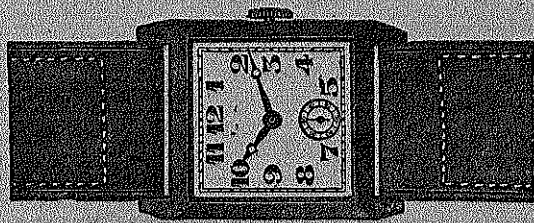


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"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

*Copies may be had at the D.B.U. Hall
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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXIII.]

JULY, 1933.

[No. 1.]

THE PRINTING PRESS IN CEYLON.

BY L. E. BLAZE.

It is noteworthy that the printing-press was first brought into Ceylon by the Dutch for educational and religious purposes. The Portuguese in India had a press so far back as 1556 at Goa, but there is no mention of their having had any press in Ceylon. They were probably too busily occupied with military schemes, and so far as their monastic colleges were concerned it may have been easy enough to get the books they wanted from Goa.

But the need for books in Sinhalese was increasingly felt by the Dutch. Catechisms, Testaments, Sermons, and other religious literature had to be copied by hand and distributed to schoolmasters and catechists. This was an unsatisfactory state of things, even in those days, and in 1734 "a printing-press with Cinghalese types was contemplated. The Government of Java offered to procure it, and in 1736 it was reported to be in active operation under Government." So wrote the Rev. J. D. Palm in his review of the Educational Establishments of the Dutch in Ceylon, and he has relied upon Dutch official documents. The date 1737, which is usually given, depends upon a passage in Governor van Imhoff's "Memoir" of 1740, which became known through Mr. Lee's summary appended to his translation of Ribeiro.

The passage, as translated by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, runs:

"The first and chief requirement is certainly the increase of the knowledge of God among this people by the propagation of His word in a language they will understand. Therefore, the printing press established during my administration [July 1736 to March 1740] will be a useful instrument.

I will not detain your Excellency by a discussion relating to the first beginning of this important work; of the trouble it caused, and how at length these difficulties were overcome. Although it was only in May, 1737,



WILLIAM THE SILENT.

that a commencement was made with the type, yet already have been published a Sinhalese prayer-book, a booklet in the same language for the instruction of those who wish to partake of the Lord's Supper, Catechisms in Mallabaar, and the four Gospels in Sinhalese; while a commencement has been made with the New Testament in Mallabaar. A second press is being fitted up, which must be completed during your Excellency's administration, not only with a view to avoid inconvenience in the event of the other getting out of order, but also with a view to facilitate the work by the fair progress of the revision of the books of the New Testament in the Mallabaar language according to our Resolution of January 9 last.

...But to return to the printing press. I cannot recommend that good work too earnestly to your Excellency, because, even if other auxiliaries be found wanting, this would open the way for the building up of a worthy Church by the awakening of true interest."

This quotation shows that printing was done in the two vernacular languages. We may presume that it was done in Dutch as well, and certainly it was done in Portuguese. Governor van Imhoff is indeed said to have contemplated the publication of a *Tripla*—the Bible in three columns, Tamil, Sinhalese and Portuguese. How great an impetus the press must have given to the religious and educational activities of the time can easily be imagined; and the printing itself was admirably done, as those who have seen the early lesson-books will admit. There was admiration in Holland too: "The classis of Middleburgh acknowledge in a letter dated 1740, the receipt of a copy of part of the New Testament printed in Ceylon, which to them was of course a sealed book; but they admired the clear and neat type, and hoped it would prove a mighty means of extending the light of Christianity."

When the British took over the Island in 1796, the Dutch printing establishment passed on to them, and thus began the present Ceylon Government Printing Office and Department. The Dutch establishment was found to be in a "state of disorder," which may actually have been the case when all the country was in a disordered state owing to the change of Government; but, as has been recently shewn, we must discount more than seventy-five per cent of what we hear, and have long been hearing, about the alleged wickedness of the Dutch. The first Wesleyan missionaries who came to Ceylon in 1814 took a hand in restoring order in the printing establishment, as will presently be told; but the first European Supervisor officially appointed was Mr. W. Skeen who arrived in 1849.

The Ceylon Government Press has a long list of valuable publications to its credit. Besides the usual Administration Reports it has given us many important works bearing on the early and later History of Ceylon, such as Wijesinghe's *Mahawansa*; de Queyroz, both in the original Portuguese and in Father S. G. Perera's English translation; Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz's translations of Dutch "Memoirs"; and Mr. H. C. P. Bell's Report on the Kegalla District. The old *Journals* of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were also printed here, and it would be improper to omit mention of Mr. J. P. Lewis's monumental work on Inscriptions.

The Wesleyan Mission printing-press was brought to Ceylon by Dr. Thomas Coke, who died on the way out. Two of the men selected in England by him to accompany him to Ceylon had a knowledge of printing, and they suggested that a printing-press should form part of the missionary equipment. At Bombay, where he landed first, the Rev. W. M. Harvard, one of the two, took charge, on account of the Mission, "of a printing-press complete, a box of printing ink, four boxes of printing types, two packing-cases of printing-paper." In 1816 he set up the press in Colombo, in the premises still owned by the Wesleyan Mission in Dam Street, Pettah, and religious books were the first to be printed. The printing is described as "greatly superior to any printing previously produced in the Island," and applications freely came from outside for books to be printed here. Baldaeus's "Account of the Religious State of the Province of Jaffnapatam" was printed for Sir Alexander Johnston, but whether it was printed in the original Dutch or in English we are not told. Among other books printed were: A Catechism for the Dutch Consistory (in both Dutch and English), Hymn-books and Liturgies in Portuguese, "A Religious Book for the Roman Catholic Mission" (in Portuguese), and plenty of books, small and large, in Sinhalese and in Tamil.

The Ceylon Government Printing Office was at this time discovered to be in a greatly disordered state, and the Government wished to take over the Wesleyan Mission Press. This could not be done without permission from the Missionary Committee in England, and that permission was not likely to be granted. Mr. Harvard of the Ceylon Mission was then offered the post of Superintendent of the Government Press. This he could not accept, but he willingly went to the Government Press every morning to get

things into order. He found "Whole founts of types were rendered unserviceable by large masses of broken matter cast among them; and the materials which were in use were so intermixed, as to render correctness, (not to say neatness) utterly impossible."

The Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society had two printing-presses and Sinhalese types for a Sinhalese version of the Bible; but in this office too there was mismanagement, and the printing materials were removed to the Mission Press where the Bible was then printed. A fresh supply of type was ordered from Serampore, but when it came it was found to be so damaged as to be useless. Mr. Harvard's knowledge of type-founding now proved useful. He set to work, fitted up a small foundry, and cast whatever types were afterwards required.

By 1818 the printing department of the Mission had grown to such an extent that a separate manager was required for it. He arrived, from England. Mr. Harvard describes him as "a person sent from England to manage the printing department" but he was no other than Daniel John Gogerly, the greatest name in the history of the Wesleyan Mission in Ceylon.

The press was transferred in 1879 to Colpetty, and afterward to Wellawatta, where it now flourishes.

The American Mission, whose labours in Jaffna have so largely influenced the Northern peninsula, came in 1816, only a generation or so after the American Colonies won their independence from British rule. There was another war between England and America in 1812, which lasted two years. Relations were thus strained between the two peoples, and Christian missions to India were also objected to on grounds of policy. In 1812 American missionaries arrived in Calcutta, but were ordered by the Governor-general to leave by the same vessel in which they came. Sir Robert Brownrigg in Ceylon was more tolerant, and in 1814 five American missionaries and their wives were allowed to land in Ceylon and labour in the Island.

The Americans too had thought of a printing-press as necessary for their work, but it was not till 1820 that their printer, James Garrett, arrived from America. Unfortunately for him, Sir Robert Brownrigg had left the Island, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Barnes, was unsympathetic. Mr. Garrett was ordered to leave Ceylon within three months, and the printing-presses were given

over to the Anglican missionaries. Sir Edward thought it "an impertinence on the part of Americans to come to Ceylon for missionary work since every needed effort in that direction was already being made by His Majesty's government." An appeal to England proved fruitless, and it was not till 1833 that the Americans were allowed (by Sir Robert Wilmot Horton) to carry on their work freely. Their printing establishment was started at Manipay, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Minor, and during its first twenty years it printed 172 million pages of Christian literature. Sir Emerson Tennent visited Manipay in 1848 and these were his impressions:

"The establishment was in active operation—the presses in motion, the binding-rooms full of bustle and business, and the book stores crowded, like a repository in Paternoster-row, with shelves of bound volumes and piles and piles of printed sheets that rose in columns to the ceiling. The contents of these apartments are all destined for the schools and the various missions, and for almost gratuitous circulation amongst the Tamils of Jaffna."

This pleasant state of affairs was not to last. In 1855 a Committee came out from America to report on the Indian missions and to make any changes they found necessary. One of the changes made was the closing down of the printing establishment. Part of it was sold, and the remainder leased to a firm controlled by Tamil Christians. But neither the equipment nor the work turned out was as good as before, and in 1866 another firm, Messrs. Strong and Asbury, was tried, and provided with funds for a new start. Again the results were unsatisfactory, and the mission helped the firm by giving over to them the publication of the Jaffna "Morning Star," a newspaper begun in 1840, "on condition that a full column of religious matter be printed each time and that the high moral standard of the paper be maintained." But the Manipay press failed "to do really good work," and about 1901 the Mission bought it back, re-organized the printing establishment, and thoroughly equipped it for present-day needs.

The printing-press at Cotta (Kotte) was famous in its time, and deserves particular mention. It dates from the early days of the Church Mission in Ceylon, probably from 1823. The Rev. Samuel Lambrick of this Mission selected Cotta as a sphere of missionary labour, and began his work there in the year 1822. He soon saw the need of books and tracts, got a press out from England and a fount of type from Calcutta, and diligently set about the task

of printing and distributing Christian tracts "as silent messengers of truth." In 1828 the well-remembered "Cotta institution" was established for training Sinhalese Mission Agents. The scope of studies was wider than we would expect, for the students were taught not only Divinity but also "English, science, mathematics, philology, Latin, Greek and Pali." For the benefit of these young men books were specially compiled and printed at the "Cotta Church Mission Press." Two of these books, both dated 1832, may be mentioned. One of them is "A Treatise on Arithmetic: its principles explained and illustrated by operating with real things"; and the book is by the Rev. S. Lambriek. The clearness of the printing would be considered creditable in these days. The other book is more surprising: "A Plain and Compendious Grammar of the Greek Language." The compiler's name is not given. It is a pity that no list is appended of the books compiled for the use of the fortunate students of the Cotta institution. The great achievement, however, of this Press was the "Cotta Bible," a translation into "colloquial Sinhalese." To help in the printing of this Bible, "a Mr. Riddesdale" from England had charge of the press for six years. For some reason or other the printing establishment was given up, before 1861, when the Rev. Isaiah Wood was in charge.

The Baptist Mission claims to have "set up the first printing-press in the Kandyan capital. The press was an object of wonder and admiration to the Kandyans. Buddhist priests occasionally came to see it, and evidently dreaded what to them appeared to be its almost miraculous power." We recall that the same wonder and dread were felt in Europe when the art of printing was first practised there.

It is difficult to find an exact date for the beginning of the Baptist Mission Press in Kandy, but in 1841 it printed a monthly magazine, called "The Investigator," which ran its course for two years and had then to be discontinued, not for want of support, but because its Editor, the Rev. J. Harris, felt that his freedom of utterance was restricted by the authorities of the Mission. In 1846 the press was taken over by Dr. Murdoch, who established the Kandy Tract Society, and whose great work as a Christian Evangelist will never be forgotten in this Island.

BATTICALOA IN EARLY BRITISH TIMES.

BY J. R. TOUSSAINT.

(Continued from p. 173 of our last issue).

As already mentioned, an old Church stood on the site on which the Ault Memorial Hall has since been erected, and Mr. Ault was granted permission by Government to make use of this building. There is reason to believe that this Church was originally built by the Dutch. The following passage appearing in the memoir of Jacob Burnand, Chief of Batticaloa, lends support to this conjecture:—"In the year 1784 no more was finished than the walls of the Malabar Church commenced with the authority of Government in the Company's garden, and which, according to the books, should have been completed by that time. The unsuitable situation induced me to purchase a piece of land from the Commandant Kahle, on which I had a large Church and a house for the Clergyman built at my expense. The deeds of the garden and the buildings are preserved at the Secretariat, and are in the name of the Company. It is stipulated that in the absence of the Clergyman, his house should be occupied by one of the Company's Civil Servants to be selected by the head Civil Servant." When Batticaloa was garrisoned by a British Regiment, this Church was used by them for purposes of worship.

We are indebted to Colour Sergeant Calladine of the 19th Foot for an interesting account of Batticaloa in the year 1816. Calladine belonged to a Company of this Regiment commanded by Captain Thomas Aldersey Jones which was transferred from Trincomalee to Batticaloa in April 1816, and he was much impressed with the superior advantages which the latter place possessed. "Batticaloa is pleasantly situated by a fine river, about three miles from the sea. There is not much of a town, but a great many houses are scattered among the cocoanut tops which are in great abundance at this station. I should suppose that this is one of the best, if not all out the best station on the island. After our Company had been here awhile and got a little acquainted with the inhabitants, we were very fond of the place. All kinds of provisions were very reasonable, duty easy, liquor cheap, and we had all the indulgence that soldiers could

expect." Calladine had a very gay time at Batticaloa catching crocodiles (he miscalls them alligators); which seem to have been very plentiful in the lake, and on one occasion he was treated to a novel sight, "it being a very large tyger caught in a trap and held in such a position that the power of his strength was completely taken from him." He anticipated a well-known Legislative Councillor (now dead) in the opinion he formed in regard to the health-giving properties of toddy. "Batticaloa was a very good place for toddy, which is the juice extracted from the cocoanut tree by means of a tap at the top of the tree, and the nourishment from the cocoanuts runs out into a vessel hung for the purpose. Toddy is a very pleasant drink while fresh, which is any time during the first twelve hours after being drawn from the tree, but after that time it gets very sour and is not fit for drink, and is then set by till they have a quantity of it; they then put the still to work and distil a very good and wholesome liquor from it called arrack, or as we call it rack. This liquor very much resembles Irish whisky, and every European soldier is served out with two drams a day in their rations." Arrack stood him in good stead when he was attacked by the disease known as berri-berri, "for the more I drank the better I got."

Those of us who have recollections of the *appa suré* parties of the olden days will be interested in Calladine's description of a "toddy drinking party." "Having leave for the day, a few pounds of joggery (sugar), a few dozen of eggs, two or three bottles of rack, we would make the best of our way to the topes (groves of trees), and being snugly seated under the spreading branches of the trees, we would get a large chatty on the fire, with six or eight quarts of toddy and after making the rack, sugar and eggs, seat ourselves round, each having a cocoanut shell, dip into the flowing bowl, and pass along the day in the greatest of pleasure, good company and hilarity."

But these halcyon days were not to last long. In 1817 what was known as the Ouvah rebellion broke out, and large bodies of troops were despatched from various parts of the island to put down the rising. The troops stationed in Batticaloa under Captain Thomas Aldersey Jones took part in these operations, and for a time Batticaloa was the scene of great Military activity as men were sent to the front and brought

back either wounded or incapacitated by malaria, which levied a heavier toll than the arrows of the Kandians. Sergeant Calladine gives us a very vivid description of Batticaloa as he found it on his return to that place after a short period of service in the Kandyan country. "I found Batticaloa an altered place to what it was when our Company was stationed there. One or two of the barrack rooms were converted into a hospital, and all seemed to wear a different appearance. There was none of that sport or amusement going on as formerly: the only thing that I saw that had not a dull appearance was a number of the 73rd women, whose husbands were up the country, drinking and spreeing about, which they were much addicted to. . . . The sickness was prevailing up the country, and we had now a great number of men in hospital. All the barrack rooms in the Fort were turned into hospital wards, and even the canteen verandah. What few men there were in health were in tents outside the Fort, so that the whole garrison had become a hospital, and the burial ground, where a grave was seldom opened, had now become a ploughed field. For a length of time we lost three, four, and sometimes five men daily, and the men in health were only sufficient to carry one out at a time, and then come for another till all were in the graveyard, when the Minister would read the funeral service for the whole." Calladine's statement is borne out by the Rev. G. Erskine, the Wesleyan Missionary stationed in Batticaloa at the time, who writes:—"I have buried more than one hundred soldiers since I have been at this place."

The officers who took part in this campaign were able to withstand the effects of the unhealthy climate much better than the men, only a few succumbing to illness, among them being Captain Jones of the 19th Regiment, and Major Vallance and Lieutenant Lidwell, both of the 73rd Regiment. Captain Jones was an officer with a distinguished record of service. He first joined the 19th Regiment in 1801, and after a short service in Ceylon he proceeded to India and took part in the suppression of the Travancore rebellion in 1809, after which he returned to England. He came back to Ceylon in 1815 and was appointed Commandant of Batticaloa, where he resided until the outbreak of the Ouvah rebellion. He then moved to Katobowa in Welassa, where his services were useful in keeping that part of

the country quiet, and in protecting and forwarding supplies on the line of communication between Batticaloa and Badulla. While in Welassa Captain Jones was attacked by disease, but he refused to leave his post or remove to the seaside until, he had exhausted the last effort of his strength in the cause of his country. He died on 18th April, 1818, and was buried at Batticaloa. The Government Gazette of the day pays a high tribute to his character. "The strictest attention to discipline was so tempered by a suavity of manners and soundness of judgment, that he was regarded by his brother officers, without any invidious preference, as a pattern of Military conduct, and throughout his Regiment he was universally respected and beloved." There are three tablets to his memory—one in the Ault Memorial Hall, Batticaloa, one in the Roman Catholic Church at Tandanveli, Batticaloa, and one in St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo.

Of Major Vallance very little is known. Sergeant Calladine speaks of him as being in charge of the 73rd Regiment at Batticaloa. He was in fact the Commandant of the station. The Government Gazette, in recording the death of Mrs. Vallance on 7th April, 1819, followed by that of Major Vallance on 8th August, speaks of these two deaths as being "doubly lamentable" from the fact that the Major and his wife had left behind them "a young and numerous family totally unprovided for."

A letter written by the Rev. G. Erskine of Batticaloa, who has already been referred to, gives us some particulars of the illness and death of Lieut. Mark Lidwell. "He caught the jungle or putrid fever while on duty in the interior, and finding himself ill, repaired to this place. On his arrival he continued so for some days, which is customary in the early attacks of this awful epidemic. He was again suddenly and severely seized by the fever. Two hundred of the 86th Regiment and their officers being here then on their way to the interior, and the officers being almost constantly at Mr. Bagnett's (Sitting Magistrate) where Lieut. Lidwell was confined. On this account I postponed visiting him, but desired and prayed for an opportunity to open On the evening of the 30th (September, 1818) his spirit took its flight. On the evening of the first instant his body was interred in the verandah of the Church in a solemn and decent manner."

During these early years, as will already have been gathered, a succession of Wesleyan Missioners had been stationed at Batticaloa, and these attended to the spiritual needs of the garrison as well as of the civil population. The usual routine on a Sunday was for the troops to be marched at 10 o'clock from their barracks within the Fort to the Church near the Custom House, where service was held in English. This service was also attended by those of the Dutch residents who understood the language. At 5 o'clock in the evening a service was held in Portuguese for those who were not conversant with English. "We have tolerable singing" writes the Rev. G. Jackson, one of the missionaries, "for I always practise the Malabar and Dutch boys three times a week." But very little progress was being made with regard to education. "The schools which were established by Mr. Ault went to nothing soon after his death, and even some of the wood with which they were built was removed to the heathen temples." Revd. T. Osborne, writing two years later, says:—"I had a large congregation at the English preaching, and for the first time in Batticaloa saw some of the congregation in tears. I visited the sick soldiers in the hospital and found some who were not ignorant of the Gospel." This Mr. Osborne, like his predecessor Mr. Ault, was very nearly drowned at the Batticaloa bar. He had preceded his family to Batticaloa, and on their arrival he was proceeding in a boat with some soldiers to bring them ashore, when the boat was driven on a sand bank by the violence of the sea. Mr. Osborne and his companions managed with difficulty to reach the shore. It was fortunate that this accident occurred on the outward journey, for had Mrs. Osborne and her child been in the boat at the time, there would have been little hope of their being saved.

There were two Civil Servants stationed in Batticaloa at this time to whom the Wesleyan Missionaries were indebted for much valuable assistance and encouragement in their work. These were Mr. Henry Pennell, the Collector, and Mr. James Bagnett, the Sitting Magistrate. The former, it is stated in a missionary report, "was exceedingly kind and attentive to the last missionary stationed there, and has assured us of his readiness to assist in every possible way his successor." Of Mr. Bagnett it is said that "from the commencement of our Mission

he has shewn a most friendly disposition towards our brethren, and from his past invariable kindness we have no doubt whatever that our brother (Mr. Osborne) in his plans of schools on the Batticaloa station, will meet from Mr. Bagnett every countenance, encouragement and support. This gentleman will live in the grateful esteem of our Mission, so long as we recollect his great attentions to the comfort and happiness of our late dear Brother Ault."

Henry Pennell was in the Civil Service from 8th June, 1814, till 1st October, 1829, when he retired on a pension of £500 a year, which he drew until his death in 1885—altogether a sum of £28,000. He was Provincial Judge of Colombo at the time of his retirement. It is believed that he was a brother-in-law of Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice.

James Bagnett came out to Ceylon and joined the 19th Foot as an Ensign on 26th August, 1807. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 4th Ceylon Regiment on 11th October, 1809, and went on half pay leave on 16th May, 1816. He was probably absorbed into the Civil Service on his retirement from the Army. The Government Gazettee of the day attributes his death, which occurred at Batticaloa on 26th September, 1821, to "a decay in the liver after a severe illness of twenty-two days." To quote further from the same source:—"Mr. Bagnett's mental powers arose far above mediocrity; keen in his discrimination, correct in his judgment, lively in his imagination, and original in his wit, which qualities were rendered more alluring by the unbounded generosity and fine sensitiveness of a benevolent heart. His house has long been the asylum of the stranger and the afflicted. His memory will be cherished with melancholy pleasure in the recollections of his friends who were best qualified to appreciate his numerous excellencies. Nor will the native population of this place suffer his integrity and kindness to be effaced from their memories, except by the stern foe which has numbered him among those who are alike insensible to pleasure or to pain."

This high estimate of the character of Mr. Bagnett was confirmed by the Wesleyan Missionaries who came in contact with him. One of them writes:—"The Sitting Magistrate, Mr. Bagnett, carried round the plate on Christmas Day. Never

did I witness more apparent joy in the countenances of the people giving to a collection than on that occasion." Writing shortly after his death another states:—"J. Bagnett, Esq. died as you know on the 26th of September. About an hour before he expired I prayed with him, in which he seemed fervently to join. He was a generous man, and I believe the constant friend of all our Brethren."

About this time the intention to erect a separate Wesleyan Chapel in Batticaloa appears to have taken shape. A subscription paper was circulated for the purpose, and among the list of subscribers we find the names of R. M. Sneyd, the Collector, T. Lavallier, the Sitting Magistrate, H. Barbet, Koning, Vincent, Boonschein, Vandergucht, Topsworthey, Schelver, Balthazar, Roelofs, and Leatherland.

The year 1821 saw the transfer of the European troops to Trincomalee, their place in the Fort being taken by Caffres. This caused a great diminution in the number of English people attending the Wesleyan Church, as the Caffre soldiers belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion. The morning service was therefore held in Portuguese, which language was understood and even spoken by the Tamils. Revd. Robert Carver, Wesleyan Missionary, writing in 1820 after a visit to Batticaloa, says:—"The evening before my departure to Trincomalee, Brother Osborne and I were walking along one of the roads which led past a Modeliar's house, who happened to be in the gateway and invited us to go in . . . As he spoke Portuguese fluently, Brother Osborne endeavoured to satisfy his inquiries by a conversation of some length." It may be mentioned that at this period Wesleyan Missionaries were required to acquire a knowledge of Portuguese. Doctor Coke and the other missionaries who accompanied him began the study of Portuguese before leaving for Ceylon.

It is interesting to note that in the early part of 1822 Mr. Philip Anstruther, who afterwards rose to be Colonial Secretary, was acting Collector of Batticaloa. He was known as the "one-armed Rajah," and he enjoyed the respect of the people to such a high degree that Sir Anthony Oliphant is reported to have said that if he had been in Ceylon in 1848 when the Kandyan rising took place and had shouted, "To your

tents, oh! Israel," the rebels would have implicitly obeyed him and returned to their homes.

Mr. Anstruther was succeeded by Mr. David Stark, and it devolved on the latter to recommend a member of the Somanaden family, who were afterwards to be so prominently associated with the administration of the district in the native branch of the service, for appointment to the office of First Mudaliyar of the District and Interpreter of the Kachcheri on a salary of Rds. 42 per mensem. This was Ramanaden Daniel Somanaden, who is described as "a deserving young man who has acted in the capacity of Interpreter without salary for the last five years, with credit to himself and advantage to Government." The letter of recommendation goes on to state:—"In order that this appointment may be as little burthensome as possible to Government, his father the second Mudaliyar, who is old and infirm, and whose situation is unnecessary, has consented to give up his salary of Rds. 25 per mensem, on condition that the title of Second Mudaliyar of the Cutchery be continued to him till his death." At the same time Mr. Stark emphasised the necessity of appointing as Land Vidahn one in whom he could place confidence, and on whose activity and vigilance he could depend. As he knew of no native possessing the necessary qualifications, he recommended that Mr. Christian William Boonschein, apparently a Dutch descendant, who was well fitted for the office, should be appointed Land Vidahn on a salary of Rds. 50 per mensem. But the Government of the day was not prepared to sanction such a violent break with tradition, and appointed Ramanaden Daniel Somanaden to be Land Vidahn in addition to his duties as First Mudaliyar. The Wesleyan Missionary at the time, Revd. J. Roberts, referring to this appointment, says in a letter:—"There are several events which deserve to be recorded, as they afford the clearest evidence of consistency of character. One member of unaffected and deep piety has been appointed to be the Head Mudaliyar of this District, previous to which he had never been absent but only once from his class for a year. The Collector himself assured me that the propriety of his conduct was the only cause of his being appointed to that important situation."

Mr. Stark was succeeded in the office of Collector of Batticaloa by Mr. Charles Brownrigg, who, if he has no other claims

to distinction, deserves to be remembered as one who furnished in his own person the only instance of the son of a Governor of Ceylon holding office in the Colony contemporaneously with his father. Charles Brownrigg was the second son of Sir Robert Brownrigg, and entered the Civil Service on 2nd October, 1811, at the age of 14, so that he must have been only 25 years old when he was appointed Collector of Batticaloa. He retired in 1829 and died in 1854.

The Wesleyan Missionaries seem to have temporarily abandoned their activities in Batticaloa about the year 1827, for Bennett in his book "Ceylon and its Capabilities," writing at about this time, states:—"It is remarkable that although Batticaloa has neither Protestant Church nor Chapel, and is without either a clergyman or missionary to perform divine service, it has two neat Roman Catholic chapels, which are built of stone, with tiled roofs, and are the best ornamented in the island." He speaks in high praise of the sociability of the European residents of Batticaloa. "The limited society of Batticaloa has long been famed for hospitality and friendship, notwithstanding the variety of changes to which it has been, like all our small colonial settlements, continually subject. At a distance from the other stations, and depending upon unanimity for the chief comforts of life, the European Military and Civil Servants seem to have successfully studied, and in spite of the fable, adopted "il modo di piacere a tutti"; for I have never once met an individual of either service, who was not sorry *malgré* the mosquitos, to quit that station; and several instances are recorded of the expression of the kindest feelings, by farewell parties, and occasionally by presentations of plate, at parting."

We have now arrived at that stage in the early history of Batticaloa which is marked by the arrival of the Athertons, who were destined to play an important part in the social and official life of the District. Robert Atherton, the first of that family to arrive in the island, was for some time a purser in the Navy, and served under Captain Marryat in the *Lorne* in the first Burmese War, and was honourably mentioned for bravery in Captain Marryat's despatches. He subsequently entered the Ceylon Civil Service and held the appointment of Superintendent, Sitting Magistrate, and Fiscal of Delft from December 5, 1825. He was Assistant to the Government Agent, Eastern Province,

in 1835, 1839, and 1845, and acted as District Judge, Batticaloa, in 1841. While holding the appointment of Superintendent of Delft, he married at Kayts, on 24th April, 1826, Eleanor Toler, fourth daughter of Dr. George Burleigh. Their eldest son John died three days after his birth and was buried in the compound of the Kayts Resthouse, where a monument still stands to his memory. The second son Robert was at one time a Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifles. The third son Edward, who began his official career in 1851, obtained a Writership in 1853, and retired in 1883 after 32 years' residence without a break in the island. Robert and Edward were so well known to the people of Batticaloa that they were spoken of generally as "Bob Pillai" and "Ned Pillai." Robert in his later days was the Batticaloa correspondent of the "Examiner," and contributed exhaustively to that paper not only prose articles but also topical verses. Robert Atherton the elder died on 23rd June, 1855 while acting as Government Agent of the Eastern Province. His wife survived him until 24th July, 1893, when, at the age of 83, and after a continuous residence of 52 years at Batticaloa, she met with her death as the result of a carriage accident.

Closely associated by marriage with the Athertons were the Sortains, whose name is intimately connected with the first systematic cultivation of the coconut in Batticaloa in the early 'forties. Dr. James Cornish Sortain married Eleanor Burleigh, the eldest daughter of Robert Atherton. He was a well-known planter, medical man and philanthropist, and was much respected by the people of Batticaloa. Other famous names associated with the planting industry in the early days are those of Munro, O'Grady and Carey.

It is interesting to note that one of the relics of Dutch rule, which existed in the early days of the British, has now entirely disappeared. When Sir Emerson Tennent visited Batticaloa in 1848 he saw on the esplanade, in front of Government House, the remains of what had formerly been a Dutch garden, with a reservoir in the centre, abounding with tortoises. The tank was in existence up to as late as 1871, for in an article which appeared in the *Ceylon Quarterly Magazine* for that year, under the title "Notes on Batticaloa", the writer speaks of "the Vahme Tank and tree both situated at the Western angle of the esplanade in Tamarind Island, about 1000 yards from the Fort corner, and just in front of the Government House, the tank forming part of the eastern boundary to its grounds, where the old tree droops over the fence and shades part of the waters."

The tank was supposed to have been haunted by the ghost of a departed Dutchman, and was moreover said to be the resort of all the devils and ghosts in the neighbourhood. For two or three years in succession boys were drowned whilst bathing in the tank, and these accidents were attributed to "the tutelary devil residing in the tank."

There was another tank on the northern shore of the island known as the Neeravi tank, which too had its ghost story. It is said to have been built like the Vahme tank of strong stone, with a flight of steps leading down to the level of the water. A steam engine was erected near the tank, for what purpose it is not known, and this engine was in charge of a Dutchman named "Pickie Baur," who gave his name to the garden near the Neeravi canal. He is said to have been "a thorough Dutchman, and a jolly one too by all accounts, as he distributed schnaps amongst his coolies with munificent generosity to an unlimited extent."

Reference has already been made to Major Johnston's connection with Batticaloa in his official capacity. He is further associated with Batticaloa though in a somewhat less direct way by the marriage of his daughter to a Mr. A. W. Jansz, by whom she had a son who afterwards became the Head Clerk of the Batticaloa Kachcheri. This romantic story is best told in the words of a contributor from Galle to the *Ceylon Literary Register* for 1888¹:—"Mr. Matthews² had occasion to visit Galle frequently . . . and here he became acquainted with Miss Susan Johnston, the only daughter of Captain (afterwards Major) Johnston . . . Struck with her beauty and intelligence, Justice Matthews offered her a place in his house to teach his children on a liberal allowance. She accepted the offer . . . About the end of 1830³ Justice Matthews died of consumption.⁴ During his last days Miss Johnston was his constant attendant and nurse, Mrs. Matthews being too much distressed and overwhelmed with grief to be of any assistance . . . Soon after her husband's death Mrs. Matthews left Ceylon with her children. She offered Miss Johnston a passage to England, but she was obliged to refuse, having a much more important engagement to fulfil. A month or two after this she married Mr. A. W. Jansz at the Wesleyan Chapel, Colombo. She is still (i. e. in 1888) living and in the pride of great-grandmotherhood. Her eldest son is our much respected townsman, Mr. William Jansz, the well-known Head Clerk of the Batticaloa Kachcheri. Many of her sons and grandsons are in Government employ, holding important places, while others are employed beyond the seas."

(1) Vol. III, No. 10, 5th October, 1888 (2) Henry Matthews, Puisne Justice, Ceylon. (3) He died on 20th May, 1828. (4) The Editor of the *Ceylon Literary Register* says the cause of death was dyspepsia.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.

The celebrations in connection with the 400th anniversary of the birth of William of Orange might have been on a larger scale but for the short time allowed for preparation. So important an occasion could not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

On the 24th April, and the two days before, the Colombo newspapers published a concise and comprehensive appreciation of Prince William's career and his fight for the freedom of Holland. On Sunday the 23rd April, special reference was made to the event in the Dutch Reformed Churches, including the ancient sanctuaries at Wolvendaal and Galle. On the evening of Monday the 24th a well-attended social gathering was held in the Dutch Burgher Union Hall, and this was followed by a lecture in the same Hall by Mr. Guy Grenier, Registrar of the Supreme Court. Dr. H. U. LEEMBRUGGEN, President of the Union, presided at the lecture, a summary of which is given below.

Mr. GRENIER in paying a tribute to the great founder of the Dutch Republic, the 400th anniversary of whose birth they were that day celebrating, referred to him in his opening remarks as "a man of profound genius, vast ambition, acute, politic, endowed with a deep, subtle and far reaching intellect, a clear, sagacious and comprehensive mind, and one who beyond all cavil and doubt was the greatest statesman of his age, a pure patriot, a disinterested politician, a man possessing at once immense talent, unbounded perseverance, a fortitude under misfortune beyond proof, and an unshakable faith in God."

He then proceeded to touch very briefly on the literature on the subject: Motley's immortal epic which was the principal and practically the only authoritative source from which later writers had obtained their material for a number of interesting and inspiring works of fiction; Frederick Harrison's study in the "Foreign Statesmen Series"; and Grace Putnam's valuable biography in the "Heroes of the Nations" series. Of the better known and more widely read novels dealing with various incidents in his life and career he would mention G. A. Henty's "By Pike and Dyke", Marjorie Bowen's "Prince and Heretic" and "William by the Grace of God", Walshe and Sargent's "Within Sea Walls, or How the Dutch kept the Faith", Baroness Orczy's "Leatherface", Rider Haggard's "Lysbeth" and Cope Cornford's "Sons of Adversity" and "The Master Beggars of Belgium."



JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

William the Silent's life, the speaker observed, divided itself into three main epochs—the first from 1533 till 1560 being the period of his youth while his father was alive, and he merely appeared as one of the most powerful Princes in the Netherlands in the service of the Spanish Crown, whose sovereignty the Netherlands then owned; the second from 1560 till 1568 which was the period of constitutional struggle, during which he strove with Counts Egmont and Hoorn to preserve the independence of the Netherlands against the usurpations of the Spanish authorities; and the third from 1568 till 1584 which marked the period of armed insurrection and revolution which he inspired and led till his death in 1584, and in the glory of which he first rises to the full height of a great hero.

The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the more important incidents in the life of William the Silent in a series of remarkably striking and effective word pictures, observing that history has very aptly been described as a pageant and not a philosophy.

The first scene was the strange procession that in October 1556 wound its way through the rugged and hilly region of North-Western Spain. At its head there rode an officer with a company of soldiers, next a gouty old man in a horse litter followed by a body of horsemen, and in the rear toiled a file of baggage mules. As the train advanced into the more settled regions of the country it became evident that the occupant of the litter was a person of the highest consequence. Along the road the people assembled to show him reverence. Great lords gathered in his honour in the towns along the route, and in the cities the traveller was greeted by respectful deputations of officials. The bells rang out in merry peals, while enthusiastic crowds filled the streets.

This captive of the gout, who thus passed in slow procession through the lands and cities of Spain, was His Royal and Imperial Majesty Charles V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, King of Spain and the Netherlands, ruler of Germany and Austria, King of Naples and Sicily, and lord of the greater part of America—the greatest monarch in all the world, being lord of a realm vaster than that of Charlemagne. He had done what few kings had done before or since, voluntarily laid down

his numerous crowns, and was retiring to spend the remainder of his life far from the pomp of courts, in the privacy of a simple community of Monks at Yusté in Western Spain.

The speaker then harked back to that dazzling scene so vividly described by Motley which took place in October 1555—a year earlier—in the great hall of the Golden Fleece at Brussels, amid surroundings of unparalleled splendour, when the Emperor, prematurely aged and infirm, had abdicated in favour of his son Philip II, while leaning on the arm of the youthful Prince of Orange, whom he had beckoned from his seat amid the Flemish nobles, to support him as he rose to reply to the address presented to him by his Estates.

The third scene took his hearers back to the home at Dillenburg and his mother Juliana of Stolberg, whose letters to her sons prove her to have been a person of rare and beautiful spirit, of the most ardent and lofty courage, and yet of the most humble trust and piety.

The lecturer next passed on to William's life at Court as the favourite page and the closest confidant of the great Emperor, where his mind was formed from the first in that cautious and reticent mould which so peculiarly distinguished it. He saw behind the scenes, and learned to read the secret springs of policy and character while yet a mere youth, in what has truly been described as the worst school of the worst age of Machiavellian craft.

Reference was then made to the circumstances in which he earned the title by which his name and fame have been handed down to posterity. He had taken part in Philip II's first war with France, and negotiated the preliminary arrangements for the Treaty of Cateau Cambrésis. He was one of the hostages sent to France for the due execution of the Treaty, and during his stay in that country, the French monarch Henry II, who entirely misunderstood his character, revealed to him a plan for the massacre of all Protestants in France and the Netherlands. The Prince was horrified by this disclosure, but said nothing, and it was on account of his extraordinary reticence and discretion on this occasion that he received the surname of "the Silent". The epithet is apt to convey a mistaken impression as to his general character, which was however of a frank, open, and generous nature, without a touch of moroseness in the ordinary intercourse of life.

Then followed a rapid sketch of the chief protagonists in the titanic struggle in which so many lives were sacrificed, and which finally secured independence and religious liberty for the United Provinces—a struggle for life and death in which the fiercest passions and the most powerful principles clashed together—in which no quarter was given and none expected. The power against which William was matched was a malignant power which scrupled at no manner of crime, and the triumph he won was the defeat of that power and the recoil, if not the overthrow, of its masked devilry against all the interests of Christian thought and modern liberty.

Philip II. was characterised as one of the most astonishing personages that ever appeared on the stage of history. A fanatic of the narrowest type devoured by zeal for the Holy Catholic Church, he was at the same time without any spiritual conviction or loftiness of religious aim. His bigotry was an instrument of passion rather than a conviction. Looking upon himself as the champion of the Catholic faith, he considered the heavy burden his in a special degree, of compelling the heretics of all nations to return to the bosom of the Church. His resolution never wavered, his industry was enormous, and his piety and conscientiousness were great. But his conscience did not forbid him to countenance assassination, the most portentous cruelty, double dealing, or indeed any other means for attaining the ends he had in view. His industry was marred by a total incapacity for trusting any man who showed ability: his resolution was made futile by a fatal slowness, a persistent belief that when his time came he would strike irresistibly, the result being that his time never came, because his enemies struck first.

Next came the dark, erect figure of Alva, Duke of Toledo, a fitting representative of Philip—so appropriate an instrument for executing his purposes, sharing his master's fanaticism, cruel in heart as himself, unmoved by tears or the shedding of blood, while his wickedness towered into a fiendish strength; the incarnation of a powerful and persistently evil will—a name accursed for all time in history.

Feeling reference was made to the wonderful and sublime courage that animated the Prince's noble band of brothers Adolphus, Henry and Louis, who in the cause of freedom fell on the blood-

stained field of battle, while the lecturer emphasised the indomitable spirit of endurance and trust in a higher power that upheld William the Silent in his darkest hours, in spite of the coldness and treachery of false friends, the successive defeat and destruction of the armies levied by him and his gallant brothers, and the failure of his negotiations. Undaunted by the fearful massacre of St. Bartholomew, and buoyed up by the matchless determination shewn by "The Beggars of the Sea", he continued laboriously to lay the foundations of the Dutch Republic, his character growing in strength and magnanimity. His faith which had never wavered for a moment was rewarded by the relief of Leyden, saved as it were by a miracle at its last extremity. Truly never did the bravery of endurance nor the ingenuity of a desperate patriotism rise higher than it did when the great dykes were broken down, and the fleet of the Sea Beggars sailed up to the gates of the beleaguered city.

And then the closing scene, his foul murder by the religious fanatic Balthasar Gerard in his peaceful home at Delft on the 10th July 1584, as he was ascending the staircase to his own apartments after a midday repast with his family. After more than ten years of struggle, so often unprosperous in issue, William, so far from being overcome, was more powerful than ever. Alva was gone, leaving only an accursed name, and the memory of barren success as a soldier; Don John was also dead, of a broken heart, baffled by a greater brain than his own, all his chances of a throne in England rotting with him in the dust. But our hero had become the Father William of his country. The silent, faithful, earnest man had grown mightier in trouble, more heroic in danger; and amid the simplicities of his life at Delft there had gathered to him all the love, the reverence, and hopes of his country—a patriotic worship which his martyr-death only confirmed and consecrated for ever.

He needed, concluded the lecturer, no monument in bronze or marble to perpetuate his virtues, his achievements and his memory, although a grateful people have erected one in every sense worthy of his many heroic qualities. More appropriate and sublimely touching and permanent are those immortal lines in which the great historian brings to a close his inspiring narrative: "As long as he lived he was the guiding star of a brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets." (Loud applause).

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. E. H. VANDERWALL said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I must confess that my feelings, in listening to Mr. Grenier's most interesting and eloquent address, were tinged with some disappointment, because I could not help reflecting what an excellent jury lawyer was lost to the public, when Mr. Grenier decided to accept his present appointment in the Public Service.

"At various times of my life I have performed various duties. One of these is the civic duty of jury service at criminal trials before the Supreme Court. I feel emboldened to say that it would have been a rare occurrence in which the eloquence, the picturesque language, and the impassioned earnestness of Mr. Grenier would have failed to convince a jury.

"We have listened this evening to an inspiring address on the national hero of Holland. We, who are proud of the Dutch blood which flows in our veins, were thrilled to hear once again some of the most striking passages in the life of the Prince of Orange. His life and achievements do not constitute merely one of the milestones in the history of Holland but in that of the whole civilised world, for he taught the great lesson that civil and religious liberty was the birthright of all mankind.

"Have we no lessons which we can derive from this life?

"The first is not to be deterred by opposition from carrying out our purposes.

"No leader of any great cause has failed to create opposition. Even in his great work of saving his country, the Prince of Orange realised that there were dissensions among the people, which might have disheartened a man who was less truly great. In the end, the Southern States fell away from his cause and now constitute the kingdom of Belgium. The northern states remained true and under the name of Holland stand as an abiding testimony to the greatness of his work.

"The Prince of Orange is known to all posterity as William the Silent.

"Some years ago, at a dinner in this hall, the late Sir Thomas de Sampayo declared that he respected the Burghers, because they possessed the dignity of silence.

"The Burghers have made their contribution to the public life of this country, but they have done so in silence and have been the last to advertise themselves.

"This tribute to the name of the Silent Prince is something which our community can regard with justifiable pride.

"As descendants of that great race of which William the Silent is the hero, we are proud of his achievements, and we share that pride with all those who have Dutch blood in their veins.

"In the name of this large assembly present here to-day, I have much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Grenier for his excellent address". (Loud applause).

The following lines contributed by a young lady of our community may fittingly be reproduced here:—

A mighty hero—he has passed away,
And made his exit from the world's great stage,
But still his mem'ry's rev'renced in our hearts,
His name is handed down from age to age.

From out of Holland's marshy swamps he rose,
And but one goal before him he did see,
And that—to gain for his proud nativelyland,
Its independence, and its liberty.

And valiantly he did fight for years,
Until his goal at last he did attain,
Founding the Dutch Republic, which to-day,
A "guiding star" to nations does remain.

And thro' the ages he has handed down,
That priceless Heritage descendants hold,
A Heritage of Freedom, which to us,
Is dearer far than all Spain's glitt'ring gold.

"WENDY."

XXV ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the 25th Annual General Meeting held in the Union Hall on Monday, 13th March, 1933, at 6-15 p.m.

The President, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, occupied the Chair, and about 60 members were present.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were then read and confirmed.

Presidential Address.

The President then addressed the meeting and proceeded to give a resumé of the year's work. He was grateful to the Secretary and Treasurer who had borne the burden and heat of the day and had put in a large amount of work. Mr. Weinman had been Secretary for some years, and one had only to look round the Union premises to see what a transformation he had effected in the building and its surroundings. (Applause). The Committee fully realised the amount of spade work that went on from day to day. The Union was fortunate in having Mr. Weinman, who had a flair for the work. They could not find a Secretary who could put his back into things as Mr. Weinman had done.

The Treasurer was a wonderful example of the *Suaviter in modo* and the *fortiter in re*. He was very successful in extracting money from reluctant pockets, and had made an ideal Treasurer. With such a capable officer as Mr. Mack there need be no anxiety as to the funds.

The President then thanked the General Committee and the Special Committees for the good work done by them, and made particular reference to the Social Service Committee which dealt with one of the most important branches of the activities of the Union. The call of Social Service at the present day was very insistent and could not be ignored. The work done by this Committee was very creditable, although it was not all that could be done. During the last 25 years the amount expended on Social Service amounted to nearly Rs. 26,000, or about Rs. 1,000 a year. He made a strong appeal for the creation of a Social Service Endowment Fund, and mentioned the case of the Speldewinde Trust Fund as an example worthy of imitation. He indicated other

directions in which the younger members of the Union might take an active interest, such as the taking of a census of adult members of Dutch Burgher families in Ceylon.

Referring to the employment question, the President said that the Burghers must not look exclusively to Government Service, although the gradual disappearance of the Burgher from that service was to be deplored. He indicated other avenues of employment and noted with satisfaction the existence of a greater spirit of Service in the Community.

He next dealt with the criticism frequently levelled at the Burghers, viz, their non-participation in the movements having for their object the constitutional development of the country. The time had come for the Union to take an interest not only in political but in all public questions. If they did not do so they would lose the respect of the other communities. The Burghers were Ceylonese and they could not sit on the fence.

The President then referred to the steps being taken to enable the Union to acquire a proprietary interest in the building in which they were housed. The proposal was that those holding shares should make a gift of them to the Union to be held in trust. That would help the Union to eliminate the huge item which they had to pay as rent. Nothing had yet been done to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. If the proposed scheme went through, the building when it became the property of the Union might be called the Anthonisz Memorial Hall.

Finally the President drew attention to the gradual decline in membership. Several of the older members had fallen away and it was necessary to get in new members. It was felt that the entrance fee of Rs. 5 was a little too high and it was proposed to take steps to reduce it to Re. 1. The high cost of publishing the Journal prevented its being sent to every member free of cost, but the monthly Bulletin had more than justified its existence, and members were now kept informed of what was taking place in the Union. He thanked the members for the patience with which they had borne with his weaknesses. He was strongly in favour of frequent changes in the office of President. He thanked all those who had assisted him with their co-operation. (Applause).

Adoption of Report.

Dr. G. F. Bartholomeusz proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts. The motion was duly seconded. After some questions had been asked by Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas and replied to by the Secretary, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of President.

The President then vacated the Chair, which was occupied by Sir Stewart Schneider, *pro tem*.

Mr. L. E. Blazé proposed the re-election of Dr. H. U. Leembruggen as President. It was a great honour to him to make that proposal on behalf of the members of the Union, who had realised the value of Dr. Leembruggen as President. He had more than justified the high expectations they had formed of him when they elected him to that office a year ago. He had identified himself with everything, small and great, in connection with the Union. He had attended every Committee meeting and had taken part in every entertainment and lecture connected with the Union. They had found him an ideal Chairman, and he had great pleasure in proposing his re-election. (Applause).

Dr. R. L. Spittel in heartily seconding the motion said that he agreed with Dr. Leembruggen that it was a mistake for them to appoint their Presidents as it were for life. Frequent changes would be a very good thing in that it would make more people to take part in the work of the Union.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. Dr. Leembruggen then resumed the Chair amidst loud applause and thanked the meeting for that token of their renewed confidence in him.

Election of Secretary.

Mr. F. E. Loos proposed the re-election of Mr. A. N. Weinman as Honorary Secretary. It was not necessary for him to add anything to the high tribute paid by the President to the work done by Mr. Weinman. He was sure that the proposal would have the hearty support of the meeting.

Mr. R. L. Brohier in seconding the motion said he did not think the meeting could do better than get such a live wire as Mr. Weinman to take on the duties of Secretary.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried. Mr. Weinman thanked the meeting for re-electing him, but hoped he was not being given a "life sentence".

Election of Treasurer.

Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas in proposing the re-election of Mr. Gerald Mack as Honorary Treasurer paid a tribute to the excellent work done by him. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Election of Committee.

Mr. A. N. Weinman proposed the names of the following gentlemen to serve on the Committee:—

Colombo.—Sir Stewart Schneider, Hon. Mr. Allan Driberg, Messrs. W. S. Christoffelsz, L. E. Blazé, T. D. Mack, G. A. Wille, Col. V. Van Langenberg, Messrs. O. L. de Kretser, E. A. Vanderstraaten, J. G. Paulusz, Drs. F. Foenander, R. L. Spittel, E. W. Arndt, S. P. Joseph, C. F. Deutrom, Messrs. J. R. Toussaint, Kenneth de Kretser, R. S. V. Poulter, D. V. Altendorff, E. Reimers, F. E. Loos, C. C. Schokman, F. C. W. Vangeyzel, W. W. Beling, M. M. Anthonisz, J. H. O. Paulusz, Rosslyn Koeh, Wace de Niese, R. L. Brohier, T. W. Collette, H. vanden Driesen, F. W. de Vos, Aelian Meier, and Alex. VanderStraaten.

Outstations.—Messrs. G. H. Altendorff, C. P. Brohier, G. P. Keuneman, L. G. Poulter, C. E. de Vos, E. H. Vanderwall, E. J. Buultjens, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. H. Ludovici, Dr. L. O. Weinman, Col. E. H. Joseph, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Messrs. N. E. Ernst and V. C. Modder.

Mr. W. G. Mack seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Election of Auditors.

Mr. G. V. Ebell proposed the re-election of Messrs Krishna and Rogers, as Auditors. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. G. Gratiaen and carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks to Chair.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair, after which a collection was taken on behalf of the Social Service Fund and realised Rs. 37-50.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1932.

Membership.—The number of new members admitted since the issue of the last ANNUAL REPORT was twelve. The names of three of these candidates have not yet been entered in the books as their entrance fee still remains to be paid. The loss by death and resignation has been twelve, while 29 members have had to be struck off the roll for non-payment of Club dues. At the close of 1932 the total membership of the Union had shrunk to 267 from 299 in the previous year and 325 in 1930.

General Committee.—Twelve meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 15.

Changes among Office-Bearers and Committees.—At the last Annual General Meeting Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was elected President of the Union in succession to Dr. L. A. Prins. Mr. A. N. Weinman was re-elected Honorary Secretary and Mr. W. G. Mack succeeded Mr. Rosslyn Koeh as Honorary Treasurer.

At a meeting of the General Committee held on 16th Feb., 1932, Messrs. J. H. O. Paulusz and W. W. Beling were elected Assistants to the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively.

Messrs. R. S. V. Poulter, Kenneth de Kretser, J. G. Paulusz, and J. H. O. Paulusz were elected to fill vacancies in the General Committee.

Changes among Secretaries and Conveners of Standing Committees.—At the meeting of the General Committee held on March 22nd, Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz was elected Secretary and Conventer of the Genealogical Committee in place of Dr. H. U. Leembruggen and Mr. Alex. vander Straaten was elected Secretary and Conventer of the Membership Committee in succession to Dr. F. V. Foenander.

Special General Meeting.—On June 11th, 1932, a Special General Meeting was convened to revise the existing rates of subscription and launch an extensive membership drive by offering new facilities to potential members. On the motion of Mr. E. H. Vander Wall seconded by Mr. J. R. Toussaint the

following addition to Rule 6 of the Constitution was passed by a large majority :—

Membership 6 (c) I.

- (a) There shall also be a class of members at 50 cents a month who shall be entitled to the use of the Reading Room, and of the Bridge and Billiard Tables, and the Bar all on Cash basis, on the following occasions only :—
- (a) General Meetings.
 - (b) St. Nicolaas' Fete.
 - (c) Lectures.
 - (d) Concerts, Dances, and Dinners.
 - (e) Committee Meetings of which they are Members.
- (b) The General Committee shall not include more than 6 members of this class resident in Colombo and 3 resident at outstations.
- (c) The new class of 50 cents members shall be entitled to full votes at Committee Meetings and to one-fifth of the sum total of votes given by them at General Meetings.

Foot-note to follow Rule 4.

Officers.—This rule is now subject to modification as set out in Rule 6 (c) I.

Work of Standing Committees.

1. Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—

The following lectures were delivered during the year, all of which were well-attended :—5th February, Mr. P. D. Worms on "Stamps and Stamp-Collecting"; 15th April, Dr. R. L. Spittel on "A Chieftain of the Wilderness"; 27th May, Mr. A. R. Hughes on "The Life of the Sun Bird"; 17th June, Mr. R. L. Brohier on "Black Art and Magic"; 16th August, Mr. E. H. Vander Wall on "The Contribution of the Dutch to the Making of Ceylon"; and 4th November, Mr. Conrad Felsing on "Bird Watching".

2. Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.—

Eight meetings of this Committee were held at which a total of fifteen applications for membership were considered. Twelve were recommended to the General Committee while three had to be sent back to the applicants for further Genealogical particulars. Some of the candidates for admission did not appreciate

the importance of perfecting their application forms in the manner required by the rules of the constitution. It would effect a considerable saving in time and correspondence if the fullest Genealogical details to which the applicant has access are always set out on the back of the prescribed form.

3. Committee for Purposes of Social Service.—

The work of the Social Service Committee has been carried on with much interest. A sum of Rs. 1830'65 was contributed by members of the Union, and disbursements to deserving cases totalled Rs. 1730'00. Among them an invalid was helped throughout the year, seven widows received assistance, six old spinsters were given monthly allowances, and eleven boys and six girls were educated with the funds at the Committee's disposal. Mr. Wace de Niese, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Social Service fund, will be glad to receive contributions or donations to enable the Committee to extend its benefactions.

4. Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.—

This Committee has once more justified its existence. Two highly enjoyable Dances organised by Mr. Deryck Swan, a variety entertainment by Mrs. Frank Loos and Miss Phyllis Kellar, and a students' concert by Misses Grace van Dort and Gladys Leembruggen were some of the outstanding events of the year. This Committee also arranged two charming recitals by Dr. Arnold Bake, the well known Dutch singer, and were also responsible for that very popular innovation, "Members' Day". Miss Muriel Mack worked off some very enjoyable Bridge Drives which, together with the proceeds of the two sweepstakes run during the year brought in a very useful contribution towards the funds of the Entertainment Committee. Roller Skating which was introduced in November proved a tremendous social and financial success, and was very popular with our younger members, but had unfortunately to be dropped as the Directors of the Dutch Burger Union Building Co. feared serious damage to their building. Mention has also to be made of the very cheery informal dinners got up from time to time by our veteran Mr. J. G. Paulusz, who is an example to the younger generation in his enthusiasm and keenness. It gives us pleasure to place on record our grateful thanks to all those members, and particularly the ladies, who helped in the splendid work put in by this Committee, but we note with regret that all the initiative and hard work is still left to a mere handful of members.

It should be noted that the cost of improvements to the club, grounds, and the printing of the Monthly Bulletins is still met from the earnings of the Entertainment Committee, and has not cost Union funds anything.

5. Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership.—Several informal discussions took place and one formal meeting of the Committee was held during the year, at which various ways and means of increasing the membership were considered.

The two main difficulties experienced were (1) the inability of several likely members to furnish information regarding the history of their families and (2) the existence of five different rates of subscription varying from Rs. 2'50 to 50 cents a month. People fail to understand the different rates of subscription, and when it is explained that a 50 cents membership entitles them to curtailed privileges, they naturally question these differences and dislike the idea of being placed on a different footing. Their attitude may seem unreasonable, but the different rates of subscription nevertheless appear to operate against their joining. A list of names of persons eligible to join the Union was drawn up at a meeting and certain Committee members undertook to approach those who were well known to them. Application forms were also sent to some of those listed who, it was felt, would be willing to join the Union. One ex-member was re-enrolled under the Rs. 2'50 rate and 2 new members under the 50 cents rate of subscription. It is hoped that, in spite of the general apathy of the Community in regard to the Union, it will be possible for the Committee to report more favourable progress in the future.

Honours conferred on Members of the Union.—

It gives us great pleasure to congratulate Mr. F. H. B. Koch on his appointment as King's Counsel and Messrs. E. H. Vander Wall, C. A. Jansz and W. Ludovici on their appointment as Justices of the Peace.

The D. B. U. Journal.—The Journal continues its useful course, but it needs to be better supported by the members of the Union. The Editor, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, issues it with remarkable punctuality, and continues to secure for it articles of exceptional interest and value. The special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary number consists of fifty pages of matter which should be carefully read and considered by our members.

The Monthly Bulletin.—In May 1932, the monthly bulletin, originally issued in 1919, was revived. This leaflet of four pages monthly is most useful in keeping members informed of the activities of the Union. It is issued free, the cost of printing being borne by the Entertainment Committee.

Reading Room and Library.—Comfortably and tastefully furnished, the Reading Room offers a wide choice of illustrated periodicals, magazines and other light literature.

Armistice Day.—A wreath of Poppies was placed at the Cenotaph at Colombo on Armistice Day on behalf of the Union.

St. Nicholaas' Fete and the XXVth Anniversary.—The imminence of the 25th Anniversary of the Union and the difficulty of collecting funds for two successive functions following so close upon each other induced the Committee, after earnest and protracted consideration, to merge St. Nicolaas' Fete with the Celebration of the 25th Anniversary by having a Fancy Dress Party for the Children on the 18th January. The function was largely attended and brilliantly successful. On January 20th the 25th Anniversary celebrations were brought to a close by a formal dinner open to non-members of all communities as guests. The dinner was followed by a very enjoyable dance, which was well-attended. Among the speakers at the dinner were Messrs. S. W. Dassenaike and E. W. Perera, the President, and Mr. E. H. Vander Wall.

Members' Day.—An eminently successful innovation affecting the social life of the Union was the institution of "Members' Day." The Union has been placed under a deep debt of obligation to the ladies who acted as hostess on these occasions.

Fancy Bazaar.—A Bazaar in aid of the Social Service Fund was held in the Union Hall on Saturday the 26th November, 1932, and resulted in a profit of Rs. 600 approximately, although the attendance was not very good, and a few of our most prominent members were conspicuous by their absence.

Comrades.—At the request of the President of the Comrades your Committee decided to resume relations with that body and accordingly resolved (1) that they should be allowed the use of the ground floor of the Union building on Saturday each week up to 7 p.m. if not required for the use of the Union (2) that if the Hall

was required by them on other occasions permission should be obtained from the Hony. Secretary, (3) that they should be allowed the same privileges as fifty cents members on the special occasions provided for in the case of the latter.

Finance.—The Hony. Treasurer's statement of accounts, duly audited by Messrs. Krishna & Rogers and herewith annexed, reveals that the excess of income over expenditure totals Rs. 23-77. It will be noticed that no less a sum than Rs. 2,003-95 is outstanding on account of subscriptions. It is vitally necessary for the financial stability of the Union that members should keep abreast with their subscriptions, and make the strongest efforts to bring them up to date where they have been allowed to fall into arrear.

Conclusion.—The prosperity of the Union depends solely on the extent of the support given to it by members, and it is a recurrent complaint of your Committee that the fullest collective support has hitherto not been received. However great might be the zeal of individuals, it is to the Community at large that this institution looks for its maintenance. We want not only your monthly subscriptions, but your support, your cooperation and your advice, if the Union is to become as effective as it ought to be and can be. We have survived 25 years and have had our vicissitudes, but in spite of the economic depression which is affecting us as much as any other body, we look forward to the future with confidence and hope.

AUBREY N. WEINMAN,
Hony. Secretary,
 Dutch Burgher Union.

Colombo, 20th Feb., 1933.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
EXPENDITURE					
To Rent	1,800	00			
Less: Room Rents recovered	40	00			
				1,760	00
INCOME					
			By Entrance Fees	55	00
			" Subscriptions	4,601	00
				4,656	00

DUTCH

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s members on the special occasions
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look forward to the future with

BREY N. WEINMAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Dutch Burgher Union.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Room Rents recovered	40 00	By Entrance Fees	55 00
Current for Lighting	1,800 00	" Subscriptions	4,601 00
Gas, etc.	1,760 00	" Profit on :—	4,656 00
Wages, etc.	476 92	Billiards	224 10
Butler, Waiter and	52 44	Cards	51 20
Gas, etc.	1,253 05	Refreshments	13 27
Rent	120 36	Spirits	589 08
Contribution to Newspapers	180 37	Wines	127 77
Periodicals, less Re-	255 82	Liqueurs	118 75
prints	785 00	Ales & Stout	42 57
Stationery	157 38	Cigars & Cigarettes	47 61
of Clerks	50 00	Aerated waters	191 75
Subscription on Subscrip-	213 15	Sundry Income :—	1,406 30
tion collected	42 00	Interest on Fixed Deposit	2 00
Postage and Stamps	303 54	Lease of trees	6 00
Tax	15 00		8 00
Repairs and hire of	281 50		
Gas, etc.	100 00		
Charges	23 77		
of Premises			
Contribution on Piano			
of Income over Ex-			
penditure			
	Rs. 6,070 30		Rs. 6,070 30

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1932.

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
SUNDRY CREDITORS :				
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Bldg. Co., Ltd.	1,650	00		
Director of Electrical Undertakings	35	00		
Hunter & Co.	37	75		
Colombo Gas & Water Co.	17	48		
Luxman Press	78	76		
Colombo Apothecaries Co.	11	00		
Queenston Gardens	10	00		
Plate Ltd.	161	40		
Frewin & Co.	3	00		
Krishna & Rogers	50	00		
	2,054	39		
Cargills Ltd.	336	53		
Miller & Co.	130	47		
New Colombo Ice Co., Ltd.	84	79		
			2,606	18

DEPOSITS :				
Security Deposit	50	00		
Library Deposit	25	00		
			75	00
Fancy Bazaar Account	205	41		
Social Service Account	25	00		
Entertainment Account	225	71		
Governor's Bowl Sweep	470	33		
St. Nicolaas' Fete	112	44		
Beling Memorial Fund	475	86		
Debentures	557	66		

MEMBERS' ACCOUNT :				
Amount paid in advance on a/c Subscription	16	50		
Amount paid in advance on a/c Bar	3	80		
			20	30

SURPLUS ACCOUNT :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	4,275	55		
Add amount at credit written off	0	28		
	4,275	83		
Less amount irrecoverable	748	76		
	3,527	07		
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure	23	77		
	3,550	84		
	Rs. 8,324	73		

FURNITURE, as per last Balance Sheet			722	23
PIANO, as per last Balance Sheet	750	00		
Less Depreciation	100	00		
			650	00

SUNDRY DEBTORS :				
Amount due by Members on a/c Subscription	2,003	95		
Amount due by Members on a/c Bar	775	67		
Amount due by Members on a/c Periodicals	38	70		
Amount said to have been misappropriated by former clerk (S. Perumal)	2,140	31		
Less Amount recovered from Dr. J. R. Blazé	130	00		
	2,010	31		
Advance	10	00		
			4,838	63

DEPOSITS :				
With Director Electrical Undertakings	100	00		
With Ceylon Savings Bank	130	00		
			230	00
STOCK :				
Value of Spirits, Wines, etc.	471	06		
17 Volumes "The Dutch in Ceylon"	85	00		
			556	06

CASH :				
With Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	1,321	59		
In hand	6	22		
	1,327	81		

Certified as correct subject to our Report of this date.

Rs. 8,324 73

KRISHNA & ROGERS,
Accountants & Auditors.

W. GERALD MACK,
Hony. Treasurer.
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

Colombo, 30th January, 1933.

DUTCH BURGER UNION

17 Volumes "The Dutch in Ceylon" 85 00

Debentures ... 557 66

556 06

MEMBERS' ACCOUNT :

Amount paid in advance on a/c
 Subscription ... 16 50
 Amount paid in advance on a/c Bar 3 80
20 30

CASH :

With Chartered Bank of India,
 Australia & China ... 1,321 59
 In hand ... 6 22
1,327 81

SURPLUS ACCOUNT :

Balance as per last Balance Sheet ... 4,275 55
 Add amount at credit written off ... 0 28
4,275 83
 Less amount irrecoverable ... 748 76
3,527 07
 Add Excess of Income over Expenditure ... 23 77
3,550 84
Rs. 8,324 73

Certified as correct subject to our Report of this date.

Rs. 8,324 73

KRISHNA & ROGERS,
Accountants & Auditors.

W. GERALD MACK,
Hony. Treasurer.
 Dutch Burger Union of Ceylon.

Colombo, 30th January, 1933.

DUTCH BURGER UNION BENEVOLENT FUND.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

To Balance on 1-1-1932 ...	Rs. 173 07	By Disbursements ...	Rs. 1,727 15
„ Total Receipts ...	„ 1,790 17	„ Bank Charges ...	„ 22 50
		„ Balance at Thomas Cook & Sons, Ltd. ...	„ 198 59
		„ „ in hand ...	„ 15 00
	Rs. 1,963 24		Rs. 1,963 24

Certified as correct,

KRISHNA & ROGERS,
Accountants & Auditors.

WACE DE NIESE,
Hony Secretary & Treasurer.

6th March, 1933.

A HISTORY OF CEYLON FOR SCHOOLS. 1505—1911

BY FATHER S. G. PERERA, S. J.

A Review by Historicus.

The author has earned a well-established reputation as a historian of the Portuguese period in Ceylon. His *magnum opus*, the translation of "The Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon" by de Queyros, takes first rank among the sources of history, which relate to the occupation of this island by the Portuguese.

In reviewing the portions of Father Perera's history, which relate to the Dutch, it is evident that he is labouring from a sense of grievance, because the Dutch persecuted the Roman Catholics. This sense of grievance so colours his narrative that no unprejudiced reader can accord him the status of a faithful historian of Dutch times.

It is true that in the early days of their rule the Dutch persecuted the Roman Catholics. But so did other Protestant nations at this time, and the Dutch were, at any rate, not singular in their attitude. This attitude was not adopted merely in retaliation for the terrible sufferings the Protestants had endured at the hands of the Roman Catholics, but as a measure of defence. It was inspired not by religious but by political considerations, and was in keeping with the spirit of the times.

It fell to the lot of the Dutch to succeed the Portuguese in Ceylon, and the Dutch have therefore fallen under the ban of Father Perera's displeasure.

From the time of Dr. Davy, it has been customary with historians who write about the last King of Kandy, to give prominence to the harrowing details of the execution of Ehelapola's wife and family. Clearly the object is to work up feeling against the King.

Turning to Father Perera's work, one observes with much relief that he draws a merciful veil over these details and merely states that "Ehelapola's wife and children, his brother and family were put to death in a most revolting manner." Here, one might suppose, is knowledge of child-psychology, a desire not to shock the tender feelings of children with nauseating details. But let us not speak too soon.

If we go far back enough in the history of any nation, we are bound to find instances of atrocity in punishments, and the Dutch are not exempt from these.

Shortly after the capture of Jaffna, some of the Portuguese, who had taken service under the Dutch, formed a plot to massacre all the Dutch Officers during divine worship, to kill the guard, and make themselves masters of the castle. The leaders of this plot were executed in a dreadful manner, so as "to instil terror into the people."

The following is Father Perera's account of these executions:—

"Some were hanged, others, beheaded and the ring-leaders were laid upon the wheel, and received a stroke with an axe in the breast and were dismembered and the heart laid upon the mouth. Among those butchered in this way was a Jesuit who had been prevented by infirmity from quitting Jaffna, and who had come to know of the plot under the seal of the confessional; and though he had nothing to do with it and had not even approved of it, he was accused of not having revealed it."

Father Perera, who gets his account of this incident from Baldaeus, not only does not spare his young readers any of the gruesome details, but even travels beyond his brief.

There were only three heads of the conspiracy, "a certain inhabitant of Mannar, one Don Louys and another Portuguese" who were executed in this dreadful way. The rest were hanged or beheaded.

But watch the context of Father Perera's narrative. After the description of the execution by torture and mutilation, he adds, "Among those butchered in this way was a Jesuit," leading the reader to infer that the Jesuit also suffered torture and mutilation before death. No other explanation is possible with the phrase "Among those butchered in this way," for by no stretch of language can the hanging or the beheading of convicted traitors be described as butchery.

Further, the Jesuit was not executed for refusing to break the seal of the confessional.

Baldaeus' account in Churchill's translation, with which the original Dutch agrees, is as follows:—

"But some of the Traitors having given notice thereof to him, by letters, wherein they stiled him the Father of their souls, he was unwilling to betray his countrymen, for which he now paid with his Head."

The facts do not disclose a case of confession, but of treasonable correspondence and of unwillingness on the part of the Jesuit to betray his countrymen, who were responsible for it. It is obvious that Father Perera is engaged in building up a case against the Dutch.

While we are as conscious as Father Perera is of the blessings of British rule, we must object to the wrong data on which he attempts to establish a comparison between British and Dutch rule, to the prejudice of the latter.

Father Perera writes :—

“The survivals of Dutch rule such as Dutch forts, churches, buildings, the Dutch System of law and the favourable position of Dutch descendants, are due to the English rather than to the Dutch. For when the Dutch became masters, they destroyed all vestiges of the Portuguese domination, they degraded the unfortunate Portuguese descendants by most cruel disabilities, they seized and destroyed Portuguese buildings, “reformed” the Portuguese churches, burnt the Portuguese tombos, proscribed the Portuguese language and persecuted the religion of the Portuguese.

The English, on the contrary, preserved all they could, employed the Dutch in the English service, retained their clergy and churches, kept most of the Dutch buildings intact and retained the Dutch legal system.”

The following extract from a report made by the Rev. P. Baldaeus, shortly after the Dutch occupation of Ceylon, should illuminate the charge of the destruction of Portuguese buildings by the Dutch. He recommends

“That the dilapidated churches may be repaired and rebuilt and that the people of Copai may be punished for their wantonness in destroying the churches during the War.”

Governor Ryelof Van Goens (Junior) states in his Memoir :—
“Your Honour is aware what new churches have been built and what old ones restored. The other churches, which are beginning one after the other to fall into decay, must also be repaired.”

The charge that the Dutch destroyed the Portuguese tombos is made to wear the semblance of an act of vandalism. These tombos were burnt, not on the orders of the Dutch Government, but on the initiative of Gerrit Van Toll, the Dutch official in charge, who explained that the records in question were “pieces and fragments” saved from the ravages of white ants.

The conspiracy at Jaffna referred to earlier had taught the Dutch a sharp lesson of the danger of employing Portuguese in their service. The proscription of the Portuguese language in the early days of Dutch rule was one of its direct after-effects. Later, the Dutch removed this ban and a New Testament in Portuguese, published in Holland by order of the Company, was widely distributed in Ceylon.

There was also a Portuguese school at Colombo.

It was natural that the English should attract into their service some of the Dutch who remained behind, as the latter were acquainted with the languages and the customs of the country, and gave no reason to doubt their loyalty to the established order of things.

For three years after the English arrived in Ceylon and up to the appointment of the Reverend James Cordiner, there was not a single English clergyman in the Island. The English authorities were therefore glad to accept the services of the Dutch Clergymen, who were fellow members of the Protestant faith to which they belonged.

The English have amended or repealed many a bad law in Ceylon, but they retained, and to this day retain, the Roman Dutch Law, owing to its intrinsic merits.

Father Perera states that the Dutch East India Company “administered the lowlands of Ceylon, not in the interests of the Dutch residents, but purely and crudely in the interests of the Company. The Company governed its possessions just as an estate proprietor runs an estate, making the most of it, improving and developing its natural resources, and caring for its inhabitants in so far as they could be of service.”

This parallel is singularly unfortunate to serve Father Perera's purpose, as there is many a well-run estate on which both the staff and the labour force are better paid and better cared for than almost anywhere else. The Dutch, in fact, managed their “Estate” so well that the English authorities, according to “The Dutch in Malabar,” a sessional paper printed by the Government Press, Madras, stated :—

“Our design on the whole is to set up the Dutch Government among the English in the Indies (than which a better cannot be invented).”

We fear it is rash of Father Perera to be at issue with so high an authority.

Of the Dutch judicial officers Father Perera says:—

"Very few, if any, of these judicial officers had any legal training, not being lawyers by profession, but only civil and military officers of the Company."

Father Perera fails to explain, how the system differs from that of the Ceylon Civil Service, to which cadets without any legal training and not being lawyers by profession are admitted.

On the subject of the Dutch public service, Father Perera states:—

"The Company never employed the people of this country in any salaried administrative post, but only in subordinate offices in the collection of revenue, which were remunerated by grants of land without any burden to the Company."

How does Father Perera make out that grants of land are no burden to the Company? Is not the produce of land convertible to cash, which the Company could appropriate, if they desired to employ officers without any burden to themselves?

In providing for certain officers by grants of land, the Dutch were merely following the established custom of this country.

Several Sinhalese and Tamil young men, trained at the expense of Government at Dutch Universities, and ordained to the ministry, received the same salary and held the same status as Dutch ministers.

In addition to other instances, the offices and Courts under the Commandeur of Jaffna, which were entirely filled by Portuguese, were on the orders of the Governor General, reserved for the highest castes among the natives.

Is Father Perera thinking of salaried administrative posts, which correspond to those in the Ceylon Civil Service of our day? If so, he is thinking very much ahead of the times, for the admission of Sinhalese and Tamils to the Ceylon Civil Service is a modern development, and the first such appointment was made so late as in 1844, nearly half a century after the Dutch left Ceylon. With the same show of justice, Father Perera might equally inveigh against the Dutch administration for not providing railways, telephones or electric lights, for the service and convenience of the people.

On the subject of Education, Father Perera indulges in an unpleasant gibe at the head of the Education Department. He says of that official:

"His own children were in no way affected by his policy or by the rules and regulations he was to draw up and enforce".

It is just Father Perera's way of looking at a matter from the point of view of private and personal interest. He may consider the remark a good debating point, but is it seemly to include it in a book intended for the use of school children?

The best of good feeling has always existed among the various communities which attend our Ceylon Schools. Father Perera's ungenerous and uncalled for remarks about the Burghers are calculated to throw the apple of discord into a happy family.

Commenting on the system of education in the past, he says:

"Thus the bulk of the people, the Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims were as good as shut out from any participation in the public life of this country. The Burghers and those who professed Protestant Christianity alone, were privileged".

These remarks are simply not true. Otherwise, how did Sir Thomas de Sampayo, a Roman Catholic Sinhalese, Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, a Hindu Tamil, Mr. Justice M.T. Akbar, a Muslim Malay, and Dr. C. A. Hewavitarana, a Buddhist Sinhalese, win the English University Scholarship in open competition with others and attain their high positions in public life?

We need not multiply instances of this kind.

Again Father Perera says:—

"The Colombo Academy was the chief School. It had a lower and upper department called Queen's College, affiliated to the Calcutta University and attended by six students, mostly Burghers, who cost the Government £ 800 a year."

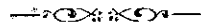
English was not the language of the Burghers, but they acquired it, like others, in order to obtain a living. If the Burghers showed greater keenness to benefit by the opportunities provided for higher education and to pay the fees that were demanded for it, they were doing what was equally open to others. So what is Father Perera grouching about?

Finally, Father Perera has written his book for schools and he has to reckon with the fact that among school teachers and

pupils are Burghers, many of whom have some knowledge of the substantial benefits which this Island derived under the administration of their Dutch ancestors. They will read this book, only to dispute its findings.

Also, the general reader will not be slow to detect the undercurrent of bias against the Dutch, which prevents the author from presenting a true and faithful picture of their administration.

A man with a grievance may write a historical work. But it is not history.



VERDRAAGZAAMHEID (Toleration).

*Translated from the Dutch by DORA ANTHONISZ
(Mrs. Denzil Koch).*

A youthful angel wished to choose a church, in order to be the guardian of it. He sought and he sought, and flew through mosques and synagogues, Hindu temples and along the brilliant High Altar of the Catholics. He went by the pulpits of village churches of the Protestants. He heard the teachings of Christ and Moses explained, also those of Mohamed, Confucius, Buddha and Osiris. But the more he heard, the more difficult his choice became. He looked round on the earth, and saw great beauty, great magnificence, much loftiness of spirit and thought, and over all lay the cloak of religion, like a cloak of love. Yet he also saw that this same cloak covered much ugliness and wickedness. He saw mingled with the pure dew drops, specks of blood. So, sadly spreading out his wings, he flew away, and asked himself, "Where must I go, which church must I choose, in order to be the Patron Angel of it." And he sought for an answer and found none, till

at last, an angel, one who like himself had sought and found nothing, said to him, "Come with me brother, high on a mountain, full of thorny paths and uncertain ways lives a being to whom nothing is a riddle, and who knows everything." "Who is this wonderful spirit?" asked the angel. "Come with me to him, brother, he himself shall tell you who he is". High on a mountain, through thorny paths and wayward ways, sat this spirit, an old, transfigured figure, bent with age yet with a kind look on his face. The youthful angel then told him all his grievances, and said he had flown down to the earth, in order to seek a church for himself, but there were so many, his disappointments had also been many. They had insulted, misused and destroyed all that was brave and truthful. Then the spirit spoke and said, "O my son, listen to my words. All are right, and all are not right. There is good among them, as well as bad; you must know, that the goodness of the de prayed does not depend on Church and on belief, but on the man himself. Far above the Christian, the Jew and the heathen stands man. Learn to find the man my son!" "Who are you," asked the angel "that you thus dare to speak." "I am Experience" answered the spirit, "and I live safe on the top of this mountain, after having traversed those long thorny paths and uncertain ways, and morasses of disappointment, and I have seen. The long, long life has taught me a lesson, has given me a hint, has implanted a joy in me, and that is 'Toleration.' Say not with disdain, it is a Jew, look not scornfully down on the heathen, speak not with mistrust of the Catholic, and do not mock the Salvation soldiers. Life has taught me that there is good in all men, and in all religions. Now that I am old, I look back on the distant life, that lies behind me, and say 'Be tolerant'. Look not down on others, look for the noble, the good in all men, and you will find it". Then the Angel said, "Where then shall I find a church, to be the Patron Angel of it"? And the spirit said, "In all nature you see a church, and you could be the guardian of all creatures. Esteem all men alike, and care for all in the same manner, for the sun shines for all, flowers blossom for all, and the earth gives her gifts to all."

And the angel went down to the earth, and did as the spirit of Experience had advised him.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

BY DR. H. U. LEEBRUGGEN.

When the Dutch Burgher Union was inaugurated on the 18th of January 1908, twenty-five years ago, one of its main objects was to be the upliftment of the poor members of the community. Dr. W. G. Vandort, in the first lecture given in connection with the Union, took as his subject Social Service. He eloquently showed that it was not merely unchristianlike, but inhuman not to strive

In offices of love—how we may lighten
Each other's burden in our share of woe.

He pointed out that our social service movement was "based on no sentimental fad or political crochet, but it was a conscious and deliberate effort on the part of a certain number of a small community to improve, within their limited resources, the lot of every less fortunate or less capable brother."

How far have we carried out this humane ideal? Thanks to the efforts of a few—a small handful of faithful and generous souls—we have from year to year collected from the same group sufficient funds to educate poor boys and girls every year, and to a similar number of destitute spinsters and widows we have given small doles within the compass of our funds. Our average collections and expenditure have been about Rs. 1000 a year—which amounts to Rs. 25,000 in the last 25 years. These funds have helped many a poor lad and girl to get the education necessary to start them in life—but how much more remains to be done to-day. We have helped over 400 or 500 lame dogs over stiles; but how much more could we not have done, if there had been a more universal response from the members of the Union to this work of holy charity.

It is not merely money that we want, though of this commodity we are in greater need in this period of universal depression than ever before. We want more active helpers who will bring the gift of sympathy and good will to many a poor family who need a word of encouragement and consolation. We have contented ourselves with doling out our restricted funds through a single almoner, and not come into personal touch with those whom we have sought to help.

We need to reorganize our collecting campaign to bring in all that large number of our members who could and should contribute their mite. If the 200 members who have given nothing to this Fund for the past 25 years were each to contribute 25 cts per month for this work of Christian charity, we should be able to help at least another score or so of the derelicts in our community. To those who have forgotten to help us in the past may I appeal to-day in view of the great need of the poor. We need to organize a Dorcas society which could receive gifts in kind—clothing, food and other comforts in addition to doles of money. We want workers who would be willing to go among the poor as district visitors, to enquire into the needs and troubles of the unfortunate, to console, encourage and help by example and precept; we should obtain and keep records of their struggling families and follow up the work done among them to uplift and save the children. It is a common reproach that the well-to-do Burghers care naught for their poor brethren. Do we not deserve it? Shall we not wipe out that reproach by showing a greater spirit of good will and personal service? "Whosoever giveth a cup of water to one of these little ones." It is true that most of us contribute to the support of many of our poorer relations, but that is not enough. There must be more of the spirit of unselfishness and self-sacrifice among us if we are not to let our poorer brethren sink deeper into the mire of improvidence and misfortune, degenerate in character and morals, and besmirch the fair name of a community which has stood high in the past for self-respecting industry and integrity, good sense and kindness of heart. It is not enough for us to be proud of the few who have risen by their native ability and strength of character to positions of great trust and prominence. It is the average that matters—the common standard of character which makes the reputation of a community. Let us strive to maintain it and to save it from loss.

We hear everywhere to-day of youth movements. It is in the springtide of manhood and womanhood that generous impulses are most active and idealism most fervent. May I call for volunteers from our young men and maidens to devote one evening a week to help in this movement of social uplift in our community? If a small band of voluntary workers would come forward to offer their services, we can organize small but noble jobs for them all—some little daily work of unselfishness and goodwill towards a brother or

sister fallen by the wayside—something done that will pull you out of the rut of selfish comfort and search for pleasure only. Among other communities in our beautiful green isle of peace there are to day many organizations for work among the orphans, the deaf and the blind, those in prisons, anti-crime societies, etc. Have we lost all our ancestral traits of benevolence and thoughtful care for those in distress? We must not shut our eyes to what is happening around us to-day, nor close our ears to the cries for help. If you will help us with your contributions, we can assist a great many whom we have to refuse to-day, as we have no funds to meet the numerous claims for help. We have hitherto largely restricted our efforts to paying for the education of the children of the needy. We have not enough funds to help whole families, even with partial help and support. If you will help us with your personal service, we can bring consolation and succour to many homes of suffering of which we remain in ignorance through lack of workers to investigate and alleviate. There is no community in Ceylon perhaps which needs more help than our own does. Shall we not begin to be our brother's keeper and do something more to share each other's burden?



REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

"*Far off Things*" by Dr. R. L. Spittel. C. A. C. Press. Those who read with delight Dr. R. L. Spittel's "Wild Ceylon" which made its appearance about five years ago, and have been looking forward to something more from the pen of this versatile writer have not been disappointed. In his latest book "Far-off Things" Dr. Spittel has, while touching on a variety of subjects, mostly connected with the jungle, fully maintained the high standard of his previous work. The book, which is well illustrated, is written in a style to please all tastes, and a copy should be found on the bookshelf of every one who takes an interest in the island and its history.

"*William of Orange*" by Professor Dr. A. A. van Schelven, Haarlem. H. D. Tjeenk Willink and Son. This work, which was written at the invitation of the Committee for the celebration of the 4th centenary of the birth of Prince William of Orange,

aims at furnishing the reader, not with a slice of the history of the sixteenth century, but with a purely biographical narrative of the origin and life's activities of its subject. In addition to previous publications, the Archives of Oxford, London, Paris, Delft and of numerous German States have been consulted for the historical material. The author, Professor Dr. A. A. van Schelven, is no hero worshipper, and in tracing the career and character of Prince William, he exposes with an impartial hand his weaknesses, natural caution and his failures, while at the same time paying tribute to the great qualities of his mind and will. Direct quotations from original sources are freely resorted to in order to support views that differ somewhat from those previously current, and the publication as a whole is presented in a form and in language so attractive as to hold the interest of the general reader no less than that of the student. Needless to say, like all Dutch books, the present publication is printed in beautiful clear type.

Memoirs of Ryckloff van Goens, 1663—1675. This is the third of the series of translations from the Dutch Records of the Ceylon Government by Mr. Edmund Reimers, Government Archivist. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the Dutch in Ceylon, dealing as it does with the administration of one of the most successful of the Dutch Governors. Not the least interesting part of the book is the historical introduction, which helps the reader to appraise at their full value the administrative measures taken by Van Goens as well as those which he recommended to the consideration of his successor. There is scarcely a branch of administration the activities of which are not touched upon in Van Goens' comprehensive survey. Agriculture, taxation, military and naval affairs, salt, the pearl fishery—all come in for their due share of attention, and the manner in which they are dealt with amply justifies the high reputation which Van Goens enjoyed "for restless endeavour and enterprise in the Company's service." The translation, while aiming at accuracy, is in a free and easy style, and the text is not over-burdened with a mass of foot-notes, which more often than not, serve no useful purpose. Altogether, the translation is a very creditable one, and is in keeping with the high standard which we have learnt to expect from the officials in the Government Archives.

The Ceylon Age of Military Adventure in Ceylon: An Account of the Uva Rebellion 1817-1818. By R. L. Brohier, F. R. G. S. Mr. Brohier's book justifies its title as a record of perhaps the most stirring events in military history during the British occupation of Ceylon. The book is, however, not a popular story for the casual reader who seeks an idle hour's entertainment. It is rather a collection set out in ordered form of all, or nearly all, the available and authentic material connected with the Uva Rebellion of 1817-18. As such it is exceedingly valuable to the historian, and particularly to the British public. The extracts from the General Orders of the Military are the chief source of information, and their preservation is due to the keenness of that careful and industrious collector, the late Mr. Frank Modder. We cannot be too grateful to Mr. Brohier for bringing to light these forgotten documents, adding to them his diligent gleanings from other contemporary sources, and thus giving us a connected and trustworthy account of the first serious rising against British authority in the Kandyan provinces.

Mr. Brohier tells us that the spark which kindled the flames of rebellion was the appointment of a Moor of Matara as headman of Moor villages in the Welassa division of Badulla; and that the pretender whom Keppitipola and other Kandyan chiefs supported was an ex-priest from Wilbawa, near Kurunegala. The first Britisher who lost his life in the Rebellion was Mr. S. D. Wilson, the Agent of Government at Badulla. He was killed in an engagement on the 16th September 1817. The rebel leaders began to be captured in October of the next year, and their punishment was not long delayed, as Keppitipola and Madugalle were beheaded at Bogambara in November.

Much of the interest in Mr. Brohier's book lies in his incidental references to persons and places mentioned in his record. Six pages are devoted to the formal trial of Captain J. M. Truter for "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer." He had worn a private soldier's jacket as a disguise when commanding at Hanwella. There are condensed accounts of the Regiments which took part in suppressing the Rebellion, with notes on their officers. And there are traditional tales of Tennewatte Disawa by Rev. R. Sidhartha, a descendant of his. Mr. Brohier has spared no trouble to get together and publish in a presentable form facts and figures which make his book an indispensable work of reference on the subject.

L. E. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Katuwana Fort: Dr. S. P. JOSEPH writes:—"I visited Katuwana Fort in November last and had a good view of its walls and inside this time, as the ground to its north especially has been thoroughly cleared and Kurakkan planted, so that from the 'rampart passage' a clear view can be obtained of the surrounding country. I was able to go over the grounds, and the only ruin that I could make out, from the description given of it by Johann Wolfgang Heydt who visited it in 1734, was the Ammunition House. The well on the left of the entrance is in almost perfect order. I have always found it empty during the four visits I paid when passing the fort on my circuits. I have tried to get information of the other buildings mentioned by Heydt, not a trace of which is left, but failed. Katuwana is easily reached by motor car in dry weather via Kirama, when the river is almost dry, or from the Angunukolapelessa-Middeniya road (no rivers to cross) branching off from the main Galle-Hambantota Road at a place called Hungama at about the 140th mile stone. The roads must be in good condition for motoring; now they are muddy in wet weather and difficult to travel on. I was sorry to note that the walls show signs in some places of giving way; a few stones have come down but I believe the greater part of the walls are good for hundreds of years yet. The walls are built of all kinds of stones—huge rocks blasted as the bores showed—from some place I could not find—large pebbles from the river, pieces of tile and brick all firmly fixed into the openings between the big stones. There are no elephants etc. anywhere near it now. There is plenty of shooting to be got between it and Angunukolapelessa, and you might meet an elephant or two 6 miles from Katuwana on this road, but not on the Walasmulla-Kirama-Katuwana road. Katuwana Fort is worth a visit. I am sorry I hadn't a camera or some fine snaps could have been taken.

I wonder whether you know anything of a place called Geta-manna—7 miles from Tangalle. There appears to have been a Magistrate of some kind in this place in Dutch times. I have some notes about it, and find from them that the place where the Magistrate lived and held his court is still known as Consegupalawatta and another part as Liyanayagawatte. I tried to get some more definite information but failed. There is a well built in Dutch

times and a 'pond for ducks'. There is also a story of a large bread fruit tree, and when it was sawn down it was found that six persons could play cards on the surface of the stump."

Fresh Outlets for our Youth. The following extract from the "Ceylon Independent" of 11th May last should be interesting to our readers:—

"ANOTHER CEYLONESE OFF TO BATAVIA.—Mr. V. F. Melhuisen, second son of Mr. E. B. Melhuisen, Sanitary Inspector, with Mrs. Melhuisen, of Bambalapitiya, leaves to-day for Batavia, where his younger brother, Mr. G. E. M. Melhuisen, preceded him in September last with Messrs. Keith and Ebert. Mr. Mervyn Cooke also goes to Batavia by the same boat to-day."

It is good to think that a colony of Dutch Burghers from Ceylon might gradually settle in Java among men of their own blood and breed. The opportunity to settle at Java was availed of by Dutch Burghers from Ceylon for the first time in 1796, when this island was ceded to the British. History repeats itself when the economic pressure under which we now live sends out more Dutch Burghers to the Dutch Colonies in the Far East.

We wonder how many of our youth have applied for land under the middle-class colonising schemes in Ceylon. To own land is to have an important stake in the country, and a number of our youth, settled in adjacent blocks of land under one of our colonising schemes, could carve out profitable careers for themselves.

E. H. V.

Slavery in Ceylon.—Slavery was abolished in Ceylon on the 20th December, 1844. It is however very much to the credit of our Dutch ancestors that they voluntarily liberated their slaves in 1817, or 27 years before they were compelled to do so by law.

Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck, retired Professor of Leyden University, states that his grandfather, who was son of Major Uhlenbeck, Commandant of Galle, was one of those who interested themselves in the liberation of slaves in Ceylon, and that a document relating to this event, signed by eighty notable citizens of Colombo, is treasured among his family papers.

E. H. V.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 14th February, 1933:—(1) Considered an application from Mr. G. K. Joachim for assistance from the de Hoedt medical Scholarship to enable him to complete his course of dentistry in England. Resolved that the application be forwarded to the trustees of the Scholarship fund for favourable and sympathetic consideration. (2) Read letter from Miss Grace vanDort, Honorary Secretary of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, applying for a loan of Rs. 100 wherewith to launch the enterprise. Resolved that the money be advanced. (3) Mr. R. S. V. Poulier outlined a scheme for enabling the Union to acquire shares in the Building Coy. either by gift or purchase. The following Sub-Committee was appointed to frame concrete proposals for giving effect to the scheme:—Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. G. H. Gratiaen, O. L. de Kretser, Wace de Niese, J. R. Toussaint, W. G. Mack and R. S. V. Poulier (Secretary and Convener). (4) Resolved that one of the billiard tables be sold and the proceeds utilised in paying debenture holders.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1933:—(1) Considered an offer of Rs. 500 for the billiard table and accessories. Resolved that they be sold and the proceeds set apart towards meeting the existing liabilities of the Union, preferably in respect of rent. (2) An application from the Ladies' Hockey Club for the use of the Hall was refused. (3) The Honorary Secretary reported that the profits from the last dance amounted to Rs. 72-76, and from the Students' Concert Rs. 15.

Tuesday, 28th March, 1933:—(1) A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. S. P. Joseph and Messrs. J. R. Toussaint and F. E. Loos was appointed to consider and report on Mr. G. E. Leembruggen's offer regarding a holiday and convalescent home at Rozelle. (2) Mr. R. S. V. Poulier reported that he was advised that D. B. U. Building Coy. shares could be registered in the name of Dr. H. U. Leembruggen in trust for members of the Union. (3) The following new members were elected:—Dr. H. A. Direkze, Mrs. Muriel Wambeck. (4) The following standing Committees were elected:—

ETHICAL AND LITERARY PURPOSES.—The President, the Hony. Secretary, The Hony. Treasurer, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. A.

Nell, Dr. E. W. Arndt, Messrs. J. R. Toussaint, E. H. vander Wall, A. E. Keuneman, R. L. Brohier, R. A. Kriekenbeek, O. L. de Kretser, E. Reimers, J. H. O. Paulusz, G. O. Grenier, Major S. P. Joseph, Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen, Miss G. van Dort, Miss G. Leembruggen, Mr. L. E. Blazé, (Secretary).

SOCIAL SERVICE.—The President, the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Treasurer, Rev. D. E. Joseph, Col. E. H. Joseph, Messrs. G. A. Wille, W. S. Christoffelsz, Rosslyn Koch, J. R. Toussaint, O. L. de Kretser, T. W. Collette, Sir G. S. Schneider, Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen, Mrs. E. A. vander Straaten, Mrs. E. H. Joseph, Mrs. F. C. Loos, (snr.) Mrs. F. Foenander, Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen, Mrs. W. S. Christoffelsz, Miss H. Collette, Mr. Wace de Niese, (Secretary).

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.—The President, the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Treasurer, Messrs. D. V. Altendorff, E. A. vander Straaten, L. E. Blazé, Wace de Niese, J. R. Toussaint, W. S. Christoffelsz, E. H. vander Wall, T. D. Mack, E. Reimers, Frank Loos, Major S. P. Joseph, Col. V. van Langenberg, Messrs. W. W. Beling, R. S. V. Poulier, R. L. Brohier, J. G. Paulusz, J. H. O. Paulusz, (Secretary).

ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT.—The President, the Hony. Secretary, (Secretary), the Hony. Treasurer, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. R. S. V. Poulier, A. J. H. Martin, W. W. Beling, F. C. W. van Geyzel, Mr. J. G. Paulusz, J. R. Toussaint, A. C. Meier, D. Swan, R. L. Brohier, C. C. Schokman, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. A. N. Weinman, Mrs. W. G. Mack, Mrs. F. C. W. van Geyzel, Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen, Mrs. Eric Swan, Miss G. Leembruggen, Miss Muriel Mack.

INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.—The President, the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Treasurer, Col. E. H. Joseph, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Dr. C. F. Deutrom, Messrs. M. M. Anthonisz, C. P. Brohier, N. E. Ernst, R. L. Brohier, G. P. Keuneman, W. W. Beling, J. R. Toussaint, Rosslyn Koch, R. S. V. Poulier, E. H. vander Wall, H. vanden Driesen, Major S. P. Joseph, Mr. A. vander Straaten, (Secretary).

FINANCE.—Messrs. W. de Niese, F. E. Loos, Rosslyn Koch, W. W. Beling, H. vanden Driesen, A. N. Weinman, W. G. Mack, (Secretary). Messrs. J. H. O. Paulusz and W. W. Beling were elected Assistants to the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively.

Tuesday, 18th April, 1933.—(1) Resolved that the Building Committee should be invited to reduce the monthly rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 (2) Resolved that 100 chairs should be bought for the use of the Union. (3) Resolved that the following Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the reduction of the entrance fee from Rs. 5 to Re. 1 and to examine the usefulness of the new 50 cents rate of subscription:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. E. H. vanderWall, L. E. Blazé, F. E. Loos, H. vanden Driesen, D. V. Altendorff and J. R. Toussaint, Secretary and Convener. (4) Mr. A. W. Andree was re-elected a member of the Union. (5) Resolved that the Dutch Burgher Union Tennis Club be affiliated with the Union. (6) Accepted Mr. Rosslyn Koch's resignation from the Finance and Social Service Committees. (7) Dr. E. L. Spittel and Dr. S. P. Joseph were elected to the Genealogical Committee and Membership Committee respectively.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1933.—(1) Read report of Sub-Committee on the Holiday and Convalescent Home at Rozella. Resolved that Mr. and Mrs. Leembruggen be thanked for their kind interest in the affairs of the Union. (2) Read report of Sub-Committee on the entrance fee and 50 cents rate of subscription. Resolved to accept the recommendation regarding the former and to summon a special meeting for the purpose. (3) Resolved on the motion of Mr. E. H. vanderWall that the following Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps to secure free elementary education in English for pupils whose mother tongue is English:—The President, Sir Stewart Schneider, Messrs. L. E. Blazé, E. H. vanderWall, G. A. Wille, R. S. V. Poulier, and J. R. Toussaint, Secretary and Convener. (4) The following were admitted as members:—Rev. R. V. Metzeling and Miss A. B. Toussaint.

Obituary.—We regret to record the deaths of Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek and A. W. Anthonisz which occurred during the quarter. Both these gentlemen took an active interest in the Union in its early days, and they enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and esteem of all the communities in the island.

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. L. E. Blazé, Arthur's 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. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made.

Changes of Address.—All changes 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 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. Gerald Mack, Nikape, Dehiwela, and not to the Hony. Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Hony. Treasurer 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 Avenue, Colombo.



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