanied that statesman in his embassy to King Henry IV. of France, thus coming under the notice of

that monarch. His knowledge of Latin appears to have been considerable by this time; for, it is stated, that, having been given a subject by the King the previous evening, he delivered an oration in Latin in the presence of the French King and his whole court which kept his audience spell-bound. Henry IV. was so pleased with this achievement that he presented De Groot with a gold chain and medal with his portrait. He remained a year in France, during which time he made himself master of the French language, and he received the title of Doctor of Laws. On his return to Holland he set up in practice as an advocate. At the age of 24 he became Advocate Fiscal of Holland, Zeeland, etc., and the following year (1608) married Maria Reigersberg of a good Zeeland family, a woman of great capacity and noble disposition, who proved to be a faithful and devoted wife to him. In 1613, when he was 30 years of age, he succeeded Elias van Oldenbarneveld, brother of the great statesman, as Pensionary of Rotterdam. That same year he formed one of a deputation to England in an attempt to adjust the differences which eventually gave rise to the great naval struggle between the two countries. He there came under the personal notice of King James I and made the acquaintance of several celebrated English ecclesiastics and of the famous scholar, Isaac Casaubon, who had heard of him previously, and, after personal acquaintance, came to form a high opinion of his abilities.

In the religious disputes and the political factions which arose therefrom—the Remonstrants and Counter-remonstrants—Hugo de Groot held firmly to the side of Oldenbarneveld in politics and of the Remonstrants in religion. It would be convenient to explain here briefly the significance of these two terms which occur in the Dutch history of the period. The former, the Remonstrants, were the followers of Arminius, who, after the death of the founder of their sect, remonstrated against certain of the doctrines of the Calvinists to which they were not disposed to agree. Against this the orthodox Calvinists remonstrated in their turn, and they were then known as the Counter-remonstrants. The conflict between the two parties waxed very bitter. The prominent attitude taken by De Groot in his opposition to the Counter-remonstrants would be seen in the history of the time, and his own writings bear witness to this. But it is a subject into which we need not enter

here. At the first, the side of the Remonstrants seemed to prevail. Most of the Magistrates in Holland and West Friesland leaned to the side of Oldenbarneveld, who, with De Groot and others in Holland and the provinces of Utrecht, seemed then to sail with the wind; and their fortunes thus prevailed till about the year 1618, when, at length, the wind changed. The political significance of the conflict became more and more evident, and Maurits of Orange, who had succeeded his father William the Silent as Stad-houder, supported the Orthodox Calvinists in the belief that the Remonstrants were breeding sedition. As a result of this Oldenbarneveld and some of his followers, De Groot among them, were arrested. Oldenbarneveld was condemned to death and De Groot was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was then removed to the fortress of Louvestein which was chosen for his prison. This was in 1619 when he was 36 years of age. His imprisonment was rigorous, yet, after a while, he was given the consolation of his books and studies, and his wife obtained permission to share his captivity. He remained thus for a year or so, and it became a custom to send the books he had done with to Gorcum in a chest along with his clothes which had to be washed. At first this chest used to be opened and the contents carefully examined by the warders, but, after a time, this vigilance was relaxed and the chest was allowed to pass without much scrutiny. His wife made a note of this and her fertile brain devised a plan for her husband's escape. She prevailed on him to enter the chest and allow himself to be shut up in it at the usual time for its removal, so that he may be carried out in place of the books. The plan succeeded very well. Two soldiers, complaining that the chest was very heavy, yet quite unconscious of the fact that they were carrying a living freight, conveyed the box to the house of a friend, where he was released, and whence he escaped over the frontier dressed in the guise of a mason. He reached Antwerp and thence proceeded to Paris, where, six months later, his wife joined him. The King of France, Louis XIII., conferred a pension on him, but he was nevertheless in straitened circumstances.

Having spent eleven years in France, where he wrote and published some of his most important works, he returned to Holland in the hope that his fame would soften the hostility of his enemies, and that he would be able to obtain employment under the State.

But all his attempts to re-establish himself in his native land proved fruitless. So he entered the service of Queen Christina of Sweden as Councillor (*Raadsheer*) and Ambassador from that Court to the King of France. Thus another eleven years were passed in France; at the end of which, in consequence of differences with Richelieu, he sought and obtained his recall. He travelled to Sweden via Holland, and, having been honourably received at Stockholm, took leave of Queen Christina in order to return to his wife and family. On this journey homewards he was caught in a storm and was stranded on the coast of Cassuben, about 14 German miles from Danzig. Weak in body from exposure, and broken in spirit, he continued his journey to Rostock, where he got very ill and could proceed no further. He was attended in his last illness by Johannes Quistorphius, one of the oldest divines in the place, who exhorted him and prayed with him while De Groot with folded hands repeated the words of the prayers after him. He departed this life at Rostock on the 28th August, 1645 in the sixty-second year of his age. His entrails were enclosed in a copper box and buried at Rostock: his body was embalmed and conveyed to Holland and was buried at Delft in the choir of the Nieuwe Kerk. He left three sons, Cornelis, Pieter and Theodorus de Groot and a daughter Cornelia de Groot married to Jean Berton, Count of Mombas. In personal appearance Hugo de Groot was of middle height with well formed limbs and great strength of body. He had a lively countenance and fair complexion with a slightly aquiline nose and sparkling eyes.

Grotius was, as we know, a great jurist; but he was no less a theologian. His works in various departments of learning, mostly written in Latin, were very numerous; of these his "Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence," though by no means his most important work, is the best known to lawyers in Ceylon. Living in those troublous times, and embroiled in religious and political disputes, he had among his contemporaries many enemies and many critics who endeavoured to damage his reputation; but the fact of his great learning and his abilities could not be denied, and he has been reckoned among the foremost of the renowned men of his day. After his death his admirers caused two medals to be struck: the one had his portrait bust on the reverse side with the name "Hugo

Grotius" underneath; on the obverse was a representation of a chest surmounted by two crowns, that of France and Sweden, and flanked on the right by a rising sun and on the left by a perspective view of the fortress of Louvestein: over all this was the motto—*MELIOR, POST ASPERA FATA, RESURGO*. The other medal was somewhat similar, but, in place of any design, the obverse contained the following lines of verse:

*"De Fenix van het Vaderlandt,  
Het Delffsch Orakel, 't groot Verstandt;  
Het licht dat d' aard' alom bescheen,  
De Groot, vertoont zich hier in 't kleen"*

R. G. A.



## DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

TRANSLATED BY C. E. DE VOS.

(Continued from page 126.)

**Henricus Wallius**, born at Amsterdam in 1636, was first a student at Utrecht, August 1654, and thereafter at Leyden April 1657. He arrived as a proponent (according to Valentijn as a theological candidate) in the Indies in July 1662 and in August of the same year promoted predikant at Batavia. On the 4th August 1662 the Consistory of Batavia, on the occasion of the promotion of Wallius and by way of celebrating his ordination, requested the Government to arrange a banquet at the expense of the Company, but the request was not entertained. In 1662 he was stationed at Colombo in Ceylon and in the following year at Cochin in Malabar where he was the first predikant. He died there in 1666.

**Godefridus Johannes Weijerman** went to the Indies in 1721. In the following year he arrived in Ceylon and was stationed at Jaffnapatam and during 2 years, 1736—1738, at Galle. In the last mentioned year he went to Cochin on the Malabar coast.

**Feico Weilsma or Weijlsman**, was predikant at Oosthein and in 11th January 1676 was called to Kornjum. On the 27th August following he was sent to Ceylon and stationed at Jaffnapatam where he remained but a short time: thereafter at Matara in 1685 where he died in 1697.

**Mattheus Wermelskircher** was appointed to the Indian Ministry in 1740 and arrived at Batavia in the following year. On being sent to Ceylon he was predikant for Colombo and the dependent settlements (viz., Kalutara, Negombo and Cotta) and was Rector of the Seminary there, which office he continued to hold till he was succeeded by Johannes Jacobus Meijer. He also served the Ministry at Jaffna. In 1755 he published a Sinhalese hymn-book.

**Johannes Philippus Wetzelius** of Harderwijk, passed as proponent at Amsterdam, was appointed to the Indian Ministry on 22nd March 1717. After his arrival in Batavia he was sent to Ceylon. He arrived here in 1718 and was stationed at Galle. After serving the ministry there till 1722 he was appointed predikant for Colombo and the dependent settlements. In 1738 he succeeded Petrus Kalden as



Rector of the Seminary and was, since 1745, Superintendent of the printing press in Ceylon. The printing office for books at Colombo—also equipped for the Malabar and Sinhalese languages—was planned by G. W. van Imhoff

Wetzelius possessed an extraordinarily wide knowledge of the Sinhalese language: he preached in it with great ease and with success. At the request of the same Baron Van Imhoff he compiled in this language a confession of faith, with 150 questions and answers, entitled "A short sketch of the true doctrine of Godliness," translated into Sinhalese for the use of the Sinhalese congregations by Predikant J. P. Wetzelius. Carefully revised according to church discipline and printed at Colombo in April 1764. Now again cleared of misprints and reprinted under the supervision of the proponent H. C. Philipsz, Colombo 1790." The edition of 1744 was dedicated to the Governor of Ceylon J. V. Stein van Goldenesse and his wife. His zeal and ability were recognised and appreciated by the Directors of the Company. By their resolution of the 18th November 1745 it was decided to despatch to him a quantity of books from the fatherland. He was by reason of his advanced years honoured as Emeritus on the 11th October and died at Colombo on the 19th December 1751. He was married to Susanna van Wijnbergen who died at the same place 2 days later. They were the uncle and aunt of Gerard Joan Vreelandt, Governor of Ceylon.

**Wesseluis Wibranda** arrived at Batavia in 1721 and was called to Point-de-Galle but died on the voyage from Java.

**Franciscus Wijngardts** was born at Hertogenbosch in 1620 and matriculated at Leyden. He was sent out as predikant by the classis of Walcheren and sailed in the ship "Oranje" and arrived at Batavia on the 6th July 1651. Five days later he embarked for Ceylon when he served the Ministry at Galle, Negombo (1652) and Colombo until he returned in 1660 to Batavia. He went back to the Netherlands where he was predikant (1664) at Slidrecht and died in 1669.

THE END.

## JOSEPH GRENIER, K. C.

The life of Joseph Grenier is the life of one who by his own industry and perseverance, and unaided by fortune or rank, rose to one of the highest offices open to the people of this country. Born at Jaffna on 4th July, 1852, the subject of this sketch spent the early years of his life in that town, where he came under the influence of the Wesleyan Missionaries stationed there, to whom he undoubtedly owed much of the religious bent that he displayed in later years. Having lost his father, who was Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna, in the year 1860, Joseph Grenier, then only nine years of age, attended school in Jaffna, where, as he says in his autobiography, he formed his "first acquaintance with the schoolmaster's rod, which was freely used in those days." He made good use of his opportunities in school, where he was much liked by his teachers, and, having passed his Junior Local, left in 1867 with his family for Colombo, where his brother Samuel, who afterwards rose to be Attorney-General, had just been appointed Secretary of the Colombo Municipal Council. In Colombo Joseph Grenier attended St. Thomas's Collegiate School (now St. Thomas's College) where, shortly after his admission, he won a prize open to the whole school for the best English essay on "The relative advantage of a classical and mathematical education." He soon obtained promotion to the class from which students were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; but, as he pathetically says, there was some difficulty about the payment of his fees, and he had to leave school soon after. "For about a year or so afterwards I did my best to get some suitable employment but failed. I applied for a clerkship in the Royal Engineer's Office under Lieut.-Colonel Jervois, if I remember his name aright, but was unsuccessful. There was a vacancy in a mercantile office in the Fort, and I remember taking a letter from Mr. J. A. Martensz, Proctor, to Mr. Alfred Wise, the principal of the firm. I failed there too. Somebody told me that there was a vacancy in the Customs Department, and if I could get a letter from Lorenz to Halliley, who was the Collector of Customs, I would certainly succeed." But in spite of Lorenz's letter, Joseph Grenier failed to get the appointment.

This description, in Grenier's own words, of a future Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court going from office to office "with lagging steps and slow" in search of a minor clerkship, may well raise a smile of pity, but these failures were really the stepping stones to success. Had he succeeded in his earliest efforts to obtain employment, the Bar might have lost an Advocate of rare ability and the Bench a Judge of deep erudition. But still Joseph Grenier was destined to rise from the lowliest office in the Court to grace one of the highest offices in the judiciary, and he became a volunteer clerk under the Secretary of the District Court of Colombo, his duty being to copy into the records the "motion papers" as they were called in those days. After a time he obtained a teachership in the lower school attached to St. Thomas's College on Rs. 30 a month, and having passed the Entrance Examination of the Cutchta University, took up the Law Examination at the age of twenty-one along with P. Ramanathan (now Sir Ponnambalam) and Harry Creasy. Having successfully got through the Examination, Joseph Grenier commenced to practise as an Advocate in 1874, and from that time he never looked back. It must not, however, be supposed that his success as an Advocate was instantaneous. "There were some days of weary waiting" he says "after my first case," and having been successful in obtaining an acquittal in his second case, he thought he was on the high road to success, but he was doomed to disappointment. Despairing of being able to build up a practice in the District Court of Colombo, he made up his mind to try his fortune in Jaffna, from which place S. A. Allegakoon, who was the only Advocate there, had written to him asking him to join him and assuring him of a good practice. Fees came in here pretty freely and he was soon called upon to preside temporarily in the Court of which his revered father had not long before been Secretary, and which he as a little boy had vainly attempted to enter during the holding of the Supreme Court Sessions, his youthful efforts being frustrated by "a giant of a peon who always turned me out." Years afterwards Joseph Grenier himself was the presiding Judge at the Supreme Court Sessions held in this very Court.

Towards the close of the year 1874 he took an important step in his life when he married at Colombo the youngest daughter of John Driberg, who was a well-known and highly respected Proctor

and Notary in his day. Returning to Jaffna after his marriage, Grenier settled down to practice, and acted on more than one occasion as Deputy Queen's Advocate. He remained at Jaffna until 1878 when he returned to Colombo and began practising at the Appeal Court, which he afterwards left and confined himself almost exclusively to the District Court, where he commanded a large practice. In 1890, owing to the illness of C. L. Ferdinands, he was appointed at the early age of thirty-eight to act as District Judge of the Court in which he had spent some of his earlier years as a volunteer clerk. He next acted successively as Pusine Judge, Solicitor-General and Commissioner of Assize, and was permanently appointed District Judge of Colombo in 1903. When Joseph Grenier assumed duties he found the work of the Court completely out of gear in consequence of the constant movement of his predecessor between the Supreme Court and the District Court. The trial roll was intolerably in arrears, the testamentary work was in a state of confusion, and the record room was in an irretrievable mess. He set about with characteristic vigour to evolve order out of chaos, and soon brought the work of the Court up to date. After three years of strenuous work he went on his first holiday to England in 1906, and was duly called to the Bar. In England he met Sir John Walton, the Attorney-General, and reminded him that they had both been baptised on the same occasion by the latter's father in St. Peter's Chapel in Jaffna.

Returning to Ceylon in August, 1906, he resumed duties as District Judge of Colombo, but shortly afterwards was appointed to act on the Supreme Court Bench. He continued to oscillate between the two Courts until he was permanently appointed Puisne Justice in 1911. The "Ceylon Observer," referring to this appointment, said:—"It is then no small cause for pride and gratification that, limited as the Ceylonese community is and severely judged as its eminent men are, that community should be able to furnish two such men to the Supreme Court as Mr. Justice Wendt and Mr. Joseph Grenier in succession, each with a reputation unassailable by critic without or slanderer within, and each with a past which assures their country that—

'Whatever record leaps to light  
He never shall be shamed.'



Grenier's tenure of his permanent appointment on the Supreme Court Bench was of a very short duration. Having attained the age of sixty years within a year of his appointment, he was called upon to retire before he had qualified for a pension. Feeling that an invidious distinction had been made in his case, in view of the fact that other judges had been allowed to remain in service after having passed the age limit, Grenier obtained three months' leave of absence and proceeded to England to place his case personally before the Secretary of State. His mission was successful, the Secretary of State directing that as his case was an exceptional one, he should be given a special pension as if he had completed ten years' service. On his return he resumed his work in the Supreme Court until the eve of his sixtieth birthday, when he finally retired from service. He was entertained by the Bar at a farewell dinner, when the Attorney-General referred in highly eulogistic terms to his career both on the Bench and at the Bar, and said that he had added fresh lustre to the honoured name which he bore.

After his retirement Joseph Grenier spent the sunset of his life in almost monastic seclusion, emerging from thence only once to contest the seat for the Burgher Electorate. He continued up to the very end to take a deep interest in current events, and frequently embodied his views thereon in articles to the Press, which commanded great respect as coming from one who had held a foremost place in the public service of the country. He made a useful contribution to the past history of the island by his lecture before the Dutch Burgher Union on "The Portuguese and the Dutch in Ceylon." This lecture gave him full scope for his literary abilities, and he surpassed himself in his description of the social and domestic life of the old Burghers. "Can we" he asked, "with any degree of truth, say that the Burgher community in Ceylon has, within the last twenty years, cultivated and cherished, as it should cultivate and cherish, all those social and domestic virtues, the possession of which is far more valuable than the possession of mere worldly wealth and position? Has the moral tone of the community been raised to any appreciable extent? Those of us who are in the 'sere and yellow leaf,' and whose sands of life are fast running out, can well recall to mind many an old Dutchman of fifty year ago, with his severe ideas of what was due to his age, his

position, and his nationality. You can well recall his firm and austere character as a father: his chivalrous devotion to his wife: his stern and uncompromising hatred of all that was low and mean: and his unswerving faith in the decrees of Providence. You can well recall the respect he inspired in you, the awe, in which you stood of him, and the beautiful lessons of duty, endurance, and work that his daily life taught you. I certainly believe that there are still among us many who try to reach the noble standard of such a noble character."

"The noble standard of such a noble character." These words sum up the life of Joseph Grenier. His death called forth the warmest tributes from his old colleagues at the Bar, and speaker after speaker, while referring to his other high qualities as a lawyer and a judge, laid special stress on the purity of his domestic life. "His life, so full of achievement, was an inspiration, but Justice Grenier's claim to be remembered by us rests on a surer foundation. He has left us a fine example of a life lived in close and in rigid and unswerving loyalty to his own high ideals." These words, uttered by the Acting Chief Justice, may fittingly close this short sketch of the life of one who shed lustre on the Burgher community.

J. R. T.



When reading old records of cases one comes across occasional items of interest, but these remain unrecorded because they are isolated facts, and one always hopes to fit them into a more detailed story. The following items may prove interesting and may stimulate others to make use of them occasionally.

There is a record of a case instituted in 1839 and heard in 1841 by James Caulfield, Esquire, District Judge of Chilaw and Puttalam, with the assistance of assessors, who were Pedroe Fernando, Police Headman, Juan Pientoe, Police Headman, and Savery Fernando. The case went in appeal and was still going strong in 1851.

It is interesting to note that there was then as now one Judge for both Puttalam and Chilaw, but whereas now Puttalam gets a few days each month, the Court seems then to have sat for considerable periods of time at Puttalam.

The plaintiff's Proctor was John A. Douwe. He died perhaps in 1841, for then Philip Joseph Lewis vander Straaten became plaintiff's Proctor. Defendant had as his Proctor Robert Herft, who was succeeded by Henry William Driberg in 1841 and in 1851 by Nathaniel Cooke. When the case went up in appeal the parties signed a motion that it should be heard "collectively" because better "Council" could be secured in Colombo. At that time appeals were heard by the Supreme Court on its circuits also. There is an excerpt filed from a civil case heard by the Supreme Court itself.

The Secretary of the District Court was Thomas J. Fretz, whose name appears occasionally as "Fretse."

One learns that J. N. Mooyaart was Collector of Chilaw in 1834 and District Judge in 1836. The offices were probably combined in one person. There are two or three tombstones in the neglected Church at Calpentyt recording the connection of the Mooyaarts with the District. It must be remembered that Calpentyt had been at one time far more important than either Puttalam or Chilaw, and that the Provincial Court was at Calpentyt, though it is sometimes called the Provincial Court of Calpentyt, Puttalam and Chilaw.

We find that James Agnew Farrell was Judge of the Provincial Court in 1825 and F. J. Templer in 1828, the letters "P. J." after their names indicating not "Puisne Justice," but "Provincial Judge." F. J. Templer was Collector of Chilaw in 1827.

The case gives some useful information about that interesting individual Don Adrian Wijesinghe Jayawardene, who is referred to as "Modliar of the Guides" or "Guide Modliar." He calls himself "Modliar of the Military." He states in a document that banns for his marriage had been published in 1796, but that the "Padries" or Proponents having failed to come round on circuit the marriage could not be solemnised. The history of the time will explain the seeming neglect.

An interesting document is a certificate by one Carel Lodewyk Veenekam, who was probably a Registrar of Lands, for he adds the letters "R. L." after his name, and by his certificate declares that the title which the Guide Modliar proved by producing "a formal title of property on the garden of the Runaway Modliar of Madampee" was "unobjectionable," and that by right of the title so established the Modliar was "exclusively and solely entitled to have and hold the same (garden)." This document is dated 15th January, 1805, and is witnessed by two persons whose names seem to have been C. or G. Schneider and A. F. Anthonisz. The document was executed at Chilaw and had annexed to it a copy of a plan of a survey made by J. Williamsz, the copy being authenticated by the signature of J. V. Wille, whose designation is indecipherable. He signs the copy at Colombo on 9th June, 1804. There is evidence that a W. Williams was Proctor of the Provincial Court of Calpentyt. The garden the title of which was registered was situated at Madampee in the Jagampattoo.

It would be interesting to know what episode is concealed in the reference to the Runaway Modliar. Jayawardene had the survey made in 1804, took a copy in June of the same year, and in September proceeded to "the Kandian country with detachments to war." Before doing so he executed a document setting out the difficulties in the way of having his marriage solemnised. In this document he says the Modliar of Madampe betrayed the English Government and fled to Kandy, whereupon his lands were confiscated and were bestowed on Jayawardene in recognition of services

rendered during the expedition to Kandy in 1803. The document was executed before seven witnesses, but a true copy was furnished by C. A. Morgan, acting Notary Public, who was also a Proctor at Colombo.

In 1827 Lourens de Run was acting Notary Public. There is a plan made by a "Surveyor of the District of Negombo" whose signature is not quite legible but reads like "C. de Quaker."

Turner in his interesting publication "The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon, 1795-1805" states that in 1801 Lieutenant Arthur Johnston of the 19th Regiment was appointed to the Agency of Chilaw. Later one finds the names of Messrs. Wood, Walbeoff, Templer, and Mooyaart. W. E. Campbell seems to have held that office in 1804.

In an interesting letter by Jayewardene in 1825 (he died in 1830) reference is made to a "Cutcherry Clerk," Mr. Pieries, whose wife along with "Mrs. Rimers" lodged for several days in the Modliar's "tavern house" at Madampe. He states that Collector Johnston had held an inquiry regarding this house and decided that it belonged to the Madampe Modliar (whose property came subsequently to Jayewardene.)

In an interesting historical contribution he goes on to say in the same letter, written from Colombo, "the following is a true account without a syllable of untruth of the manner in which the Chalias became possessed of the Malapala lands there (Madampe) as the subject is of importance as regards our interests and will enable you to afford if required such information as is advantageous to the revenue to the collector.

"Under the Dutch Government, when the District of Chilaw was taken possession of by that Government, many of its inhabitants deserted it or were gone to the side of the Kandyan country. After the war was over and the country had been so taken possession of by the Dutch Government the deserters, being afraid of coming out, came and appeared to Patoolkotte Modliar, who was then a known public man holding office, and requested him to take measures that they might come out and the lands deserted by them restored them, when the Patoolkotte Modliar intimidated them more and more and drove them back and possessed all their lands for a number of years by concealing their rights. In the meantime,

having received information that Kaymal Modliar was about to represent the circumstance, the Patoolkotte Modliar applied to that gentleman in writing that he might be allowed to get people to occupy the lands which belonged to the deserters, saying that these deserters went to Kandy with their families during the war leaving these grounds and that they did not return, which application was forwarded to Colombo by the approp or Commandant who was there, and the subject was submitted to the Council of that Government and was under discussion when the then Cinnamon Captain proposed that all lands should be delivered to him in order that he might send for Chalias from Kandy and divide those lands among them for the purpose of taking them for the service of cinnamon peeling by selling them or the same—when it was resolved by that Council or Police that Chalias should be sent for from Kandy and each of their families granted out of the said lands 150 coconut trees extent of garden, including the trees standing thereon, and 12 parrabs extent of field to make them to settle with their families there. And a Chalia Modliar did then go thither and saying that the said lands were granted to Chalias was possessing the same fraudulently when the circumstance, having been brought to notice, he was dismissed from his Modliarship and driven out. Again a Chalia called Dadaloo Vidahn went and took similar possession of the lands in question. This too having been informed, he was ejected. After which time the Chalias going thither from Welitotte, Kosgodde, etc., for cotton and trade, settled themselves from day to day by taking possession of the said land by pieces. In the meantime the Chalia Modliar went to Madampe, and having seized on some of the gardens and fields in question, and detached and fenced in the piece of ground which belonged to the said Madampe Modliar, when the Madampe Modliar, having caused all the fences, etc., to be cut off which had been made by the said Konde Modliar, and referred complaint, upon which strict orders were sent from Colombo to the said Konde Mudaliyar not to remain there but come down to Colombo, and the Konde Mudaliyar accordingly left that place. This circumstance may be known to all persons who are now in the village. From this time the said Malapaloo lands were taken possession of partly by force and partly by deception as they went thither day after day as I said before. This fact may be known from the Chalias

themselves who are now there possessing these lands on enquiry as to the period when they came and settled there at first and took possession of the lands and of what place they were formerly inhabitants. There is not a single Chalia family there who have not *come from Kandy and had regular grants of these lands except such as have come there and settled themselves unlawfully as aforesaid.* Under this Government all the circumstances once became the subject of inquiry before Mr. Wood while Provincial Judge of Chilaw in a certain suit and all the frauds and unlawful proceedings of Chalias were then exposed and reported to the Revenue Board, which decided that all grounds and fields possessed by the Chalias should remain in their possession until such time only when the same should be sold on account of Government, and that until such time they should pay *ande*, not *ottoo*, from the said fields to Government. Since which time the said Madampe fields have been taxed at  $\frac{1}{4}$ th for Government. The reason of their being taxed at  $\frac{1}{4}$ th is that they are in that country, but if in this country (Colombo) they are taxed at one half. And besides, when Mr. Walbeoff was Collector of Chilaw, in reporting to Government the affairs of the Chilaw District, that gentleman proposed to dispose of on account of Government all malapaloo gardens and fields in the possession of the said Chalias, but which proposal has not yet been submitted to government, the same lying dormant in the Commissioner's office."

If then in 1801 Mr. Johnstone was Collector at Chilaw, he had been followed by Messrs. Campbell, Wood and Walbeoff before 1825.

We find a summons issued on V. W. Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Supreme Court, in 1840 to produce a certain case. The proxy filed by "Henry William Driberg of Negombo, gentleman, one of the Proctors of the District Court of Colombo No. 2" is interesting in that it recalls the fact that Chilaw was at one time under the jurisdiction of the District Court of Colombo, there being two such Courts, one for the South, No. 1, and one for the North, No. 2. The proxy itself was signed at "Chilaw" and was a printed document, in which the name is printed as "Driberg." Mr. Driberg signed himself as "H. W. Driberg."

There is one other point of interest and that is that by 1839 the trix dollar was recognised as being 1s. 6d. in value. Turner says it was worth 2s. in 1800 and thereabouts, and 1s. 8d. later.

O. L. DE K.

## THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

It may not be generally realised that from 1st April last the Dutch Burgher Union has been working under certain altered conditions. The distinction between the Union and the Club was done away with and an amalgamation brought about by the absorption of the Club with the Union under the one name of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon. The idea underlying the scheme was that all in the Union Hall would be on an equal footing and on equal terms, as all members resident in Colombo would pay the same rate of subscription, viz. Rs. 2'50 a month, and all members resident in outstations would pay Re. 1 a month. The scheme was launched on the faith of the undertaking given by some 250 members, in reply to the general circular sent out, that they were prepared to support the scheme on the lines proposed.

The advantages claimed for the new scheme were that the principle of single control would obviate the necessity for maintaining unwieldy machinery. The Union would consist of one Central Committee, which would control all activities and dictate the policy of the Union. There would be a Library and Reading Room to which all members would have access free of charge. In addition to the Annual Fête and monthly lectures there would be other attractions which would bring the members together more frequently.

The Committee have endeavoured as far as possible, during the two months that have expired since the amalgamation, to provide all the attractions promised. A Library containing an excellent collection of books calculated to suit all classes of readers has been opened downstairs, and is in charge of a Librarian who is present both morning and evening to issue books. The Reading Room upstairs is provided with a wide range of periodicals to suit both the masculine and the feminine tastes, while card tables and billiard tables cater to those who are inclined to these forms of recreation.

Facilities for the satisfaction of the wants of the inner man are also not wanting. Light refreshments are available at all hours, while breakfast, luncheon, tea and dinner can be served at short notice. Two Club Dinners have already been held and have proved so popular that it is proposed to have these dinners monthly in

future. Members need not however necessarily wait until these functions are organised by the Secretary as it is open to any member to arrange for a dinner or any other meal.

While the Committee have thus carried out their part of the undertaking, it is to be regretted that not all the members who promised to support the scheme have done so. Some have been remiss in the payment of their subscription, while others have been content to pay their subscription but to take no part in the activities of the Union. As has already been remarked, the scheme was launched on the undertaking given by the 250 members that they would support it, and unless they make good their promise the Union must revert to the old order of things. This would be a retrograde step and one detrimental to the interests of the Union. An appeal is therefore made to members to remit their subscriptions to the Treasurer as early as possible, and, what is equally important, to take full advantage of the facilities offered by the Union.



## BY THE WAY.

(NOTES BY NIEMAND.)

There is again a disposition among some of our people, in Colombo at least, to cultivate the study of the Dutch language. The need for a working acquaintance with the language is beginning to make itself evident, and what the few urged years ago is now being preached to the many. Those who are themselves too old, as they say, to learn, are united in recommending it to the young. The young are not so easily converted. They are willing to learn, even though they do not see the exact need for learning; but they want more encouragement from their elders. They would like to see their elders genuinely keen about it.

To those who wish to study the language and study it without going through the hard, dry mill of grammar and grammatical niceties, I would recommend Hugo's "Dutch Simplified," which cost me Rs. 4'80 and is well worth it. The Hugo system needs no teacher, and it is an easy, practical, and rapid method of study. A lesson a day will make you fairly well acquainted with the language in six months' time, and in half that time you will be able to pick your way through the Dutch Bible—if you have any familiarity at all with the English Bible. You can learn the pronunciation too, or most of it, but it would be wiser not to lay too much stress on pronunciation at the start unless you have access to a Dutchman who has the right accent.

The necessity for learning Dutch has been emphasized by a recent taunt which was blatantly expressed in the words, "No language, no race." This unmeaning inversion of *Neerlandia's* "Een Stam—Een Taal," One Race, One Language, is no more than an absurd parrot cry. But parrot cries are rather apt to catch on and to mislead the unwary who have no leisure to think, and who need to be put on their guard. At the same time, it is always desirable that any one race shall be differentiated by its own language from other races.

\* \* \*

If we cannot yet have the language, important though that is, let us have the history. It is delightfully encouraging to find that a member of the Union asks for a revival of the examinations in

Dutch History which were held some years ago. He confesses his indebtedness to those examinations and believes in them. Why those examinations ceased to be held nobody can tell; personally, I think no justification is possible. But the Literary Committee of the Union can no longer evade this issue, and it will have to re-start the Examinations without delay.

If prizes are wanted, there will be no lack of donors. We shall *easily* get all the prizes we shall need, if members will only see to it that there is no lack of competitors, and that no competitors are deterred by "craven fears of being great." But when the Literary Committee meets, I anticipate that their chief trouble will be as to the text-books to be set for the Examination. That is undoubtedly a difficulty, but with so many members of the Union who are connected with schools and education there should be no trouble in finding something of interest and value. There are plenty of books now in print and not all are expensive.

But either now or at a later period we ought to have a clear and definite plan of instruction, and our leaders should not be content with saying there are no books, and so let the matter drop. It is for them to see that the books are provided. If they do not exist, they ought to be written—and at once, for we are at the parting of the ways, and no delay is possible.

What, then, do we need as literature for the Community, and especially the younger members of the Community? One of our first needs is a short but adequate and simply-written summary of the history of the Netherlands. If any of my readers happen to know of such a summary he would confer a favour by bringing it to the notice of the Literary Committee. There are, of course, the articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica, but these will not do for our purpose. There may be little books in Holland, used perhaps in the schools of Holland. Specimens of these would be welcome.

Then, we need a history or historical sketch of the Dutch Companies formed in the seventeenth century for trade and exploration; especially of the Dutch East India Company. A detailed and clear

account would next be wanted of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon. Much light has recently been thrown on the last days of Dutch rule, but we may be sure that the last word has not been said on the subject. At all events, a connected story of what is already known is one of our most urgent needs.

So far our considerations have been concerned with the general education of the Community in the history of their past. But to be content with a knowledge of the past is futile. That knowledge is necessary and useful; but one of its uses should be to teach us how to use the present and how to look forward to the future. With both our present and our future a number of observant minds among us are dissatisfied. Some are pessimistic; some are hopeful; the main point is that they are dissatisfied, and the more dissatisfaction there is the better for us.

A thoughtful young friend, who has done admirable practical work in more than one direction, insists that what is wanted is a constructive programme for the Community. He is quite right. We are weary of continual whinings and grumbings, of idle expressions of discontent, of alarmist forebodings, of dismal bleatings of helplessness, of angry and meaningless criticism. We want a constructive programme, and we shall not be happy till we get it.

Where my friend is wrong is in not coming forward with *his* programme. He does not believe that Unions and Associations are of any use in this matter, but he believes that a few people who are keen on the matter, and who will work instead of talk, ought to take the matter in hand. Yet he, who is eminently qualified to be one of these few will not give us the constructive programme he has in mind. I am certain that any proposal of his will be carefully studied and taken up by the best minds in the Union—or outside the Union. He is not aware of the depth of feeling on this subject and of the welcome that awaits anyone who will give a lead of some practical kind.

It is quite time the subject was discussed and a Constructive programme drawn out. This is what most thinking people in the



Union have been asking for, but the trouble is that no one will make a definite move. One is afraid of criticism, another is obsessed by undue modesty, a third thinks someone else should take the lead. Age is afraid of Youth, and Youth shows a proper deference to Age. Meanwhile, nothing is done.

\* \* \*

May I suggest that the pages of the JOURNAL be placed at the disposal of those who have the welfare of the Community at heart—that is, of themselves, their parents and children, and their people. We hear a complaint now and then that the JOURNAL is not interesting enough. Personally, I hope that the JOURNAL, whose standing is justly so high in other lands as well as our own, will not degenerate into a popular magazine. We cannot compete with the English monthlies which are so easily accessible, and we need not. It is sufficient that the JOURNAL should represent the history, the needs, the aspirations, and the gifts of a Community which has a distinct and honourable place among the communities of the island.

\* \* \*

There is a good deal of unnecessary alarm about “interfering in politics.” Let us get rid of this childish obsession. The moment we begin to define what is meant by politics our fears dissolve and disappear. The loyalty of the Community has never been doubted, and cannot be doubted. But loyalty is not inconsistent with the desire to assert the claim of the Community to improve itself and to advance its interests. That is, indeed, a truer form of loyalty.

—♦♦♦—

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**Sir Thomas Maitland.**—This, as we all know, was the name of the second British Governor of Ceylon. The general reader perhaps knows nothing beyond this fact. Students of history have no doubt acquainted themselves with incidents of his administration, but even they may hardly have gained much insight into his personal character. He came here in 1804 in succession to the Honourable Frederick North (afterwards Earl of Guildford). He was the second son of the Earl of Lauderdale. In 1897, W. Frewin Lord wrote a book in the series *Builders of Greater Britain*, giving some account of the public life and career of Sir Thomas Maitland, which supplied information not generally known before. In a passage in this book Maitland is said to have possessed “a savage glee with which he fell on and exterminated an enemy, when he could safely indulge his passion for rousing a quarrel, no less than the caution which impelled him to bear any affront with saintly meekness so long as it was unsafe to resent it.” In private life he is said “to have lived lavishly, as his forebears had done who had always commanded money without stint. . . . but though lavish, he was not extravagant.” Incidents would no doubt be found in his career in Ceylon which would justify this character and the sobriquet of “King Tom” which was applied to him. It is said that he kept an excellent table and that his banquets were served in plate and crockery of much elegance. Even to this day, in Colombo, dealers in old china will be found who exhibit for sale plates and dishes bearing the Maitland crest and their well-known motto—*consilio et animis*. He was perhaps something of a bon-vivant and indulged his taste for dainty things wherever he could. There is a fish, caught in the sea about Matara, known as the “Maitland fish,” for which he had a particular liking and which he always wanted at his table when he visited the South of the Island. It is said also, we do not know with what truth, that he often smacked his lips over a glass of good old arrack such as was procurable in those days. We know that at the end of his service in Ceylon he went as Governor of Malta. We wonder whether readers of Captain Marryat’s charming sea-story *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, have ever been struck by the fact that the “Sir Thomas” who occurs in the

novel, and with whom the novelist appears to have had considerable personal acquaintance, was no other than our old Governor, "King Tom." The hero of the story is brought under the notice of this bluff Governor of Malta, who made a protégé of him and frequently had him at his table. "Mr. Easy" said the Governor, "you have not breakfasted." "I have, Sir," replied Easy, "before I came ashore." "But a midshipman can always eat two breakfasts. Sit down and breakfast with us." There is much in Frewin Lord's book that will be found interesting, but we have no space here for anything further. Maitland died on the 17th January, 1824.

**Tromp or van Tromp.**—One frequently meets with the name van Tromp in English writers in reference to the great Dutch Admiral who is credited with having sailed the English Channel with a broom at his mast head. It may be pointed out that this name is wrong. Marten Harpertsz Tromp had no *van* before his name, which, in such a position, would perhaps have a significance the honest admiral may well have resented. It has always been a source of irritation and annoyance to Dutch people to see this incorrect version of the name of their hero.

**Sixty Four Years in Ceylon.**—This is the title of a book issued by the Colombo Apothecaries Company recently, in which Mr. Frederick Lewis gives the public an insight into his life—a life full of adventure and misadventure. We are sure it offers the Ceylon reader many points for thoughtful consideration. The disabilities of a Ceylon-born Englishman are portrayed in a candid and straightforward manner; and one feels, in reading such a book, that we are indeed living in a world full of misconceptions and mischances, in which "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong." We hope to furnish a further notice of this book in a future issue, and, in the meantime, would recommend it to our readers as a work containing much interesting and profitable matter.

**Holland to the Rescue.**—It is perhaps not generally known that England has had recourse to Dutch industry and Dutch enterprise in many eventualities not only in the past but also in recent times. Without entering into any extensive enquiry into this question we have but to look at the vast number of coloured prints which adorn the varnished covers of English toy books and maga-

zines and many varieties of books of advertisement. The small inscription, "Printed in Holland," at a corner of the design, will show where this artistic work is done. We have lately been reminded of this circumstance by the receipt a mail ago of two belated numbers of the *Overseas Daily Mail*, which, to our surprise, was posted at The Hague and bore Dutch postage stamps. It would appear that in the emergency, when the publication of the *Daily Mail* was obstructed by the strikers, and it was not possible for the editorial staff to carry on their work in England, Pieter A. Drughorn, Managing Director of the "Semper Avanti" Printing Company at The Hague came to the rescue of the paper, and the work was done by Dutch printers with Dutch type, and the publication turned out without a single error.

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
NOTES OF EVENTS.

**Summary of Proceedings of Meetings of the Committee.**

*Monday, 12th April.*—1. The following new members were elected:—Dr. E. W. Arndt, Mr. E. P. Albrecht, Mr. E. A. Weinman, Mr. Aelian Toussaint, Mr. T. A. Hepponstall, Mr. J. A. V. Modder, Mr. A. J. Weinman. 2. Resolved that the amalgamation of the Union and the Club do take effect from 1st April instead of 1st March. 3. Voted a sum of Rs. 200 to meet the cost of monthly dances up to the end of August.

*Monday, 3rd May.*—1. The following new members were elected:—Mr. B. J. Thiedeman, Mr. S. L. Bogaars, Dr. Sam de Vos, Mr. Carl E. Arndt. 2. The Treasurer explained the financial position of the Union as at 30th April, and the Secretary gave a resumé of the work done since the amalgamation.

*Monday, 7th June.*—1. The Chairman proposed a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Joseph Grenier. 2. The Chairman proposed a vote of congratulation on the honours conferred on Colonel Joseph and Mr. F. L. Anthonisz. 3. The following new members were elected:—Mr. E. N. Albrecht, Mr. F. E. R. vander Straaten. 4. Colonel Joseph suggested that the rules be amended so as to admit of persons under twenty-one years of age joining the Union. 5. Decided that only those who are eligible for membership in the Union should receive assistance from Social Service Funds. 6. Secretary reported completion of renovation of one of the billiard tables.

**Visit of Dr. H. C. Rutgers.**—Dr. H. C. Rutgers, of Hardenbroek, Driebergen, Holland, who is Treasurer of the World's Student Christian Federation, was recently on a visit to Ceylon. He delivered an address at the Y. M. C. A. Colombo on "International Relations and the Christian Church" and also preached at the Dutch Reformed Churches in Colombo and Galle. Dr. Rutgers very kindly visited the Dutch Burgher Union Hall, where he met several members, and was much interested in the photographs adorning the walls. He spent some time in conversation with several members of the Union, who were deeply impressed with his

knowledge of current affairs. Dr. Rutgers appears to have carried away with him pleasant recollections of his visit, as in a letter to a member of the Union he expresses the pleasure it gave him "to get into touch with the old Burgher element."

**Van Imhoff and his Times.**—An interesting paper on the above subject was read before the Dutch Burgher Union by Mr. Edmund Reimers on 10th May. The paper related to a critical period in the Dutch administration of the Island (1736-1740) and contained references to the general condition of the people, particularly in the Matara District, the system of land tenure in vogue at the time, the policy of the Dutch, etc. On the conclusion of the lecture the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, expressed to the lecturer the thanks of the gathering for having presented to his audience such a vivid picture of the official phase of Dutch life during the period under review.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

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

**Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.**—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. 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. R. G. Anthonisz, President of the Dutch Burgher Union, Toniston, Heneratgoda, while all remittances on account of the Journal should be made to Mr. J. R. Toussaint as above. Dr. L. A. Prins has been made a member of the Board of Management.

**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, Reid's Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

**Remittances.**—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. Wace de Niese, Cherrydale, Bambalapitiya, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mrs. L. M. Maartensz, Horton 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, Reid's Avenue, Colombo.

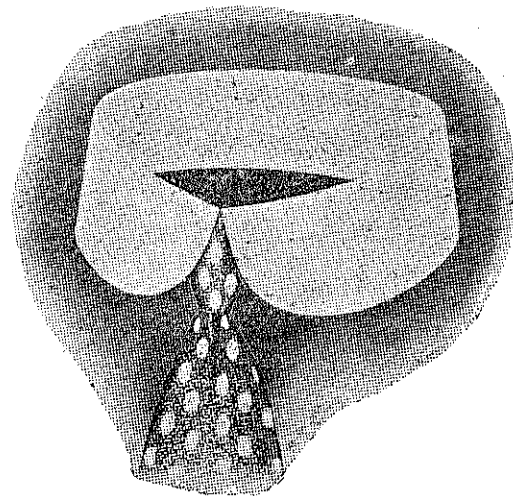


# THE SUMMIT STARCHED COLLAR

GIVES THAT FINISH

TO THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

THE ACME OF QUALITY



THE ACME OF REFINEMENT

No. 60.

THE POPULAR ROUND-DOUBLE IN  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "

ALL SIZES Rs. 10-50 per Dozen

No. 20.

FOR MORNING OR DRESS WEAR.  
COMFORTABLE AND SMART IN  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2"

ALL SIZES Rs. 10-50 per Dozen

## BROUCHAMS Ltd.

P. O. BOX 75

COLOMBO.