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COLOMBO, KANDY, NUWERA-ELIYA,  
BANDARAWELA, & DICKOYA.

## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

Vol. XXIII.]

APRIL, 1934.

[No. 4.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL B. G. BARBUT.**

COMMANDANT AND COLLECTOR OF JAFFNA,  
1795—1803.

Few names are so honourably associated with the history of Ceylon in the early days of British rule as that of Burton Gage Barbut, who, but for his untimely death at the age of 44, would have undoubtedly risen to much higher distinction than that which he attained during his eight short years of service. In an age in which not a few persons succumbed to the temptation to acquire wealth speedily by questionable means, Barbut stands out prominently as one with a rare sense of duty, who placed honour before everything else, and deservedly earned the approbation of the highest in the land. "Barbut is the only good Collector" was the opinion of no less a person than Governor North, "who has proved his integrity after examination of a million of malicious petitions against him."

Barbut, who belonged to the 73rd Regiment which had taken part in the battle of Seringapatam, came over with the troops sent by the East India Company to reduce the Dutch fortresses in Ceylon. He held the rank of Captain at the time. He was engaged with the 71st and 72nd Regiments in the capture, successively, of Trincomalee, Point Pedro, Jaffna, Mannar, and Calpentin, and in December 1795 he was appointed Commandant of Jaffna. Two months later he took part in the operations against Colombo, and repulsed the attack made on the flank companies by the Dutch troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond and Captain Legrevisse. He then returned to India, where he married Miss Eliza Nixon, second daughter of Major-General Sir Eccles Nixon, a lady who was to prove a worthy helpmeet to him during the

regrettably short period of their wedded life. Having been promoted to the rank of Major, Barbut returned to Ceylon and resumed his appointment as Commandant of Jaffna, returning again to India shortly afterwards to see about the purchase of horses for the breeding establishment at Delft—a legacy from the Dutch. The interest which he took in this branch of the Company's activities procured for him the appointment of "Superintendent of the Company's Stud at Delft and Two Brothers", to be followed a few months later by that of "Collector of the Revenue and District of Jaffnapatam." His promotion in the Army was not less rapid, for in July 1797 he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Barbut was now regarded by Governor North as the handy man of the service, any duty calling for tact and judgment being entrusted to him as a matter of course. He was appointed a member of the Commission for settling the Districts of Batticaloa, the Wann, etc., and in the performance of this duty he travelled extensively in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. To his numerous duties was soon added that of Deputy Quarter-Master General, but far from shrinking from the heavier responsibilities cast on him, we find him only too ready to undertake new work. Irrigation, forest conservancy, the pearl fishery—all these were subjects in which he was deeply interested, and regarding which he made useful recommendations to Government. Barbut was a man after Governor North's own heart, and in one of his despatches the Governor speaks of "his assiduity, firmness, zeal, and success." Indeed, so well did Barbut discharge the heavy duties devolving on him that North, to show his gratification, changed the title of his office to the somewhat sonorous one of "Commissioner Extraordinary of Revenue and Commerce for the Northern Districts," which included the Wann, Puttalam, Calpenny, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa.

In spite of his multifarious duties, which must have occupied a great deal of his time, Barbut did not neglect his social obligations. In this matter he was ably assisted by his wife, who seems to have been an ideal hostess. The opportunities for dispensing hospitality were few and far between in those early days, but when they did occur, both Barbut and his wife were fully equal to the occasion. Governor North made a tour of the island in 1800 with a large staff, and his arrival in Jaffna as the guest of the chief

Civil and Military Officer necessitated preparations for entertainment on a scale which must have taxed the scanty resources of the place to its utmost. But the Colonel and Mrs. Barbut came out of the ordeal with flying colours. The Revd. James Cordiner, Chaplain to the Forces, who formed one of the party, gives us a very vivid description of the charms of the host and hostess, and of the admirable manner in which the guests were entertained. "In the house of the Commandant, he (the Governor) was welcomed by a most accomplished hostess, and during the period of our residence at Jaffnapatam, we were entertained there with a degree of luxury and elegance excelled in no corner of the world. We had heard much in praise of Mrs. Barbut's charms, but after enjoying the pleasure of her society, her engaging qualities exceeded all our expectations. So much beauty and grace, combined with such attractive sweetness and captivating politeness, are but rarely concentrated in one person. The Colonel, uniting indefatigable attention to business with a cheerful disposition and gentle manners, is blessed with the innate talent of inspiring happiness in the bosoms of all around him."

A pleasing trait in Mrs. Barbut's character was her desire to diffuse happiness among those in less favourable circumstances than herself. The early days of British rule in Ceylon were the darkest for the Dutch, who found themselves thrown out of employment, and regarded with suspicion by the British. The sudden transition from affluence to poverty necessitated the adoption of a standard of living to suit their reduced circumstances. Mrs. Barbut did all in her power to improve the lot of these unfortunate people, and to make them reconciled to the new order of things. With this object in view, she invited them to the public dinners and dances given in honour of the Governor's visit, and Cordiner records the fact that these entertainments were attended "by the most respectable European inhabitants of the Settlement, among whom were twenty young ladies born in Ceylon of Dutch parents. Brought up entirely in that remote corner, it is not to be supposed that their education is perfect; but they are in general comely, and possess a great deal of that artless vivacity and unconstrained deportment which accompany innocence. For many improvements in the style of both their dress and manners they are indebted to the kind patronage of Mrs. Barbut."

During his short but vigorous administration of the Northern Province, Barbut introduced many reforms. Among these was the substitution of the system of selling rents by public auction for the method which obtained previously, of sale by private treaty. By this means he was able to secure a large increase of revenue. He was also instrumental in raising a body of local troops consisting of a hundred men drawn from Portuguese descendants and Tamils, who were employed chiefly on garrison duty. Another direction in which Barbut's activities found scope was the supply of horses for cavalry purposes. To carry out this scheme, Barbut obtained a grant of the islands of Delft and Iranaitivu, and drew up proposals for the establishment of a corps of cavalry 200 strong. He was to supply the mares from his stud, and in return was to be granted "the country in the neighbourhood of Candely Lake .. . . . on perpetual lease" for the use of the stud, and to be the headquarters of the corps. He was to be appointed Colonel-Commandant, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant John Nixon of the 24th Light Dragoons, was to be the Senior Captain. Government was to pay for all mares killed or which might die during enrolment.

These proposals were forwarded to General Macdowal, who sent them on to the Governor with a favourable recommendation, adding an estimate of 179,452 rix dollars as the probable annual expense of a corps apparently 240 strong. But the Governor was not disposed to increase the Military expenditure by this sum, and suggested that some saving of expense by the reduction of the infantry was necessary before the proposal could be entertained. The General was, however, unable to assent to any reduction, and Barbut declining to accept a less ambitious scheme proposed by the Governor, the suggestion fell through.

In his autobiography, Revd. Christian David, who was stationed at Jaffna at this time, relates an incident which shows Colonel Barbut in a very favourable light. The Colonel was occupying the building in which the Jaffna Kachcheri is at present located, opposite which there was an old Church built by the Dutch, on the site of which the present St. John's Church stands. This Church was in ruins, and Colonel Barbut was using it as a cattle shed. Revd. David was anxious to obtain the use of the building, and in his own simple language he says:—"I resolved to go every evening to St. John's Church to pray that that the Lord would direct the heart of the Colonel to give up the said building to my charge,

that I might preach the ever blessed Gospel there". His prayer, was answered. One day when he was in the Church, Colonel Barbut came in and ordered the cattle keeper who followed him to remove the cattle from the Church. At the same time he asked Mr. David to call on him at the Kachcheri in the Fort—probably the building now known as King's House—and he would hand the keys of the Church to him. Not only did he do this, but he also notified the people that Mr. David was appointed as a licensed preacher of the Gospel by Government, and that he was authorised to officiate in St. John's Church. His interest in Mr. David's work did not end here. When shortly afterwards Governor North visited Jaffna, Colonel Barbut persuaded him to attend the Church with his suite, in order, as Mr. David says, "to give his countenance to me, and set an example to others."

The death of King Rajadhi Raja Singhe in 1788 without issue and without having named a successor resulted in certain events in which Barbut took a prominent part, and which brought about the illness to which he succumbed. According to the usage of the Kandyan Court, the right of naming a successor belonged to the First Adigar. Pilimi Talawa, who filled this office at that time, nominated Kannesamy, the son of a sister of one of the queens-dowager, in preference to Muttusamy, a brother of one of the queens-dowager, whose claims were superior, and Kannesamy was raised to the throne, assuming the name of Sri Wickreme Raja Sinha. The unsuccessful claimant soon found his life in danger, and with several others of the royal family he solicited the protection of the British Government, who sent him to Jaffna, where he was placed under the charge of Colonel Barbut. He remained here until 1803, when the invasion of the Kandyan territory took place owing to the atrocities committed on certain British subjects. The invading army consisted of two divisions—the first division starting from Colombo under the command of Major-General Macdowal, and the second division starting from Trincomalee under the command of Colonel Barbut. The two divisions met at Kandy on 20th February, and found the town completely deserted.

Colonel Barbut perceived a strong desire on the part of the inhabitants of the northern and eastern frontiers of Kandy to receive Prince Muttusamy as their king, and their disappointment at his not being with the army was so great that Barbut had on his own responsibility caused the Prince to be brought as far as Minnery in

order that he might be close at hand in case his presence was required in Kandy. Government having decided to place Muttusamy on the throne, Colonel Barbut was deputed to escort him to Kandy, and this he successfully accomplished on 4th March.

Soon after Muttusamy's arrival articles of convention were entered into between him and the Governor, Muttusamy signing the convention with the words:—"I may compare myself to a child six months old; Colonel Barbut my mother; General Macdowal my father; His Excellency the Governor the person through whom I live and breathe; and the King of Great Britain the same as my God. To him I can never be false or disloyal." Muttusamy was placed on the throne on 8th March, after which Colonel Barbut made an attempt to induce some of the headmen to come in and declare themselves in favour of the new King, but with no success.

Minor operations were carried on against the Kandyans for some time until the rains began to set in, when hostilities were suspended. It was then decided that the greater part of the troops should return to their former stations, and that Colonel Barbut with one thousand men should remain quietly in garrison at Kandy, with which force he was convinced he could maintain himself securely against the whole army of the enemy. General Macdowal, in a letter written to the Governor about this time, praised most warmly Barbut's "experience, penetration, and astonishing fertility in resource" and added:—"If Kandy can be defended, you may firmly rely he will maintain it to the last extremity".

But Barbut had to contend with a more insidious enemy than the Kandyans. Fever and berri-berri took a heavy toll of the garrison, and in a letter written to Lieutenant T. A. Anderson by one of the officers the following passage occurs:—"If they keep us much longer in this hole, you will see very few of those fine fellows you left behind return." Colonel Barbut did everything in his power to improve conditions, but the sickness and mortality increased every day. In a report written three weeks after he was left in command Barbut took a somewhat cheerful view of the situation, but he stated plainly that he could count on no help from the European soldiers, although he considered that the Malay Regiment, with the artillery, was adequate to defend Kandy. He said that there were nine weeks' provisions in the town, and that he would have sufficient for six months when the expected supplies came from Colombo or Trincomalee.

About 15th April North received a letter from the First Adigar requesting an interview in order to conclude a treaty. The Governor, eager to do so, but reluctant to show his anxiety, answered that he was about to make a tour through the Seven Korales, and would meet the two Adigars at Dambadeniya on 28th April. Having heard of the intended conference, Colonel Barbut took advantage of the opportunity to pay his respects to the Governor, and repaired thither with an escort of three hundred men of the Malay Regiment. The interview took place on 3rd May. Barbut gave the Governor a very favourable report of the Garrison at Kandy, and while he did not minimise the seriousness of the situation caused by sickness, he expressed the hope that matters would soon improve. Ever ready to attend to the comfort of his men, he asked for a supply of doolies, and an order for them was immediately despatched to Jaffna. It is said on good authority that Barbut discovered at Dambadeniya a plot against North's life planned by the Kandyans, and that only the presence of himself and the soldiers prevented this murderous design from being carried out.

The result of the conference between the Government and the First Adigar was that a convention was made on the lines of that concluded by General Macdowal at Kandy. Barbut undertook to obtain Muttusamy's signature to the document, but the fates ordained otherwise. The following day he was attacked with fever, and North hurried him down to Colombo, where he died on 21st May. His remains were interred in the old Pettah Burial Ground, and a tombstone was placed over the grave bearing the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Burton Gage Barbut, Esquire, late Colonel in His Maj's Service, who departed this life on the 21st May, 1803, in the 44th year of His age, 29 of which he had passed in the Service of the King." Thus ended the career of one who throughout his service was inspired solely by a desire to do good to the people committed to his care, and whose example has been followed by his successors in office to this day. One has only to mention the names of Dyke, Twynam, Ievers and Lewis to show how well the traditions established by Barbut have been maintained.

J. R. T.

## BOOKS—HOW AND WHAT TO READ.

BY REGNEREB.

(Continued from p. 150 of our last number).

“*The Modern University is a University of Books*”—CARLYLE.

In the preceding article we have seen how important a part books play in our lives. In this, let us see how best to read them, so as to derive the utmost profit out of them.

Let us now briefly consider the purpose and object of reading; the aim and end to be derived from books. “If thou wilt receive profit”, says Thomas a Kempis, “read with humility, simplicity and faith; and seek not at any time the fame of being learned.” One is struck with the force, the truth, the incisiveness so epigrammatically herein expressed by this mediæval writer. We know that most of us read to pass an idle hour or to kill ennui. Not a few with the view to a display of their literary acquisitions. Some read to amuse themselves, others with the idea of occupation, so as to lull themselves into the false belief of employment; whilst in reality their lazy indolence prevents them from any active exertion. From whichever of these motives a person is led to the perusal of Books, it is surely almost impossible for him to thus derive any benefit or advantage from them. It is not with such of these our concern is—our concern is with those who read, in whose lives literature plays an eminent, an ennobling part, that is with the vast majority of the educated, the refined, the cultured among all mankind.

What then is the real purpose of reading? Methinks, though hackneyed, Bacon’s dictum on reading, founded more or less on the above quotation of Thomas a Kempis, stands *facile princeps*, remains untraversed:—“Read not to contradict or to confute, nor to believe or to take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but “to weigh and consider.” Here then succinctly though most explicitly, in a few terse, crisp, trenchant incisive words is the very best advice that one can hope for, as to the purpose of reading and its place in life. One of the greatest errors in our system of modern education is the heterodoxically accepted axiom that our secondary, our higher public schools or colleges, as they are called, educate, in the true sense of the word, our younger generation. We read for example that such a young man was educated at A or B or C, or

what is more that he completed his education at the U. C. Nothing is more fallacious—not even do the Universities proper educate in the true fuller sense of the word. At best, our schools, our colleges, nay even our Universities only prepare us for education—they give, or at least should give us, the key to knowledge, as it were, and render us, so to say, capable of being educated. No more do they do; no more can they achieve, for the wisest of men is learning still, even when he attains to the end of all things mortal—knowledge cometh but wisdom lingereth—for man has two educations, the less the one which others give him; and the other, the greater, the one which he gives himself—or as it is more commonly, though very appositely said:—“We live to learn,” and may I add learn to live, culturally of course.

“To weigh and consider”, which connotes discretion, and here is the insoluble puzzle. When, at what age, comes discretion? If we only knew that, then indeed we should know all. And this leads us to a point of great magnitude and real importance. We have, most of us, heard of prodigies who have read everything at fifteen, but what of their literary judgment? Could one reasonably form an exalted estimate of it? Surely not. Such prodigies have certainly read much and presumably derived genuine and rational pleasure from their herculean reading, but did they, could they, “weigh and consider” at this early, this intellectually immature age? Methinks most of you will agree that it is later in life that the critical faculty will assert itself, and judicial appreciation of their early reading be disengaged from the nebulous, vague sensations of remembered pleasure or repulsion left by the quantitative piles of books read before the development of the faculty of criticism—before one adequately knows to weigh and consider. The youth, then, of fifteen and sixteen, should rather acquire the habit of reading, and as they are in train for guidance, we may reasonably presume to direct their attention to such easier standard works as will at once give pleasure while steadily fostering and cultivating the taste for what is good and enduring in our literature, in our books. But yet we should not expect them to express judicial opinions as to the qualities of books they read. No, not yet, to “weigh and consider.” They have read as they have played skipping-rope, blind-man’s-buff, or tin-soldiers, merely for pleasure and rightly so, for, thus they engender in themselves, in this impressionable age, the desire and love of reading, which is the great point. And just as in later years we put the skipping-rope, the tin-soldiers behind us, and take to more serious, more manly games, so too, we should then begin to read for a different motive—the true, the real purpose of reading, viz., for the advancement of intellect, for the refinement and culture of the mind. With crude results at first, probably, yet thrilling with the now awakening consciousness that books are not merely inventions for passing the time in sweet “*dolce far niente*” (the pleasure

of idleness), but the most precious of all agencies, for carrying us into every branch of knowledge, into the plentitude of a full manhood which produces the well-balanced four-square life—for says Thomas Bartholin: "Without books to weigh and consider God is silent, justice dormant, natural science at a stand, philosophy lame, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness".

A few words now as to how to get the best out of books. First, bring something to your book, ere you take anything away from it. Bring for example some qualities of imagination, common-sense, sympathy, in addition of course to the elements of school-learning in order that what you read you may "weigh and consider", and thus when you have consciously done this, you may feel that you have taken another step along the unending path of knowledge and self-culture. Remember that no one has a right to utter an opinion, to pass judgment on any book, who has not read many books systematically, preferably of the same author first. The great majority of ordinary readers are totally unqualified to say whether a book is good or bad; while to aver that they like or dislike it, however true their assertion, is an impertinence, since they have never troubled to develop the faculty of discerning how to judge. At most they only know what they fancy they like or dislike, which is quite different from the intrinsic merits or demerits of the books themselves. Our friend man Friday, for instance, disliked salted food, *ergo* that did not prove salt a bad thing. The Patagonian 'on dit' was wont to eat his grandmother in lieu of teaching the poor dame how to suck eggs, but our reader of "Best Books," however, never considered such a *bon morceau*, a toothsome delicacy. Similarly our likes and dislikes in no way alter the real intrinsic worth or otherwise of a book.—It is for competent critics to judge.

Secondly, when reading a book we must never skip the preface. This is unfair to the author, and foolish to ourselves, to omit to learn what he has to say in introducing himself, his work, his book to us. This omission though pardonable in fiction, is unthinkable in the case of treatises in philosophy, science, travel, belles-lettres, etc. The preface is as much a part of the book, as a door is a part of the house.

Thirdly, we must study, endeavour to consider, the author's point of view of the subject matter in his book, not forgetting to focus all our mental faculties on the vital question of style, which includes humour, sympathy, method, personality, motive, accuracy, etc. These are but a few touchstones for the testing of a book, and just by the measure of the reader's *conscious testing*, will he have profit of his reading, and get the best out of his book.

(To be concluded).

## GENEALOGY OF THE KEUNEMAN FAMILY.

Bartholomeus Keuneman, m. Catherine Blekenberg. He had by her:—

- I. Nicolaas Carolus Keuneman, b. 21 Feb. 1716, d. 8 Aug. 1819, m. 1763, Maria Elizabeth Wijts. He had by her:—
  1. Joshua Theresia Keuneman, b. 12 April 1767.
  2. Jurgen Bartholomeus Keuneman, b. 14 April 1771, d. 18 May 1838.
  3. Carolus Gijsbertus Keuneman, Sitting Magistrate, bap. 16 Jan. 1778, m. 5 Sept. 1804, Gertruida Jacoba Booy.
- II. Jurgen Bartholomeus Keuneman, (see I. 2 above) m. Petronella Cornelia Singanitti. He had by her:—
  1. Jurgen David Bartholomeus Keuneman, d. 1877.
  2. William Bartholomeus Keuneman, baptised as Adolfuls, Bartholomeus, Carolus, Gysbertus, Jacobus, Henricus, Wilhelmus, b. 12 Nov. 1810, d. 12 Jan. 1831.
  3. Magdalena Jacoba Keuneman, b. 15 July 1813, m. 9 Nov. 1829, Gerard Johan Altendorff.
- III. Jurgen David Bartholomeus Keuneman, (see II. 1 above) married twice. By his first wife Gerardina Carolina Vollenhoven, b. 25 Sept. 1812, he had:—
  - 1a. Georgiana Angenita Keuneman, b. 16 June 1840, m. 22 Feb. 1865, Gerard Henry Speldewinde, b. 6 Oct. 1839.
  - 2a. Emelia Felicia Keuneman, b. 4 Feb. 1843, m. 29 April 1867, Peter Bartholomeus Pereira, d. 27 May 1933
  - 3a. Laura Emelia Keuneman, b. 23 March 1847, m. 26 Feb. 1875, George Frederic Kellar.
  - 4a. Gerald Edward Keuneman, b. 8 Dec. 1849, d. 1 Dec. 1922. By his second wife, Maria Elizabeth Ludekens, he had:—
    - 1b. Henrietta Aurelia Rebecca Keuneman, b. 8 July 1855, d. 31 Aug. 1928.
    - 2b. Enesia Charlotta Keuneman, b. 2 Jan. 1857.
    - 3b. Robert Henry Algernon Keuneman, b. 9 March 1859, d. 5 March 1911.
    - 4b. Eliza Letitia Keuneman, b. 5 May 1861, d. 14 Oct. 1927.
    - 5b. Wallet Edgar Keuneman, b. 27 Sept. 1862.
    - 6b. Gerald Henry Keuneman, b. 1 July 1865, d. 29 Jan. 1908.

- IV. Gerald Edward Keuneman, (see III. 4a above) m. 14 Sept. 1876, Alice Harriet Ernst. He had by her :—
1. Alice Emmeline Clare Keuneman, b. 18 July 1880, m. 6 July 1905, Lewis Matthew Maartensz.
  2. Gerald Percival Keuneman, b. 21 May 1882.
  3. Arthur Eric Keuneman, b. 8 April 1885.
- V. Robert Henry Algernon Keuneman, (see III. 3b above) m. Caroline Eliza de Zilva. He had by her :—
1. Carl Algernon Herbert Keuneman, b. 8 July 1882.
  2. Gladys Marian Keuneman, b. 12 Jan. 1887, m. 23 Oct. 1926, Alroy Stanley Pereira.
  3. Rosalie Myra Keuneman, b. 6 Nov. 1891.
  4. Montsford Gerard Gilbert Keuneman, b. 30 April 1893.
- VI. Gerard Henry Keuneman, (see III. 6b above) m. 26 Dec. 1889, Evelyn Beatrice Buultjens. He had by her :—
1. Geraldine Felicia Keuneman, b. 11 Feb. 1891.
  2. Estelle Waverney Keuneman, b. 19 Aug. 1900, m. 5 March 1921, Joseph Gerald Altendorff.
- VII. Gerald Percival Keuneman, (see IV. 2 above) m. 3 Feb. 1913, Esther Constance Campbell Schrader. He had by her :—
- Barbara Camille Keuneman, b. 6 Oct. 1929.
- VIII. Arthur Eric Keuneman (see IV. 3 above) m. 6 Nov. 1916, Marjorie Eleanor Schokman. He had by her :—
1. Pieter Gerald Bartholomeus Keuneman, b. 3 Oct. 1917.
  2. Arthur Eric Keuneman, b. 14 Feb. 1920.
- IX. Carl Algernon Herbert Keuneman, (see V. 1 above) m. 15 Aug. 1908, Ina Lilian de Zilva. He had by her :—
1. Algernon Herbert Scott Keuneman, b. 5 May 1909.
  2. June Yvonne Ina Keuneman, b. 31 May 1911.
- X. Montsford Gerald Gilbert Keuneman (see V. 4 above) m. 3 May 1915, Marian Daisy Belle Anderson. He had by her :—
1. Rhona Antoniette Marian Keuneman, b. 27 Jan. 1916.
  2. Jurgen Anthony Gerald Keuneman, b. 14 April 1918.
  3. Algernon Bartholomeus Keuneman, b. 11 Jan. 1921.

E. H. V.

## GENEALOGY OF THE JONKLAAS FAMILY OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by the late Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1903: revised and brought up to date by Mr. D. V. Altendorff, 15-11-1933).

- N. N. Jongklaas married.....by whom he had
1. Jan Jongklaas, married .....by whom he had
    - (1) Aem Jansz Jongklaas
    - (2) Claas Jansz Jongklaas, married Elsje, daughter of Claas.
  2. Symon Jongklaas, married.....by whom he had  
Claas Symonsz Jongklaas, died 1685, married.....  
by whom he had
    - (1) Symon Claasz Jongklaas.
    - (2) Aem Claasz Jongklaas, married in the Reformed Church at Ipendam near Amsterdam, 10th March 1697, Grietje (daughter of Claas) Foningh, born at Monnickendam.
  3. Ariaen Jongklaas, married.....by whom he had  
Symon Ariaensz Jongklaas.
  4. Ysbrant Jongklaas, married.....by whom he had  
Symon Ysbrant Jongklaas who follows under II.

### II.

Symon Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, married in the Reformed Church at Ipendam 25th November 1708 Jaapje Reynderts, born at Ipendam, by whom he had

Ysbrant Symonsz Jongklaas, who follows under III.

### III.

Ysbrant Symonsz Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 21st December 1710, died 19th November 1780, married in the Reformed Church at Ipendam.

- (a) 20th April 1732, Maartje Jacobsz born at Purmer near Ipendam.
- (b) 15th February 1739, Lijsbet Rijk, born at Katwoude, baptised at Monnickendam, 27th August 1706, daughter of Kornelis Klasz Rijk and of Tryntje Laudmaus.
- (c) 13th April 1749, Jaapje Rutz, widow, who on 20th September 1749, obtained a divorce.

Of the first marriage, he had

- 1 Jaapje Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 5th April 1733.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 2 Symon Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, who follows under IV.
- 3 Cornelis Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 7th May 1741.
- 4 Cornelis Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 27th May 1742.
- 5 Jaapje Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 22nd June 1743.
- 6 Aagtje Ysbrantsz Jongklaas, baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 30th May 1745.

#### IV.

Symon Ysbrantsz Jongklaas (Jonklaas) baptised in the Reformed Church at Ipendam, 28th February 1740, Artillery Corporal, East India Company, Ceylon, married at Colombo, 29th November 1767, Catharina Gertruida Jansz of Colombo. He had by her

- 1 Ysbrant Nicolaas Jonklaas, baptised at Negombo, 22nd July 1770.
- 2 Jacob Simon Jonklaas, baptised at Tuticorin, 4th May 1773.
- 3 Peter Cornelis Jonklaas.
- 4 Johannes Frederick Jonklaas, who follows under V.

#### V.

Johannes Frederick Jonklaas, born circa 1783, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd April 1812, Catharina Henrietta Camp, baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd October 1796, daughter of Johannes Camp of Amsterdam, Assistant, East India Company, and Susanna Margareta Von Hagt, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol ix. page 128). He had by her

- 1 Henricus Cornelis Jonklaas, who follows under VI.
- 2 Anna Elizabeth Jonklaas, born 7th November 1815.
- 3 Louisa Adriana Jonklaas, born 18th July 1817, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
  - (a) 23d April 1838, Jacobus Godfried Ebert. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. vi. page 78.)
  - (b) 1850 Andreas Von Bergheim.

- 4 Adaleyda Charlotta Jonklaas, born 1st August 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th April 1855, Charles Martin Wootler.
- 5 Aletta Elizabeth Jonklaas, born 15th September 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
  - (a) 20th July 1846, Peter Gerrit de Vos, born at Kalutara, 6th August 1818.
  - (b) 18th May 1854, George Mellonius.
  - (c) 20th June 1864, William Charles Pompeus, born 12th January 1820.
- 6 Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas, born 31st October 1826, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—
  - (a) 22nd January 1846, Charles Godfried Ebert (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. vi. page 78).
  - (b) 12th February 1866, John Peter Martinus Mack, born at Negombo, 6th April 1806.

#### VI.

Henricus Cornelis Jonklaas, Chief Clerk, Kandy Kachcheri, born at Colombo, 15th July 1813, died at Colombo, 27th March 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 11th December 1833, Louisa Wilhelmina Reimers, daughter of Christian Frederick Reimers and Carolina Arnolda Van Cuylenburg (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. vii. page 80)
- (b) 13th July 1846, Agnes Susan de Vos, born 23rd September 1826, died 6th May 1880, daughter of Peter Willem de Vos and Charlotte Eliza Von Hagt (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. ix. page 128).
- (c) 2nd April 1885, Caroline Jane Whitfall, born 25th April 1854.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Mary Jonklaas.
- 2 Mary Felicite Jonklaas, born 14th September 1841, married William Henry Wright, Planter, Mirigama, born at Galle, 19th October 1821, son of John Wright, born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, arrived in Ceylon early in the last century, married at Trincomalee, 4th December 1816, Anna Elizabeth Palm, second daughter of Matheus Frederick Palm, Doctor of Laws, in the Judicial Service of the Dutch East India Company at Matara where he died in 1794.



3 Theodora Cornelia Lamberta Jonklaas, born 16th March 1846.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

4 James Alfred Jonklaas, born 12th May 1847, died 10th August 1848.

5 Henry Jonklaas, born 31st July 1848, died 8th August 1848.

6 Frederick Algernon Jonklaas, who follows under VII.

7 James Dunbar Jonklaas, who follows under VIII.

8 Frances Alice Jonklaas, born 4th June 1854, married 27th May 1869, Bernard Adriaan Toussaint (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. iv. page 39).

9 Henry Oswald Jonklaas, who follows under IX.

10 Richard William Jonklaas, Proctor, District Court, Kandy, born 18th September 1858, married

(a) At Galle, 23rd June 1886, Harriet de Vos, daughter of Frederick William de Vos and Henrietta Dorothea Anthonisz.

(b) At Nawalapitiya, 31st December 1921, Gwendoline Clere Smith.

11 Edward Bingham Jonklaas, born 18th September 1862, married :—

(a) At Colombo, 20th June 1888, Minna de La Harpe.

(b) At Batticaloa, 5th June 1897, Gertruida Theodora Treahy, nee Collette, born 16th March 1869.

12 Maria Jocelyn Jonklaas, born 12th August 1865, died 25th June 1866.

13 John Frederick Jonklaas, born 29th April 1867, died 10th June 1875.

14 Edith Clarisse Jonklaas, born 22nd January 1870, married 5th July 1894, Philip F. Ondaatje, Barrister at Law and Advocate, Supreme Court, born 2nd April 1868, son of Philip Ondaatje and Fanny Morgan (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. xi. page 62).

#### VII.

Frederick Algernon Jonklaas, Accountant and Proprietor of Irene Estate, Peradeniya, born 15th September 1849, died at Kandy, 6th January 1912, married at Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 26th January 1871, Alice Maud Mary Van Dort, born 16th February 1847, died at Peradeniya, 8th May 1912, daughter of Richard Van Dort and Jane Goldestein. He had by her :—

1 Irene Jonklaas, born 24th December 1871, died 26th August 1877,

2 Florence Helen Wright Jonklaas, born at Kandy, 5th March 1873, died at Matara, 10th March 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 20th July 1892, Dr. Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz of the Ceylon Medical Department.

3 Algernon Clarence Byrde Jonklaas, who follows under X.

4 Ernest Gholdestein Jonklaas, who follows under XI.

5 Hilda May Deane Jonklaas, born 31st March 1880, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy 16th April 1906, Neville Budd Jansze, Proctor, Supreme Court and Notary Public.

#### VIII.

James Dunbar Jonklaas, Proctor, District Court, Kandy, Captain in the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers, born at Kandy 14th September 1851, died 17th April 1923, married :—

(a) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 20th December 1875, Agnes Seraphina Beven, born at Colombo, 13th April 1852, died at Kandy, 16th December 1899.

(b) In the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Kandy, 27th June 1906, Ruth Sylvia Ellis Koch (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. x. page 133).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

1 Cecil Norman Dunbar Jonklaas, who follows under XII.

2 Agnes Stella Jonklaas, born 10th February 1878, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 19th December 1907, William Edward Barber, Barrister at Law and District Judge, Kandy, born 9th August 1876.

3 Clarice Alice Jonklaas, born 1st June 1879.

4 St. John Beven Jonklaas, born 2nd June 1881.

5 Victor James Claude Jonklaas, who follows under XIII.

6 Walter Osmund Jonklaas, born 1st August 1886.

7 Gertrude Marjory Jonklaas, born 5th January 1888.

8 Mary Eleanor Frances Jonklaas, born 14th August 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 24th January 1917, Major Carl Anthonisz of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

9 Ruth Ysbrant Jonklaas, born 19th July 1907, married Beauchamp de Saram.

10 Wilhelmina Ysbrant Jonklaas, born 7th November 1908.

11 Dunbar Ysbrant Jonklaas, born 12th August 1910.

## IX.

Henry Oswald Jonklaas, born at Colombo, 27th June 1856, died at Colombo, 6th April 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 16th November 1893, Athelind Victoria Altdorff (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. xi. page 59). He had by her :—

- 1 Esme Edith Victoria Jonklaas, born 19th September 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 22nd December 1921, Gerald Frank Ernst, Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. xxiii. page 91).
- 2 Oswald Charles Clive Jonklaas, born 30th January 1901, died 9th September 1924.
- 3 Christopher Oswald Durand Jonklaas, born 25th December 1902, died 15th July 1904.
- 4 Leonard Victor Oswald Jonklaas, born 5th November 1904.

## X.

Algernon Clarence Byrde Jonklaas, V. D. Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Colonel Commanding the Ceylon Light Infantry, 1923 to 1927, born at Kandy 28th October 1876, married in St. Mark's Church, Dandugama, 7th January 1905, Harriet Agnes Celia Drieberg, born at Colombo, 2nd December 1882, died at Ratnapura 24th August 1920, daughter of John Frederick Drieberg and Julia Beven. He had by her :—

- 1 Harriet Agnes Celia Drieberg Jonklaas, born 2nd December 1905, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th June 1933, Walter Douglas Martin, born 11th April 1906.
- 2 Hetta Clarice Dorothy Drieberg Jonklaas, born 24th August 1907.
- 3 Wilhelmina Maybelle Verna Drieberg Jonklaas, born 22nd May 1910.
- 4 Henrietta Innocent Ysbrantsz Drieberg Jonklaas, born 25th April 1917.
- 5 Juliette Erin Ysbrantsz Drieberg Jonklaas, born 13th November 1919.

## XI.

Ernest Gholdstein Jonklaas, J. P., U. P. M., Proctor, Supreme Court, Notary Public, Crown Proctor, Gampola, Chairman of the Urban District Council, Gampola, Lieutenant in the Ceylon Light Infantry, born at Peradeniya, 14th April 1878, married in

St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 16th June 1902, Amelia Beatrice Cecile (May) Daniel, daughter of Annesley Young Daniel and Amelia Mac Carthy. He had by her :—

- 1 Ernest May Jonklaas, born 2nd May 1903, married 7th May 1927, Alice Cox of New York, U. S. A., and had by her
  - (1) Tony Jonklaas } born 28th December 1928.
  - (2) Anne Jonklaas }
- 2 Evelyn Ninette Jonklaas, born 4th August 1905, married 16th June 1925, W. Needham Clark.
- 3 Cecil Frederick Annesley Jonklaas, born 7th April 1912.
- 4 Aimée Gholdstein Jonklaas, born 19th August 1919.

## XII.

Cecil Norman Dunbar Jonklaas, Proctor, Supreme Court, Notary Public, born at Kandy, 28th January 1877, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 3rd January 1901, May Vernon Keyt, born 28th August 1881. He had by her :—

- 1 Cecil Frederick Dunbar Jonklaas, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Frederick Keyt Jonklaas, who follows under XV.
- 3 Vernon Jonklaas, who follows under XVI.
- 4 Norman Everard Jonklaas, born 8th April 1908.
- 5 William Brian Jonklaas, born 23rd December 1909.
- 6 Terence Powell Jonklaas, born 22nd December 1919.

## XIII.

Victor James Claude Jonklaas, born at Kandy, 2nd August 1883, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 22nd December 1910, Enid Walker Smith. He had by her :—

- 1 Joan Jonklaas, born 10th November 1911.
- 2 Ena Jonklaas, born 7th April 1913.
- 3 Richard Dunbar Claude Jonklaas, born 9th November 1915.
- 4 Rodney Stratton Ludovici Jonklaas, born 11th July 1925.

## XIV.

Cecil Frederick Dunbar Jonklaas, born at Kandy, 2nd March 1902, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 3rd January 1928, May Ludovici Anthonisz, daughter of Dr. Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz and Florence Helen Wright Jonklaas (vide vii. 2). He had by her :—

- 1 Anthea Cecile Jonklaas, born 22nd February 1930.
- 2 Anthony Cecil Dunbar Jonklaas, born 12th October 1932.

## XV.

Frederick Keyt Jonklaas, born at Kandy, 20th January 1904, married in Trinity Church, Newera Eliya, 11th December 1929, Dorothy Muriel Potger, daughter of Victor Gerald Potger and Vida Muriel Modder. He had by her :—

- 1 Cecil Gerald Dunbar Jonklaas, born 10th October 1930.
- 2 Michael Lennard Jonklaas, born 27th September 1933.

## XVI.

Vernon Jonklaas, Proctor, Supreme Court, Notary Public, born at Kandy, 10th June 1906, married in St. Michael's and all Angels' Church, Colombo, 3rd June 1929, May Theresa Clementi-Smith, daughter of Arthur Clementi-Smith and Lucilla Gertrude Leembruggen (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. iv. page 27). He had by her :—

Jennifer Mary Ysbrantsz Jonklaas, born 15th December 1931.



## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held in the Union Hall on Saturday, 10th March, 1934, at 6 p.m.

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

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting as well as of the Special General Meeting held on 15th July 1933 were next read and confirmed.

## Presidential Address.

The President then addressed the meeting. He said that the Report contained a very clear and graphic account of all the activities of the Union during the past year. It was a record of solid work, and in spite of the depression the activities of the Union were in no way curtailed. On the contrary, they had carried out all their special work, especially that of Social Service. With the object of bringing members of the Union together, they had organised a Members' Day, and they were thankful to the ladies who had acted as hostesses. They had had a very successful year as regards membership. Thanks to the Membership Committee and the enthusiastic work of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall and Mr. Alex Vander Straaten, they had had an accession of over 100 new members, which was quite a record for recent years. A very auspicious start had been made in connection with the acquisition of shares in the Building Company in the name of the Union. It was the original intention when the building was first started that the Union should in course of time purchase it outright. They had not been able to do that. Later it was felt that something should be done to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Anthonisz, and a strong effort was now being made to acquire the Union building which would serve as a memorial of the man who had conceived the idea of this Union and brought it to fruition. (Applause).

The President then went on to speak of the policy which should guide the Union in the future. It was a mistake to suppose that Government servants—of whom there were a large number in the Union—were forbidden to take an interest in politics. What they were forbidden to do was to take part in propaganda or in getting

up meetings. It was time they began to adapt themselves to changing circumstances, and to take full advantage of the wider field that was being opened out to them. With this object in view they should work in full sympathy with the other communities. There never was a time when they had so many members of their community filling posts of responsibility, both official and unofficial, which were never open to Ceylonese before, as at the present moment.

The President then proceeded to refer to the poverty existing among certain classes of the community and the causes which had produced it. Parents of families who had been used to a thrifty life had during the boom years given their children so much that they had unfitted them for the battle of life, with the result that, as had been jocularly said on one occasion in that very Hall, they were fast becoming a community of motor car Burghers. It was time they took steps to arrest their downward trend. Another disquieting feature was the large number of persons who had adopted genteel begging as their occupation. Parents were even training their children to beg door to door, and the natural result was indiscipline, deceit, and lack of responsibility. It was up to the members of the Union to take steps to put a stop to this undesirable state of things by a more intensive social service campaign.

"The strength of a chain hangs on its weakest link" and the President wished to strongly emphasize the need for strengthening the weakest links if the good name of the Community was to be saved and its welfare assured in these days of economic stress and cut-throat competition. The great majority of the members of the Union were unfortunately not aware of the facts, nor of the dire need of a practical organized effort to investigate the economic conditions which are leading to pauperism and degeneration of the community. Nothing short of personal investigation by a special band of workers of the Social Service Committee and of a system of regular district visiting and of personal contact with cases of distress would suffice. The President earnestly urged all members present seriously to consider the needs of these poorer brethren and to sacrifice something for their social and moral uplift as laid down in the terms of constitution.

The steps taken to provide free elementary education for English speaking children was the next subject touched upon by the President. The idea originated with Mr. Vanderwall, and a

small Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the matter had interviewed the Minister of Education and the Director of Education, and there was every probability of the project being favourably considered. The President also referred to the colonisation schemes and the efforts made by the Union to induce members of the community to take advantage of them. The results were very disappointing, only six or seven applications having been received, and these did not proceed beyond the stage of inquiry.

In conclusion the President emphasised the necessity of introducing fresh blood to carry on the activities of the Union. Since the establishment of the Union 26 years ago, a new generation had sprung up, and they should offer them opportunities of coming forward and helping. It was for that reason that he himself as well as the Hon. Secretary would like to stand down and give the younger members a chance of carrying on. They only wanted a stiffening of older members, but their number need not be very large. "To-day is the day of the young" concluded the President, who was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

#### Adoption of Report.

Mr. Wace de Niese moved the adoption of the Report and accounts. The motion was seconded by Dr. F. Foenander. After Mr. D. V. Altendorf had offered some remarks, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

#### Election of President.

At this stage the President vacated the Chair, and on the motion of the Honorary Secretary, seconded by Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz, the Chair was occupied by Mr. E. H. Vanderwall *pro tem*.

Mr. Vanderwall said that the question of President was a very important one. There were many sides to the activities of the Union, and no single person could ever hope to be fully qualified. It was for that reason that he agreed with Dr. Lembruggen and others who were in favour of a succession of short term Presidents in whom would be found some of the special qualities required. But in the case of Dr. Lembruggen, he hoped he would recall his resolution not to serve any longer, because he possessed such a large number of qualities which fitted him so well for the office of President. He did not want to enumerate these qualities at great length, but he would merely say that the greatest of his qualities was that he was a well-bred gentleman (applause). The reason why they

desired Dr. Lembruggen to continue as President was that he took office at a time when the Union was in very low water. There were now two important movements on foot: the building proprietorship scheme and the scheme for increasing the membership. They were now sailing in the high flood, and in the time of prosperity they wanted as President one who helped to keep the home fires burning. He was aware that if Dr. Leembruggen consulted his own wishes, he would much rather relinquish office, but this was a matter in which the Dutch Burgher Union was concerned, and he felt sure that Dr. Leembruggen would yield to the general desire that he should continue in office. He had very great pleasure in proposing the re-election of Dr. Leembruggen. (Loud applause).

Dr. V. R. Schokman said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion which had been so ably proposed by Mr. Vanderwall. Those like him who had been compelled to watch the proceedings of the Dutch Burgher Union from outside had not failed to notice the quiet and unostentatious manner in which Dr. Leembruggen had pulled the Union out of the fire and re-habilitated it in the eyes of the rank and file of the community (applause). Dr. Leembruggen's efforts during his tenure of office to induce the younger element to take office and serve on the various Committees was much appreciated. It was needless for him to repeat what Mr. Vanderwall had already said about the good qualities of Dr. Leembruggen. He had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff supported the resolution, which on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Dr. Leembruggen, on resuming the Chair, thanked the meeting for the signal honour conferred on him. He hoped he would have a Committee who would help him in carrying out constructive schemes. He absolutely declined to give his services unless he had a helpful Committee.

#### Election of Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint said he had great pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. N. Weinman as Honorary Secretary. Mr. Weinman had discharged the duties of this office for four years with credit to himself and honour to the community. He had taken part in all the varied activities of the Union, on which he had brought to bear his great powers of organisation, and the Union could not afford to lose him at this juncture.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wace de Niese and carried unanimously.

#### Election of Treasurer.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff, in proposing the re-election of Dr. S. P. Joseph as Honorary Treasurer, paid a tribute to the services rendered by him in this capacity. Mr. W. G. Mack seconded the motion, which was supported by Dr. R. L. Spittel and carried unanimously.

#### Election of Committee.

The President proposed and the Honorary Secretary seconded the election of the following Committee:—

COLOMBO.—Hon. Mr. Allan Driberg, Hon. Mr. L. M. Maartensz, Sir Stewart Schneider, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Dr. C. F. Deutrom, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Dr. E. W. Arndt, Messrs. L. E. Blazé, E. A. Vander Straaten, W. S. Christoffelsz, E. Reimers, R. A. Kriekenbeek, Hans Lourensz, A. L. Fretz, H. Vanden Driesen, C. C. Schokman, A. J. H. Martin, Cecil Speldewinde, G. A. Wille, A. C. Meier, Rosslyn Koch, A. E. Keuneman, J. R. Leembruggen, W. W. Beling, Wace de Niese, J. G. Paulusz, O. L. de Kretser, F. C. W. Van Geysel, and E. W. Foenander.

OUT-STATION.—Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Dr. H. Ludovici, Messrs. A. M. Spaar, C. E. de Vos, E. J. Meurling, G. P. Keuneman, N. E. Ernst, R. L. Brohier, L. G. Poulier, A. E. Christoffelsz, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. V. C. Modder, Dr. L. O. Weinman, Messrs. W. G. Mack and E. H. Vander Wall.

Dr. R. L. Spittel asked that his name be omitted as he was shortly going on leave, and Mr. D. V. Altendorff suggested the inclusion of Mr. C. O. Kellar.

Mr. Maurits Vanderstraaten suggested the name of Mr. D. V. Altendorff in place of Dr. R. L. Spittel.

Mr. A. N. Weinman proposed as an amendment the name of Mr. J. R. Toussaint. This was seconded by Mr. A. L. Fretz and carried.

Mr. Alex. Vanderstraaten proposed that Mr. D. V. Altendorff's name be substituted for his own. Mr. E. A. Vanderstraaten seconded.

Mr. E. Ainslie Weinman proposed as an amendment the name of Dr. E. W. Arndt. This was seconded by Dr. G. F. Bartholomeusz and carried.

The substantive motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

## Amendment of Rules.

The President proposed and the Honorary Secretary seconded that the following amendments and additions to the Constitution and By-laws recommended by the General Committee be put to the meeting *en bloc*:—

## OLD RULES.

## OFFICERS.

4. A President, Secretary and a Treasurer shall be chosen by the vote of the majority of the members present at each Annual General Meeting, and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed. These, and 45 other members, who shall be similarly chosen at the same time, and of whom at least 15 shall, if available, be members non-resident in Colombo, shall form the Committee. A Secretary of a Standing Committee shall be ipso facto a member of the General Committee.

## Powers and Duties of Officers.

5. (a) The President or in his absence any member who may be elected by those present, shall take the Chair at all meetings of the Union. The Chairman shall have, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. He shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer and in all cases of dispute, doubt or difficulty arising out of matters of procedure or order, the decision of the Chairman shall be final and conclusive.

6. (e) The subscription shall be due on the 1st of each month in advance and be payable on or before the 10th day of the month. Any member whose subscription remains unpaid at the end of the month shall

## NEW RULES.

2. (i) To acquire such property as may be necessary for the advancement of the Union and to deal with any other matter which may be thought desirable.

## OFFICERS.

4. A President, a Secretary, an Asst. Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Asst. Treasurer shall be chosen by the vote of the majority of the members present at each Annual General Meeting and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed. A Secretary of a Standing Committee shall be ipso facto a member of the General Committee. These, and not more than 45 other members, who shall be similarly chosen at the same time, and of whom 15 shall, if available, be members non-resident in Colombo, shall form the Committee.

## Powers and Duties of Officers.

5. (a) The President, or in his absence any member who may be elected by those present, shall take the Chair at the Meetings of the Union. The Chairman shall have, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote in case of an equality of votes. He shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer, and in all cases of dispute, doubt or difficulty arising out of matters of procedure or order, the decision of the Chairman shall be final and conclusive. *In the event of any contingency arising for which no provision has been made in the Rules, it shall be competent for the President to take such action as he may consider necessary.*

6. (e) The subscription shall be due on the 1st of each month in advance and be payable on or before the 10th day of the month. Any member whose subscription remains unpaid at the end of the month shall

## OLD RULES—(Contd.)

be promptly notified by the Honorary Treasurer, and, at the expiration of three months from the date of such notification, should he be still in default, his name shall, after due notice being given to him by the Honorary Treasurer, be erased from the list of members.

6. (g) Members leaving the Island should notify the date of their departure, so that they shall not become liable for subscription during their temporary absence.

6. (h) Provided that at least 15 members shall be present, the Committee shall have power, by a vote of at least two-thirds of their number present at the meeting and voting, to cancel or suspend the membership of any member for conduct on his part likely in their opinion to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Union, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard *before a meeting* in his defence.

7. (a) The Annual Meeting of the Union shall be held before the 15th of March every year.

7. (b) No Special Meeting of the Union shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of the members of the Committee, or by the Secretary whenever he shall be thereunto requested in writing by 12 members setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such Special Meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered. At least 10 days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Union.

## NEW RULES—(Contd.)

be promptly notified by the Honorary Treasurer, and, at the expiration of three months from the date of such notification, should he be still in default, his name shall be submitted by the Honorary Treasurer at a meeting of the General Committee, and the said Committee may direct the removal of such member from the list of members in good standing, such member shall, thereafter, cease to enjoy the privileges of membership until such time as he may be restored by the Committee to the said privileges on such terms as the Committee may deem proper. On a member being removed from the list of members in good standing he shall be informed of the said fact by the Honorary Treasurer.

6. (g) Members leaving the Island temporarily should notify the date of their departure and shall pay a subscription of cents 50 a month during their absence.

6. (h) Provided at least 15 members shall be present, the Committee shall have power, by a vote of at least two-thirds of their number present at the meeting and voting, to cancel or suspend the membership of any member for conduct on his part likely in their opinion to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Union, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard in his defence.

7. (a) The Annual Meeting of the Union shall *ordinarily* be held before the 15th of March every year.

7. (b) No special *General Meeting* of the Union shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of the members of the Committee, or by the Secretary whenever he shall be thereunto requested in writing by 12 members setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such Special Meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered. At least 10 days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Union.

## OLD RULES—(Contd.)

## BY-LAWS.

## II. Meetings of Committee.

The Committee shall hold Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month or on such other date as the Committee may decide after due consideration.

## V. Annual Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the Union shall be held before the 15th of March every year, on a day to be fixed by the Committee, at such place and hour as the President shall appoint; and at least 10 days' notice thereof shall be given in one or more of the local papers.

## VII. Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.

(1) To cause to be prepared and read at meetings of the members papers, essays, etc. on subjects bearing upon the objects of the Union. Seven days' previous notice of such meeting, with the subject of the paper to be read, the name of the lecturer, etc. shall be given to each member, such meetings being restricted to members and their families only.

After some remarks by Mr. D. V. Altendorff, the motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

The President then proposed and the Honorary Secretary seconded the adoption of the amendments and additions to the Constitution and By-laws.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff offered some remarks, after which the motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Mr. E. H. VanderWall moved the following motion of which notice had been given :—

"That the following words be added to rule 6 (c) 1 (a) :—  
'Ordinary visits not to exceed 12 a year.'"

Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

## Election of Auditors.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint proposed and Mr. Gerald Mack seconded that Messrs. Krishna and Rogers be appointed Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1'5. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

## NEW RULES—(Contd.)

## BY-LAWS.

## II. Meetings of Committee.

The Committee shall *ordinarily* hold meetings on the third Tuesday of each month.

## V. Annual Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the Union shall *ordinarily* be held before the 15th of March every year, on a day to be fixed by the Committee, at such place and hour as the President shall appoint; and at least 10 days' notice thereof shall be given.

## VII. Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.

(1) To cause to be prepared and read at meetings of the members papers, essays, etc. on subjects bearing upon the objects of the Union. Seven days' notice of such meeting, with the subject of the paper to be read, the name of the lecturer, etc. shall be given to each member.

## Vote of Thanks.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Office-bearers and the Editors of the *Journal* and the *Bulletin* for the work done by them during the past year. The motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair, which was duly seconded and carried, after which a collection in aid of the Social Service Fund was taken and realized Rs. 38-68.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1933.

From every stand-point the record of the Union's activities during the period under review has been satisfactory. The two outstanding events of the year, each calculated to ensure the future stability of the Union, are the success of the Membership Campaign and the establishment of the Proprietorship Scheme.

At the time of the last Annual General Meeting the total membership had declined from 299 to 267 and, as a result of the depression, further resignations appeared to be imminent. So small and irregular had become the revenue from subscriptions that the Union was forced to depend on income from subsidiary and precarious sources in order to balance its budget. It was a critical and disquieting stage in our history. Vigorous action however was taken by the committee to strengthen the position of the Union. New and more efficient machinery was devised for the prompt and regular collection of subscriptions, especially in outstations; an intensive campaign of recruitment was launched with propaganda both oral and printed to give publicity to the advantages conferred by membership; and a Special General Meeting was summoned on July 15th to reduce the entrance fee from Rs. 5/- to Re. 1/-. As a result of these efforts of the membership committee, within a few months over a hundred new members were enrolled.

The rent of the D. B. U. Hall, though reduced by the generosity of the Building Co., still continues to press heavily on our finances, but the institution of the Union proprietorship scheme will, in due course, relieve the budget of this heavy monthly item of expenditure. Details of the project whereby the Union will,

through the trusteeship of its President, hold shares in the D.B.U. Building Co. have been published in the bulletin. The legal difficulties have been met and surmounted, and so gratifying has been the progress already made, that the Union's ambition one day to enjoy an independent existence in its own permanent home has been carried a long step towards fulfilment. If each member of the Union purchases and donates one share in the Building Company to the Union, the future of the Union will be freed of anxieties and many activities of charity and social welfare will be facilitated. Concurrently with these transactions a sub-committee of the Union has been engaged in urging upon Government the need for providing free primary education for Burgher children. The sympathetic attention with which Government is considering the proposal gives promise that our representations will prove successful. There is great need of Government help in providing free elementary education for poor Burgher children.

**Membership** :—The number of new members admitted since the issue of the last Annual Report was 101, while the loss by death and resignation has been 28. The total membership has now risen to 340.

**General Committee** :—Eleven meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 195.

**Changes Among Office-Bearers** :—Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was re-elected President, and Messrs. A. N. Weinman and W. G. Mack were returned to office as Hony. Secretary and Hony. Treasurer respectively. On 21st November, 1933, Mr. W. G. Mack resigned after a very successful tenure of the Treasurership during which the finances of the Union were put upon a settled footing. He was succeeded by Dr. S. P. Joseph.

Messrs. J. H. O. Paulusz and W. W. Beling were re-elected Assistants to the Hony. Secretary and Hony. Treasurer respectively at a meeting held on the 28th March, 1933.

On the 19th September, 1933, Mr. Alex vander Straaten, who had so ably discharged the duties of Secretary to the Membership Committee, was forced to relinquish the post through pressure of other work, and was succeeded by Dr. S. P. Joseph, whose unselfish spirit of service is much appreciated.

**Entrance Fee** :—At a Special General Meeting held on July 15th it was unanimously resolved that the entrance fee

should be reduced from Rs. 5/- to Re. 1/-. This step which was taken to facilitate entry into membership of the Union has already borne fruit.

### Work of Standing Committees.

#### 1. Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes :—

The Committee for Ethical and Literary purposes arranged four lectures which were fairly well attended. Mr. G. O. Grenier on the 24th April on "William the Silent", Mr. S. P. Foenander on the 7th July on his "Impressions of a visit to Australia", the Rev. D. A. H. Karunaratne on the 24th November on "Oxford Days," and Mrs. G. S. Wodeman on the 22nd February, 1934, on "Drinks and Dinners in English literature." There was also a lecture arranged by the Secretary of the Union on the 16th January, 1934, by Dr. A. Fuchs, the well-known Eye-Specialist of Vienna, on "Vienna". Another distinguished visitor was Dr. Visser T. Hooft, the International Secretary of the Students' Christian Movement.

**2. Committee for Purposes of Social Service** :—The work of the Social Service Committee was carried on throughout the year with keen interest and devotion. The fees of a substantial number of School children were paid and their education thereby continued without interruption. Contributions were made every month towards the regular maintenance of a few aged widows and poor families.

The proceeds from a successful Concert and Fancy Bazaar appreciably augmented our funds. It is hoped that still more support will be received from members towards this branch of the Union's activities in order that the committee might extend the scope of its beneficent work, so sorely needed at this period of universal financial depression and unemployment. The Hony. Treasurer of the Social Service Fund will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions and donations. The Accounts, duly audited, appear elsewhere. Contributions are gratefully acknowledged from the following ladies and gentlemen :—

Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. L. A. Prins, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Mrs. A. N. Weinman, Mrs. L. M. Weinman, Mrs. A. I. Weinman, Mrs. W. G. Mack, Miss E. Brohier, Miss vander Straaten, Mrs. Isabel Loos, Mrs. E. A. Vander Straaten, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen, Mrs. J. A. Fryer, Lady G. S. Schneider, Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. M. S. Christoffelsz,



Dr. E. Swan, Mr. C. E. Hatch, Rev. Fr. D. J. Berenger, Mrs. Frank Loos, Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Mr. W. A. Ludovici, Mr. V. Grenier, Mr. A. L. Fretz, Mr. E. H. vander Wall, Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, Mr. C. J. Oorloff, Mr. Alex vander Straaten, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Mr. Peter de Abrew, Mr. S. J. C. Schokman, Mr. A. N. Weinman, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. B. Ephraïms, Dr. E. R. Loos, Dr. Donald Schokman, Dr. H. Ludovici, Dr. Sam de Vós, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Dr. G. F. Bartholomeusz, Dr. E. S. Brohier, Mr. A. C. Meier.

**3. Committee for Entertainment and Sport:**—Notwithstanding the present economic depression there has been no flagging in the activities of this committee. Among the numerous entertainments to its credit may be mentioned the Children's Concert organized by Miss Beryl Rode, the Variety Show produced by Mrs. E. E. Loos and Miss P. Kellar, Several Bridge Tournaments arranged by Miss M. Mack, and a most popular Dance for which Miss P. Kellar was responsible. The New Year's Dance was the most brilliant success of the season.

"Members' Day" has gained in popularity, an increasing number of guests being present at each succeeding function. Acute disappointment will be felt if the list of hostesses ever threatens to become exhausted. Those ladies therefore who are minded to do the Union a service and to promote pleasant social relations are kindly requested to communicate their names to the Hony. Secretary as future hostesses.

It should not be forgotten that the Entertainment Committee discharges dual functions—it provides entertainment and it brings in revenue. Indeed, all the renovations and improvements to the Club premises, the laying out of the grounds, the cost of printing the Bulletin, and a host of other minor expenses are defrayed from the profits earned by this Committee.

**4. Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research:**—Eleven meetings of this Committee with an average attendance of eight have been held since the issue of the last Annual Report. Through the exertions of the Membership Committee no less than 101 applications for admission were received. Seventy-nine of these, after careful scrutiny, were recommended to the General Committee, one was referred back to the candidate with a request for further genealogical particulars, while twenty

one, from persons who had at an earlier date been members but had later resigned, were transmitted for direct election by the General Committee.

**5. Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership:**—Five meetings of the Membership Committee were held during the year 1933 with an average attendance of five.

Lists were compiled of persons eligible to join the Union, and letters and personal interviews followed to bring home to them the privileges of membership. On July 15th a "Rally" was organized in the form of a social gathering to which potential members were invited. It was largely attended and its principal feature was a "Talk" by Mr. E. H. vander Wall on the objects of the Union. Four ladies were co-opted by the Committee to give their help in enlarging the membership, and their keen interest in the campaign contributed materially towards its ultimate success. Special reference, however, should be made to the intense energy displayed by Mr. E. H. vander Wall, who threw himself with enthusiasm into the work.

Mr. Alex vander Straaten, who had performed the duties of Hony. Secretary with the greatest ability and acceptance, resigned during the year and was succeeded by Dr. S. P. Joseph.

**6. Tennis Section:**—An application from the D.B.U. Lawn Tennis Club for affiliation with the Union was considered by your Committee at a meeting held on the 18th April, 1933. It was resolved unanimously that the proposal be accepted and that the rules of the Tennis Section be duly embodied in the By-Laws of the Union.

The Courts were maintained in excellent condition, thanks to the good work of Mr. M. vander Straaten, the Ground Secretary, and the Tennis Club remains a most popular and attractive branch of the sporting activities of the Union.

Messrs. E. D. Andrews and Alan Stedman, the New Zealand Davis Cup Players, accompanied by the Ceylon Champion, Mr. G. O. Nicholas, visited the Union Courts by invitation on the 7th April. In spite of rain during the day, and an overcast sky in the afternoon, there was excellent play, which was keenly appreciated by the gathering present.

In June a Team Match was played against the Govt. Training College, and of the nine matches played the D. B. U. L. T. C. won 8—a creditable record.

The Annual Tournament was completed on Saturday 29th July, on which date the finals in the Open Singles were played. The winners in the open events were:—

Men's Open Singles	Winner:	E. P. Swan
	Runner up:	D. Swan
Ladies' Open Singles	Winner:	Miss B. van Cuylenberg
	Runner up:	Miss G. Kellar
Men's Open doubles	Winners:	E. P. Swan and D. Swan
	Runners up:	C. J. Woutersz and A. J. Piachaud
Ladies' Open Doubles	Winners:	Miss B. Wille and Miss B. van Cuylenberg
Mixed Open Doubles	Winners:	Mrs. H. Alder and M. vander Straaten
	Runners up:	Miss S. Koch & E. P. Swan

The distribution of prizes by Mrs. F. E. Loos was followed by a Social in the Union Hall.

**Pavilion:**—The Pavilion Secretary, Mr. M. vander Straaten, reports that a sum of approximately Rs. 600/- has been collected and deposited in the Ceylon Savings Bank. The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. vander Straaten for the great interest he has taken in the matter.

**Union Proprietorship:**—The object of the scheme is that the Union should one day own the building in which it is at present housed. The idea originated with Messrs. A. N. Weinman and Rosslyn Koch, was worked up by Mr. W. G. Mack, and ultimately launched mainly through the persistence of Mr. R. S. V. Poulter. We are under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Poulter and the other gentlemen for the great interest they have taken in the matter, which is of vital importance to the welfare of the Union.

Mr. Poulter who is on furlough has entrusted his duties as official receiver of shares to Mr. Rosslyn Koch, in whose capable and businesslike hands we are sure the scheme will progress satisfactorily. All those who are desirous of helping the cause by donating shares are invited to communicate with Mr. Koch.

26 shares have already been bought and 28 donated. The following are the donors:—

Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas 1 share; Col. & Mrs. E. H. Joseph 2 shares; Mr. R. S. V. Poulter 2 shares; Mr. T. D. Mack 1 share; Mr. R. L. Brohier 2 shares; Mr. F. E. Loos 1 share; Mr. H. vanden Driesen 1 share; Mr. Wace de Niese 1 share; Mr. C. P. Brohier 1 share; Dr. R. L. Spittel 2 shares; Mr. A. N. Weinman 1 share; Mr. E. H. vander Wall 2 shares; Mr. A. C. Meier 2 shares; Dr. S. P. Joseph 1 share; Mr. O. L. de Kretser 2 shares; Dr. A. Nell 2 shares; Mr. J. R. Toussaint 1 share; Mr. W. O. Edema 1 share; Dr. H. U. Leembruggen 2 shares.

**Speldewinde Social Service Fund:**—The legacy of Rs. 2120/- left by the late Mrs. O. K. Speldewinde as an endowment for social service remains in fixed deposit in the Savings Bank, and the interest which has accrued up to the 31st December, 1933, amounted to Rs. 96/42 making a total of Rs. 2216/42. It is earnestly hoped that the praise-worthy example set by the late Mrs. Speldewinde will be followed by similar pious benefactions which may go to endowing a sufficient fund for affording a steady income for social service. There is great need of endowments for social service, chiefly for educational purposes, in helping the poor of our community to overcome the manifold handicaps which drag them down in these days of financial depression and unemployment.

**Arts and Crafts Exhibition:** To Miss Grace van Dort the hearty thanks of your committee are due for having organized an Arts and Crafts Exhibition in October. With a stubborn persistence amid difficulties that would have daunted one with less determination, she carried out the scheme which every one admits was a very great success. It is most important that the education of the rising generation in those matters which they are prone to neglect should not be lost sight of, and we are greatly indebted to Miss Van Dort for the Exhibition organized by her. It is hoped that she will continue to do her good work, and that every member who can possibly do so will help her.

**The D. B. U. Journal:**—The Journal has been issued with unflinching regularity by its Editor, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, and is becoming ever more valuable. Much new light has been thrown on the history of the Dutch period in Ceylon, and on early British times. Genealogies have again appeared. It is a pity that more

support is not given to a publication which will be eagerly sought after by another generation, as a mine of literary research and a storehouse of historical matter. We invite new contributors, especially our poets, essayists, and musicians and artists.

**The Monthly Bulletin**:—Under the Editorship of Mr. L. E. Blaze the bulletin has become a graceful and valuable medium for rousing and focussing attention on questions affecting the welfare of the Community. It carries every month to the remotest outstations, intelligence of the Union's latest activities, and as a chronicle of events and a work of reference its value cannot be too highly estimated.

**Reading Room and Library**:—Comfortable and tastefully furnished, the Reading Room offers a fair choice of illustrated periodicals, magazines and other light literature. Members of the Union are invited to add to the usefulness and attractiveness of this lounge by supporting the appeals of the Hony. Secretary for more magazines, especially illustrated and literary ones.

**Armistice Day**:—On behalf of the Union a wreath of Poppies was placed at the Cenotaph at Colombo on Armistice Day.

**St. Nicolaas' Fete**:—This Annual Festival was celebrated in the usual joyful manner on the 5th of December and was a great success. The Hall, beautifully decorated by Mr. D. Swan, and with inviting heaps of toys in every corner, presented to the eyes of the children a scene from Fairyland. The arrangements for the diversion of the little guests were in capable hands, with Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen as organizer, Mrs. J. R. Toussaint and Mrs. H. de Hoedt in charge of the refreshments, and Mrs. T. D. Mack and Mrs. A. N. Weinman presiding over the distribution of gifts. On the departure of the children their elders prolonged the celebrations with dancing and good cheer.

**Finance**:—The annexed balance sheet discloses a credit of Rs. 407-28 on the year's working, which is not at all unsatisfactory considering the difficult times that we are passing through. The total income amounted to Rs. 5,998-10 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,590-82. Subscriptions collected during the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,076-00 which reflects credit on the late Hony. Treasurer Mr. W. G. Mack, as well as the present Hony. Treasurer, who is sparing no pains to secure the prompt

collection of subscriptions. We hope that members will co-operate with him by making payments regularly on the due date.

Your Committee have carefully gone into the question of debentures and find that a further sum of Rs. 667-34 is due to debenture holders, thus making a total of Rs. 1,225-00. When the amalgamation of the Club and Union took place, the Union agreed to take over the full amount due to debenture holders, but through some oversight only Rs. 557-66 was actually taken on.

As the amount shown against the item Furniture on the balance sheet annexed herewith appears to be an under valuation, the committee have decided to have the furniture re-valued.

It has been proposed to adjust both these matters as early as possible, and your sanction is required to make the necessary alterations in the books.

AUBREY N. WEINMAN,

*Hony. Secretary,*

*Dutch Burgher Union.*

20th February, 1934.



## DUTCH BURGER UNION BENEVOLENT FUND.

### Receipts and Payment Account for the year Ended the 31st December, 1933.

RECEIPTS	Rs.	cts	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	cts.
To Balance on 1/1/33	213	59	By Disbursements	1,362	50
„ Total Receipts	1,527	50	„ Bank Charges	22	50
			„ Balance at Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.	356	09
	Rs. 1,741	09		Rs. 1,741	09

Audited and found correct  
**KRISHNA & ROGERS,**  
*Accountants and Auditors.*

WACE DE NIESE,  
*Hony. Secretary & Treasurer.*

10th February 1934.

## DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON.

### Dr. Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1933. Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Folio	R.	c.	R.	c.	INCOME	Folio	R.	c.	R.	c.
To rent	148	1,500	00			By Entrance Fee	166	77	00		
„ Less Room Rent recovered		240	00			„ Subscriptions	153	4,238	00	4,315	00
				1,260	00	„ Profit on:—					
„ Electric Lighting	151			569	56	Billiards	203	381	37		
„ Gas	152			52	44	„ Cards	176	125	80		
„ Wages of Butler, Waiter Markers, etc.	190			1,239	80	„ Refreshments	199	0	32		
„ Salary of Clerk	100			672	50	„ Spirits	198	608	46		
„ Postage	43			255	55	„ Wines	200	133	68		
„ Subscriptions to News- papers and Periodicals	101			92	10	„ Liqueur	52	20	70		
„ Books and Stationery	165			999	18	„ Ales and Stout	201	134	58		
„ Commission on Subscrip- tions collected	164			194	41	„ Cigars and Cigarettes	202	46	98		
„ Audit Fee	32					„ Aerated Waters	188	211	68	1,663	57
„ Income-Tax	189					„ SUNDRY INCOME—					
„ Wreath, Repairs, Hire of Chairs, etc.	189			381	52	Interest on fixed Deposit	95	2	00		
„ Upkeep of Premises	190			282	00	Interest from Savings Bank	95	5	03		
„ Advertising	36			1	56	Lease of Trees	38	5	00		
„ Depreciation on Piano	206			100	00	Late 'Chits'	192	7	50	19	53
„ Excess of Income over Expenditure				407	28						
		Rs. 5,998	10					Rs. 5,998	10		

DUTCH BURGER UNION  
 BUILDING CO., LTD.  
 BELING MEMORIAL FUND  
 DEBENTURES A/C  
 GOVERNOR'S BOWL SWEEP  
 DUTCH BURGER UNION  
 SOCIAL SERVICE FUND  
 SOCIAL SERVICE A/C  
 ENTERTAINMENT A/C  
 MEMBERS' A/C

Amount paid in advance on  
 account of Subscription 196  
 Amount paid in advance on  
 account of Bar 182

SURPLUS A/C

Balance as per last Balance  
 Sheet 3,550 84  
 Add Amounts received from  
 debts written off 36 00

3,586 84  
 960 20 2,626 64  
 Less Irrecoverable Debts 138  
 Add Excess of Income  
 over Expenditure 407 28

Rs 8,198 73

Certified as correct subject to our report of this date.  
 KRISHNA & ROGERS,  
 Accountants & Auditors.

29th January, 1934.

misappropriated by former  
 clerk, S. Perumal 2,140 31

Amount recovered from  
 Dr. Blaze 750 00 1,390 31 4,450 93

STOCK—  
 Value of Spirits, Wines, etc. 1 585 84  
 14 Volumes 'The Dutch in  
 Ceylon' 46 70 00 655 84

PIANO—  
 As per Balance Sheet 63 650 00  
 Less Depreciation 100 00 550 00

FURNITURE—  
 As per last Balance Sheet 62 722 23  
 Less Sales of one Billiards Table 500 00  
 222 23

Add New Furniture Purchased 250 00 472 23

Rs. 8,198 73

SYDNEY P. JOSEPH,  
 Hon'y. Treasurer,  
 Dutch Burgher Union.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

*Ceylon and World History Book III, by David Hussey, M.A.*

A REVIEW BY "HISTORICUS."

A short time ago you published a communication from me, pointing out that the second volume of "Ceylon and World History" by David Hussey, M.A., did not give a correct picture of the Dutch period.

I asked the question: "Do the substantial benefits which the people of the Island derived from the Dutch methods of administration, law, education, irrigation, agriculture and social service occupy an important place in the assessment, or is the narrative, in the main, a recital of the faults of the Dutch?"

In the present issue (Book III, Part I) the writer is obliged to admit that "the Dutch contributed several gifts of real and lasting value to Ceylon," but he is unable to resist the temptation to captious criticism.

He sets out to state that a proper trading company cannot make a proper government. And why not? Revenue is equally necessary whether it is intended for the coffers of the Directors or of the Crown. The collection of revenue is in either case a matter of the first importance.

How the administration of the Dutch East India Company impressed the Directors of the English East India Company may be seen from the following statement made by the latter and published in a sessional paper.

"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)."

The following observation by the author on the subject of the educational system of the Dutch calls for comment:

"In education, as in most other matters, the Dutch had quite a good organisation, but in practice it was spoiled by slackness and, corruption. The school masters, one traveller tells, were chosen from broken down bakers, shoe makers and other tradesmen."

Now, there is no human system in which fault of some kind cannot be discovered, but is the author's treatment of the subject a just valuation?

The late Mr. John Ferguson, Editor of the "Ceylon Observer," in paying a notable tribute to the Dutch system of education in Ceylon, remarked "how great was the progress made within the sea-board districts of Ceylon more than 150 years ago" and added that "the attainment in schools and scholars was truly wonderful."

The traveller, whose disparaging remarks the author has seen fit to reproduce, is Eschelskroon, whose 43 pages of "Description of the Island of Ceylon" appears as a supplement in the larger and better known work by Wolf.

If the author had read Wolf with the same diligence as he had read Eschelskroon, he would have found the following references to the Dutch judicial system :

"The Dutch administer justice in its utmost purity, and it would not be advisable for anybody to shew the least partiality here"—p. 272.

"I look upon justice and religion to be the foundations on which the Dutch have erected the government of their colonies"—p. 281.

And Wolf, let it be observed, was a German who had lived for many years in Ceylon, while Eschelskroon was a mere traveller.

However, the following remarks by the author on the Dutch judicial system tell their own tale :

"Though the Code of law, which the Dutch left behind them, has become one of the bases of the modern law of Ceylon, their own administration of it was never very satisfactory."

"Though these courts professed to administer the excellent Roman-Dutch law, they were rendered unsatisfactory in practice by delay, corruption and the appointment of unsuitable judges."

"Never very satisfactory!" Is there any human endeavour which cannot be damned by faint praise, when the facts do not permit wholesale condemnation?

Delay and the appointment of unsuitable judges are charges that can be levelled at any judiciary, according to the taste of the writer.

Corruption in the judiciary has an ugly sound and carries no weight whatever in the absence of positive evidence.

The author says very few Sinhalese adopted Dutch names, in comparison with the Portuguese. Probably he is not aware that the Portuguese gave Portuguese surnames to their converts on baptism, while the Dutch did not.

He goes on to say that very few adopted the Protestant religion. The numbers received by baptism into the Dutch Church were on the other hand very large and ran into many thousands. It was the fashion of the day to seek baptism. While the religious convictions of many of these converts may have been mere profession, it is worth while pondering over the words of the historian, the Rev. James Cordiner, on this subject.

"Although religious knowledge was not very perfectly conveyed to the lower orders of natives, many of the middle and higher ranks became as true believers in the doctrines, and as conscientious performers of the duties of Christianity, as those who adorn more enlightened regions."

As both the Dutch and the English professed the Protestant form of Christianity, it was natural for many of the Dutch converts to transfer their allegiance to the English Church, after the Dutch rule and ministration ceased.

The author states that very few Dutch words have found their way into the Vernacular.

The Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union published in April 1933, gives a list of 226 Dutch words found in the Sinhalese language, and the compiler of the list does not claim that it is exhaustive.

These words deal with clothing, food, household requirements, law, etc., and are regarded as a valuable addition to the Sinhalese vocabulary.

I would end with my conviction that no history written for the use of schools can appeal to the confidence of the general public unless it first passes the censorship of a representative historical committee.

HISTORICUS.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**A Dutch Tombstone.**—On the 23rd January last Mr. J. W. Rodrigo of "East Lynne," Old Road, Kalutara, invited my attention to a granite slab with inscription, which had been dug out of a culvert in his premises, while Urban Council workmen were cementing a drain. The inscription is as follows:—

(Broken here) ...DRIANA  
BAUERT  
EENIGSTE DOGTER  
VAN DEN  
LIEUTENAND EN  
HOOFD TER FOR  
TRESSE CALITURE  
D. E. IAN BAUERT  
GEBOREN DEN  
29 ZBER ANNO  
1745 OVERLEDEN  
DEN 11 JULY 1746  
OUD 9 MAANDEN  
EN 17 DAGEN

*Translation.*

.....(A) Driana Bauert, only daughter of the Lieutenant and chief at the Kalutara fortress, the Hon'ble Jan Bauert, born on the 29th September 1745, died on the 11th July 1746, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Jan Bauert came out in the service of the Dutch East India Company from Treptow, Mecklenburg. He was Lieutenant and chief of the Fort of Kalutara and for some time Dessave of Matara. He married at Colombo on the 29th September 1744, Catherina Berghuys of Galle, daughter of Dirk Berghuys and Adriana Swinnas.

His children were:—

Dorothea Adriana Bauert (whose tombstone has now been discovered), baptised at Kalutara 1745.

Wilhelmina Elizabeth Bauert, baptised at Colombo, December 3rd, 1747.

Julius Valentyn Bauert, baptised at Colombo, February 16th, 1749, married there October 27th, 1771, Maria Magdalena Potken, daughter of Gabriel Willem Potken and Henrietta Huberta Racket of Jaffna.

There is a tablet in the Matara Dutch Church erected to the memory of an infant daughter of Jan Bauert. The child was born on September 27th, 1756, and died shortly after birth. At the time Jan Bauert was opperkoopman and Dessave of Matara.

It is estimated that there are about 225 Dutch inscriptions in Ceylon. Many tablets bearing inscriptions have no doubt been removed from burial grounds and put to other uses as the flooring of houses, as grinding stones and, turned over, as memorial tablets for others.

It is significant that the Dutch cemetery at Kalutara contains only one Dutch inscription, viz., that on the grave of Balthazar Rock.

When the Hon'ble John Rodney, son of the famous Lord Rodney, was Collector of Kalutara, he had the misfortune to lose his infant son, Edward Anthony, on the 20th August 1824. The child lies buried on the Kalutara Fort in the premises now occupied by the Assistant Government Agent. Being aware, doubtless by personal observation, of the fate of memorial slabs, the father makes the following touching appeal on his son's tomb:—

"Respect and spare the remains of our lost child. And may mercy avert you from a like affliction and grief beyond words."

Mr. J. W. Rodrigo, who discovered the tombstone, very readily accepted my suggestion that it should be restored to the Dutch Cemetery at Kalutara, and this was done on 3rd February.

E. H. V.

## NOTES OF EVENTS.

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Tuesday, 19th December 1933:*—(1) The following were admitted or re-enrolled as members:—Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mrs. C. H. Kriekenbeek, Messrs. P. S. de Kretser, J. W. Smith, F. C. Leembruggen, A. J. Siebel, and P. F. A. T. La Brooy. (2) Resolved to grant Mr. A. B. Cyril Fernando, Clerk of the Union, a bonus of one month's salary. (3) Tabled accounts of Children's Variety Entertainment showing a profit of Rs. 75-29. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Rode for organising the function. (4) Resolved that dividends accruing from donated shares in the Building Company, as distinguished from shares purchased from Social Service Funds, be devoted to buying further shares. (5) A vote of thanks was passed to the St. Nicolaas' Fete Committee for their services in carrying out the Fete. The Honorary Secretary reported that five framed pictures depicting nautical scenes from Dutch History had been presented to the Union by Mr. A. C. Tutein Nolthenius. Resolved that he be thanked for the interest shown by him in the Union.

*Tuesday, 13th January 1934.*—A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. A. Nell and Dr. R. L. Spittel was appointed to examine the pictures presented some years ago by the former, with a view to selecting those fit to be renovated and re-hung. (2) The Annual General Meeting was fixed for 13th February, and it was decided to dispense with the advertisement in the Press. (3) The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of a further sum of Rs. 550 from Dr. Blazé. Resolved that Rs. 275-86 be placed to the credit of the Beling Memorial Fund, and the balance expended on arrears of rent. Resolved further that the amount paid so far by Dr. Blazé be accepted in full settlement of the debt for which he had spontaneously accepted responsibility. (4) Resolved to recommend to the General Meeting that the Audit fee be increased to Rs. 105. (5) Considered report of Sub-Committee appointed to suggest alterations to the Constitution and the By-Laws. Resolved to recommend to the General Meeting the amendments proposed. (6) The following new members were admitted:—Messrs. A. H. Felsing, V. R. L. Anthonisz, R. R. Ludekens, H. V. Ernst, H. W. Grenier, A. C. Buultjens, B. G. Buultjens, C. E. Foenander, C. L.

H. Paulusz, R. C. W. Paulusz, Drs. H. E. Schokman, A. E. Schokman, W. A. Bartholomeusz, and L. J. O. Conderlag. (7) The resignation of Mr. C. L. Wambeek was accepted with regret. (8) Resolved that the Union Hall be allowed to Revd. Christensen for divine worship twice a week during February on payment of a fee of Rs. 20. (9) Read letter from Mr. A. C. Tutein Nolthenius forwarding a portrait of the Queen of Holland. Resolved that he be thanked for his kind gift, and that the portrait be suitably framed and hung in the Union Hall. (10) Considered an application from the Butler for an increase of salary. Resolved that his pay should be raised to Rs. 60 a month. (11) A vote of condolence on the death of Mrs. G. P. Schokman was passed in silence, all the members standing.

*Tuesday, 13th February, 1933:*—(1) Resolved that full information be given in the Annual Report regarding the Speldewinde Trust Fund, the Debentures, the Union Proprietorship Scheme, and the Social Service Fund. (2) Resolved that a paragraph be inserted in the Annual Report regarding the liability of the Union in the sum of Rs. 1,225 on a/c debentures. (3) Mr. E. H. Vanderwall gave notice of a motion for the Annual General Meeting regarding visits to the Union of members paying 50 cents a month.

**A Pianoforte Recital.**—On Tuesday, 13th March, Mr. Harold Scott, the English pianist, gave a pianoforte recital in the Union Hall to a small but very appreciative audience. Mr. Scott prefaced his playing of each group of music with a fluent talk on the composers.

**The Queen-Mother of Holland.**—We regret to record the death of Queen Emma of the Netherlands. She was Princess of Waldeck and Piedmont when in January 1879 she married King William III. of Holland. On his death in 1890 she ruled as Regent, till Queen Wilhelmina came of age and reigned as Queen in 1898.

Queen Emma was in her seventy-sixth year at her death on the 20th March 1934. The gifts and graces associated with royalty in its highest forms were fully exemplified in her life and character. Her kindness, charity, and statesmanship made her a popular figure, both in the Netherlands and in Europe generally. We share with her subjects the wide and sincere regret which her death has occasioned.



**King Albert of Belgium**—King Albert of Belgium met with a tragic end when climbing the Alps. He was the hero of the great War of 1914, and his death has recalled to a new generation the noble stand made by Belgium twenty years ago.

**Obituary.**—The Community has been called upon to mourn the death of a very respected member in the person of Dr. W. E. Leembruggen. The deceased was an original Member of the Union and took a very lively interest in its activities.

**The Journal.**—This number of the *Journal* completes Vol. XXIII, and a new volume opens in July 1934. Members are kindly requested to remit their Subscription of Rs. 5/- as early as possible to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya. A good indication of the value of our *Journal* in the eyes of English booksellers is furnished by the following item in a recent Catalogue of the well-known firm of Messrs. B. H. Blackwell, Oxford:—

"Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon—Journal, Vols. I—IV. in one volume, first two volumes in four numbers each, other two volumes in one number each, Colombo, 1908—11, 8 vo. half calf, 30 shillings."

**Medical College Successes.**—*Final Examination*: Mr. L. N. Bartholomeusz, Miss C. G. Ebell, Miss E. M. Siebel, Mr. L. D. C. Austin, Mr. F. C. Spittel. *Second Professional Part II.* Mr. H. M. vander Wall.

**Law College Successes.**—*Advocates' Second Examination*: Mr. O. L. de Kretser, jnr. *Proctors' First Examination*: Mr. F. L. Poulier.



## 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, Dr. S. P. Joseph, Buller's Road, Colombo, and not to the Hon. Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Hon. 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.

