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XXVIII.]

OCTOBER, 1938.

[No. 2.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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

— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

*Copies may be had at the D. B. U. Hall
at Rs. 5 each.*

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

Vol. XXVIII.]

OCTOBER, 1938.

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WOLVENDAAL CHURCH IN EARLY TIMES.

Wolvendaal Church was not the first place of religious worship to be built in Colombo by the Dutch. The town was surrendered to them by the Portuguese on 10th May, 1656, and in accordance with their invariable custom they set to work at once to provide themselves with a place of worship. There stood on the site of the present Gordon Gardens an old Portuguese Church, which they proceeded to adapt to their own needs. This work appears to have taken some time, for we are told that the body of General Hultft, who was killed at the taking of Colombo, was removed to Galle for burial there, and was brought back to Colombo in 1658, when it was deposited with much ceremony in the vault of the renovated Church, which was then ready for burials. It was in this Church that in the same year 1658 the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church in Colombo was organized.

Unfortunately we have no detailed description of this early Church and can only picture to ourselves what it must have been like. While retaining the essential features of Dutch Churches of that day, the building must have been of simpler design and of smaller proportions than the Wolvendaal Church, which was built at a later period to suit the needs of a larger congregation. We can imagine what an important part this Church must have played in the lives of the early Dutch, who were separated by thousands of miles from their kith and kin, and some of whom were destined never to return to their native land. What earnest prayers must have gone up from this Church for the safety of loved ones far away, and what scenes of thanksgiving must it not have witnessed when the periodical arrival of ships from the homeland reunited husband and wife, or parents and children.

Writing in British times, Mr. John Capper gives us a vivid picture of what must have occurred on the arrival of one of these ships. I shall quote his own words:—

“What a rush there is on shore to be sure; burly Dutch officials accustomed to doze away their lives under the sooriya trees before their offices, are on the move; troops are on the march; the Lascoryn guard are turned out with the proverbial band of tom-toms and reedy, shrieking pipes, and away they go past the Justice Hall, which at that time stood facing the esplanade, just where the Council Chamber, Audit Office, and other public buildings now look out across the sea-walls. The present Fort Church of St. Peter's was then the Governor's house, with many reception rooms and a great audience hall. On they march round the esplanade, partly over the site of the present Government house, and midway on which stood the fine old Dutch Church now levelled to the ground and gone, and on through the water-gate to the landing jetty, where they draw up alongside the military guard assembled to do honour to the Commander of the squadron and the official new comers.”

“A goodly crowd gathers about the landing-place, and when the three boats from the squadron pull alongside the jetty, the guard presenting arms, and the Commander and his fellow captains with a supercargo and a few passengers of both sexes, step upon the soil of Ceylon, there is a great commotion and much interchange of salutations. Away the travellers are whirled in several unwieldy conveyances, of which there are no specimens in the present days, not even in the Museum. Do they drive to the Commandant's to report their arrival, to the Governor's to pay their respects? To neither of these, but to the Church on the esplanade, their first act on landing being to return thanks for a safe and happy arrival at their destination. The Church in which this offering-up of thanks was made is standing no longer. Demolished on the capture of the fort by the British, a portion alone remained standing until the year 1860, when, after having served as a powder magazine and then an ice house, it was finally razed to the ground, its site forming part of the esplanade. It stood at the south-west corner of the public green, close by where a wicket still opens on the old Galle Buck”.

In addition to General Hulft, the bones of seven Dutch Governors were laid to rest in this Church, viz., Gerrit de Heere (1702), Isaac Augustyn Rumpf (1723), Johannes Hertenberg (1725), Gerard Joan Vreeland (1752), Lubbert Jan Baron Van Eck (1765), Iman Willem Falck (1785), and Joan Gerard Van Angelbeek (1799).

The remains of King Dharmapala, who died on 27th May, 1607, were also buried in this Church. In 1766 his tombstone was still existing. According to Mr. J. P. Lewis, the tombstone, which had a Portuguese inscription, was removed to Wolvendaal Church in 1813. There is no trace of it now.

While on the subject of tombstones, it may be mentioned that there is a tradition that the tombstone which was placed over the grave of General Hulft was in later times removed to St. Peter's Church, and used as a tablet to commemorate the virtues of Sir William Coke, Puisne Justice, the inscription being cut on the reverse side.

In 1736, Governor Baron van Imhoff took up the question of a new Church, and appealed to Batavia for authority to build one, urging that the old church in the Fort was falling into decay and becoming dangerous for use. The proposal, as far as can be gathered, was to demolish the old Church and to build a new one on its site. The Supreme Government at Batavia did not approve of the proposal, and the matter remained in abeyance until the arrival of Governor van Gollennesse in 1743. This Governor took up the question with vigour, but notwithstanding this it was not until six years after that he was able to convince the authorities of the necessity for a new Church. The initials I. V. S. V. G. on one of the side gables perpetuates this Governor's connection with the Church.

The building of Wolvendaal Church commenced in 1749 as would appear from the date inscribed on a stone in the outer wall of the building, and took eight years to complete. The choice of Wolvendaal for the site is partly due to the fact that a large number of Dutch Burghers were already resident in that locality, and partly to the fact that from the early days of the Dutch occupation a small Church or school-room, for teaching on week days and for services on Sundays, had always been maintained there for the

native Christians. The site selected was the highest point in the city, on which a Portuguese Church once stood.

At this point it may be as well to refer to the vexed question of the derivation of the word "Wolvendaal." The generally accepted version is that the name is derived from the Portuguese "Agoa de Loupe", meaning "the dale of wolves", or in other words, a marsh or swamp frequented by jackals. Recently, however, we have been told that the name has nothing to do with wolves or jackals. Wolvendaal Hill, it is said, was originally known in Sinhalese as Boralugoda Hill. When the Portuguese built on it the Church of our Lady of Guadaloupe, the hill was called by the name of the Church, viz., Guadaloupe. The Dutch called it Agadalapa, the Sinhalese Adirippu, or Adilippu, and the Tamils Asarupalli. Agadalapa soon became corrupted into "Acua di Lupo", "Quia de Lupo," and "Agoa de Lubo," and it was this name which, it is said, was misunderstood and translated "Wolvendaal". On the other hand it is not improbable that so definite a name as Wolvendaal should have been adopted by the Dutch as a suitable description of a place infested with jackals, with or without any reference to the Portuguese Church which is said to have existed there. I do not propose to offer any opinion myself on this question, which has exercised the minds of some of our leading local historians. Whatever the derivation of the name may be, it is the association of the place with the Dutch that matters, and it will take a long time before the popular derivation "Dale of Wolves", which makes a strong appeal to the imagination, is given up.

Wolvendaal Church is built in the shape of a Greek cross, with walls nearly five feet thick, and it is capable of accommodating about 1,000 persons. The transepts are roofed with brick barrel arches, and the centre dome was originally arched with brick and surmounted by a gilt weather-cock; but in 1856 a stroke of lightning destroyed the weather-cock, and so injured the centre dome that the brick-work had to be removed and replaced by a wooden roof covered with blue Bangor slates, which were again replaced by an iron covering, which requires frequent re-painting to preserve it against the corroding effects of the sea-spray and a damp climate. According to a local writer, the ruins of the Royal city of Kotte were utilised in the construction of this Church.

The Church was dedicated for public worship on the 6th March, 1757. The clergyman who conducted the service was the Rev. Matthias Wermelskircher, the rector of the Colombo Seminary, who did not long survive the event, his death occurring on the 29th June of the same year. He was attended by the following clergy:—the Reverends Gerard Potken, Bernardus Engelbert, Johannes Joachim Fybrands, Johannes Jacobus Meyer, and Philippus Melho. There were also present the two Governors, John Gideon Loten, who was just about to relinquish the reins of Government, and his successor Jan Schreuder, who had recently arrived in the island. In addition to these there were the members of the Political Council, the Civil and Military servants of the Company, the leading Burghers and their families, all of whom had been specially invited. As may be expected, the service was of a most imposing character, and the sermon a very impressive one, the preacher being the Rev. Matthias Wermelskircher, who based his discourse on the text from 28 Genesis, v. 22:—"And this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's House".

The furniture of the Church is practically the same as it was when the building was first opened for worship. The Pulpit, the Lectern, the Governor's and Elder's Pews are as originally constructed, and so are some of the old pews around the walls, but it is the chairs which possess the greatest interest on account of their distinctive design, their combined lightness and strength, and their uncommon beauty. The stained glassed windows, which seldom fail to attract attention, were erected in 1876 through the encouragement and help of Sir William Gregory, who took a deep personal interest in the venerable Church.

One article of furniture in the Church possesses a romantic interest, viz., a large chandelier with tinkling glass prisms suspended from the roof in the centre of the building, for it is believed to perpetuate the memory of a broken troth and of a proud and dignified reproof. The story goes that once upon a time a young lady, who was jilted by her lover, who held a good position in the Public Service, sued him for breach of promise of marriage, and was awarded damages. Scorning to make use of the money, the young lady made a gift of it to the Church, and this sum, with other subscriptions, was devoted to the purchase of the chandelier, "beneath which future brides would have their marriage vow confirmed".

More modern lighting arrangements have now replaced the old time oil lamps, a few of which are preserved as a memorial of the earlier times.

Captain Anderson, Ceylon's soldier poet, may have been referring to this incident when in 1817 he wrote the following lines:—

“ Within that solemn pile are laid,
The ashes of an high-born maid,
A victim of unhallowed scorn,
Tho' once to princely titles born,
And of each female grace possest,
That could adorn the gentle breast ”.

The Church possesses a particularly fine silver Communion Service which bears no date, but each piece is inscribed with its weight in rixdollars or in Surat Rupees. The set consists of a large Wine Toureen, a large Paten, four small Patens, four Chalice Cups, and two alms dishes. A pathetic story attaches to the very handsome silver Baptismal Basin and to the beautifully carved tripod stand near the Lectern, on which the Basin is placed when the Sacrament is dispensed. These were presented to the Church by Governor Rijklof van Goens and Esther de Solemne his wife on the occasion of the baptism of their daughter Esther Ceylonia. The very day after the ceremony the daughter died, and a tombstone to her memory and to the memory of Rijklof van Goens' first wife is still to be seen against one of the external walls of the Church.

A striking feature of Wolvendaal Church is the large number of tombstones which cover the floor. Many of them are 12 feet by 6½ feet and weigh about a ton or more. The carving, which was either done in Holland or by skilled Dutch artisans in Ceylon, is in many cases really exquisite. Fat chubby angels are seen emerging from conch shells, or playing merrily with no less plump and well-nourished human babies. There are winged female figures of wonderful grace and charm, soldiers in armour, cannons, skulls and cross-bones, winged hour-glasses, exquisitely chiselled shells of many varieties, elaborate coats-of-arms, and numerous other designs. The writer to whom I am indebted for this picturesque description adds:—“ It is a curious fact that the tomb-stones relate mainly to the wives of Dutch Governors or of high officials; and although many of these Governors and high officials died and were buried in Ceylon, there seem to be very few monuments to

their memory. One can only suppose that when the wife died the husband stayed on in the Colony, whereas when the husband died the wife returned to Holland, and there were often no relatives left in Ceylon to raise a headstone to the memory of the departed ”.

Let us now carry ourselves in imagination 180 years back and visualise the scene that must have taken place on a Sunday. Mr. E. H. Vander Wall has drawn for us a very alluring picture. This is what he says:—“ Mynheer and Mevrouw, dressed in their Sunday best, are slowly walking up Wolvendaal hill from their home in the Pettah, while the bell at Kayman's Gate breaks the Sabbatic calm with its deep boom. They linger by the door of the Church greeting a knot of friends who have already gathered there. Suddenly the word goes around, “ The Governor ”, and a stately carriage drives up. Amid the respectful bows of the assembly, the ruler of the land in wig, knee-breeches and silk stockings, moves to his elevated pew. The Predikant has not yet mounted the high pulpit, but the sonorous notes of the Krankbezoeker are heard, reading the opening passages of the grand old service of the Dutch Reformed Church ”.

Even after the opening of the Wolvendaal Church, the old Church in the Fort continued to be used as the burial place of the great, and it has been very aptly described by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz as the Westminster Abbey of Colombo. The Rev. James Cordiner, who saw the Fort Church shortly after the British occupation, after describing its ruinous condition, says:—“ The floor of the Church is covered with grave-stones, under which are vaults or square compartments, used as places of interment by the principal Dutch families. The coffins are lowered down, and flat stones laid across the mouth of the cave, but no earth is thrown in ”.

In regard to Wolvendaal Church Cordiner says:—“ The Church of Wolvendaal, where the Dutch inhabitants attend public worship, is situate on the summit of a gently rising ground, about a mile and a half from the Fort. It was built for the use of the Cingalese and Malabar Christians, who still meet in it every Sunday, each congregation assembling in it at a different hour. It is a neat building, in the form of a cross, with a lofty dome in the centre, and it is furnished with an organ. All the public fasts and thanksgivings of the English Settlement are kept in this Church; but it lies at too great a distance to be constantly used by the garrison. When the troops set out at day-break, before they return

from morning service the heat is so great as to be extremely uncomfortable; and were they to attend evening prayers they must march from the Fort at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun is as oppressive as at any hour of the day".

During the early years of British rule, before any Anglican Church was built, the clergy of this denomination were allowed to hold service for the members of their own congregation in Wolvendaal Church, the hours of service being so regulated as not to clash with the Dutch services. There were several noteworthy occasions on which Anglican services were held here. Rev. James Cordiner records the fact that, shortly after his arrival in Ceylon, he took the morning service in Wolvendaal Church on 3rd November, 1799, and three months later he again officiated at a public service of thanksgiving in this Church for the success of the British arms in Europe and Mysore. The service was attended by the Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the British Troops, and all the English ladies and gentlemen, together with a large number of Dutch residents. Another memorable occasion was when tidings were received that the treaty of Peace had been signed by which Ceylon was ceded to the British. A thanksgiving service was held in Wolvendaal Church, a throne being erected for the Governor and Members of Council. Cordiner again took the service, and preached from the text: "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord".

In 1825 Bishop Heber attended a Sinhalese Service in Wolvendaal Church. The Rev. J. H. de Saram officiated, and his father, one of the Chief Mudaliyars of Government, was present. After the service, Bishop Heber went up and shook hands with the old man, who was quite pleased with this mark of kindness and consideration. In later years Wolvendaal Church was destined to serve even the purposes of mathematical science. It is said that about seventy-five years ago a pendulum experiment was made in the Church, but with what object and result I am unable to say.

Shortly after the British occupation most of the Dutch ministers left the island, and both Church and the school system suffered. The schools were kept up for only a short time. When in 1846 even the few Ministers who had remained behind decided to go, the Colombo Consistory informed the Government that divine service could no longer be performed. The Governor of the time,

Sir Thomas Maitland, feeling bound under the terms of the Dutch capitulation to support the inhabitants in the formal exercise of their religion, offered the Rev. Mr. Giffening an allowance to induce him to continue. He did continue in charge of Wolvendaal Church until 1812, when Mr. Palm (Sr.) took charge, and he in turn was succeeded by his son who served till the year 1861. Meanwhile services continued to be held in Wolvendaal Church, including a service in Dutch till about 1850. The Anglicans also held service here on behalf of many of the better class of Sinhalese, who had given up the faith of the Dutch Reformed Church for that of Anglicanism. This gave rise to a claim put forward on behalf of the Anglican Church, in about the year 1849, for the possession of Wolvendaal Church. After a long controversy, it was decided by the Secretary of State that the building belonged to those who adhered to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The year 1813 witnessed a scene which is unique in Ceylon. The majority of the tombstones found in Wolvendaal Church were originally placed in the old Dutch Church in the Gordon Gardens. In consequence of the state of decay into which this Church had fallen, in the early days of the British occupation, the tombs in it "were exposed to the destructive violence of the tropical rains, which they were neither constructed nor intended to resist". In 1813 the British authorities, "after consulting with the principal Dutch inhabitants and with their consent and approbation", decided to remove the bodies to Wolvendaal Church, where proper vaults had been prepared for their reception. Accordingly the remains of five Dutch Governors and of their wives and families and relations were removed to Wolvendaal Church with considerable pomp, the ceremony taking place by torchlight on 4th September, 1813. The procession was headed by a Troop of Cavalry, then followed a Military Band, after which a Captain's Guard of Honour of His Majesty's 19th Regiment preceded the bodies which were borne by soldiers of the Regiment. Behind the bodies walked the clergymen of the Colony, followed by the Dutch Burghers and gentlemen of the late Dutch government, the Chief Mudaliyars, Military Officers, Civil Servants, Members of His Majesty's Council, His Excellency's Military Staff and Aides-de-Camp, His Excellency the Governor, the Judges and a Guard of Honour.

Presbyterian Ministers of the olden days were subjected to ordeals from which Ministers of the present day are happily exempt.

The Rev. Mr. Bronsfeld was the Minister of Wolvendaal Church when a new Governor arrived from Holland. This Governor had promised a student friend of his at the University at Leyden a pastorate in Ceylon. Soon after his arrival here the new Governor remembered his promise, and determined to move the aged Pastor, Mr. Bronsfeld, from Wolvendaal to make room for his friend. To lend a show of reason to this step, the Governor requested Mr. Bronsfeld to preach the following Sunday from a text to be chosen by him. The Pastor readily consented, and waited all the week for the text from the Governor, but was disappointed. Nothing daunted, he attended the Church on Sunday morning. When the time for the Sermon came, the Governor's Private Secretary handed the Minister a slip of paper. The Minister rose, and holding up the piece of paper before the congregation, said: "Here is nothing and I was promised a text". Then, choosing as his text Ps. xlix. verses 16 and 17:— "Be not thou afraid when one is made rich, when the glory of his house is increased: For when he dieth he shall carry nothing away, his glory shall not descend after him", he preached a powerful sermon which made the Governor very uncomfortable. One would like to have seen this striking exhibition of resourcefulness in a difficult situation suitably rewarded, but sad to relate, poor Mr. Bronsfeld was shortly afterwards removed to the less important station of Matara, and the Governor's friend was appointed to Wolvendaal.

No account of Wolvendaal Church in the early days would be complete without a reference to the belfry at Kayman's Gate. At the present day it may seem difficult to understand how a bell so far from the Church could have been of any use. The houses of the Dutch extended from the Fort to Wolvendaal, and in order that the bell might be heard by all it was placed midway between these two points. It must be remembered that in those early days there was an almost entire absence of street noises, and the tones of the bell must have carried much further than they would at the present day. Besides calling the faithful to worship, it also served as a curfew bell "to mark the closing of the Castle gates and lights out." Some years ago a zealous Municipal reformer asked Government to remove the belfry as it was "encroaching upon the street". The Colonial Secretary of the time, on behalf of Government, declined to accede to this request, remarking that it was

more correct to say that "the street was encroaching on the belfry."

It is interesting to trace the history of the bell at Kayman's Gate. At one time it hung in a Roman Catholic Church in the royal city of Kotte. It was probably used to ring a joyous peal when the first Christian ruler of Ceylon, King Dharmapala, who, as I have already mentioned, was buried in the Church in the Gordon Gardens, was baptised with his queen Dona Margarida. On the abandonment of Kotte by the Sinhalese, the bell remained idle for a long time until the advent of the Dutch, who removed it to Kayman's Gate.

Some mention must be made of the Wolvendaal Burial Ground. The uninitiated might conclude that this is the one opposite Wolvendaal Church on the other side of the road, surrounded by a high wall. This is not so. Curiously enough, the one adjoining Wolvendaal Church is the burial ground belonging to the old St. Paul's Church in the Pettah, and was opened for burial in the year 1821. The burial ground of Wolvendaal Church is in the Pettah. Here were interred all the Dutch people who were unable to pay the high fees charged for burial within the Church. Captain Anderson, whom I have already quoted, refers thus to the burial ground:—

"That square with walls encompass'd round
Is the colonial burial ground.
How many a restless plotting brain
Its narrow limits now contain!
The mind which fixed upon this spot
Where human grandeur is forgot,
With reverence views the silent scene,
And ponders what each once has been!
Some Lusian warrior here may sleep,
Who boldly plough'd the eastern deep,
And undismay'd by perils bore
The Cross to many a pagan shore.
By fierce, but erring zeal impell'd,
Their daring course undaunted held;
How swift their empire rose and fell
Let history's mournful records tell!

And here those Belgic chiefs repose,
 Who tore the laurel from their brows,
 Who check'd their rivals, proud career,
 And fix'd a rising empire here,
 Till conqu'ring Britain won the gem,
 And fix'd it in her diadem".

I have already mentioned that the Palms, father and son, held office in the Church successively for a period of nearly fifty years. Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz has given us a moving picture of the scene which took place when John David Palm the younger, who was loved by his congregation, preached his farewell sermon in the year 1861. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, many from other denominations helping to swell the large number present. The minister took for his text the words: "And now I say unto you, brethren, farewell". The leave-taking at the end of the service was most pathetic, the aged members of the congregation weeping at the loss of their beloved Pastor.

In conclusion, some mention must be made of the great part played by Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz in the life of Wolvendaal Church. He regularly attended the services, and nothing delighted him more than to show visitors round the Church and tell them the history of everything connected with it. When in 1902 an appeal was made for funds to repair the Church, Mr. Christoffelsz, by his own efforts, collected nearly Rs. 7,000 out of a total of Rs. 17,000. This example of selfless service to the Church is well worthy of imitation.

J. R. T.

SIR STEWART SCHNEIDER, Kt., K.C.

The death of Sir Stewart Schneider has created a void in the Community which it will be difficult to fill. For many years he occupied a prominent position in Church and State, and due expression has been given to the value of his services in these spheres. It now devolves on us to testify to the high place he occupied as a member of the Union. Although he did not join the Union until about two years after its establishment, once he became a member he supported the movement wholeheartedly. At the Second Annual General Meeting we find him moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, and applauding the efforts that were being put forth to revive the study of the Dutch language. He also made a strong plea for social service, towards the funds for which he always contributed liberally.

Sir Stewart became a member of the General Committee in 1911 and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. He took an active part in the formation of the Dutch Burgher Union Building Company, the deliberations of which he greatly assisted with his wise counsel. He regularly attended the meetings of the General Committee until failing health compelled him to put a curb on his activities; but as shewing the interest which he always manifested in the Union, it may be mentioned that barely three months ago he attended a meeting of the Committee and shewed his accustomed keenness in the business under discussion. We tender our deep sympathy to Lady Schneider in her heavy loss. We hope to publish a fuller sketch of Sir Stewart's life in a subsequent issue.

GENEALOGY OF THE MODDER FAMILY.

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

I.

Arie Cornelisz Modder, born at Haarlem, arrived in Ceylon in 1745 in the ship "Wetevreda", married at Jaffna, 29th March 1759, Isabella Wilhelmina de Visser. He had by her:—

- 1 Jan Cornelisz, married at Jaffna, Maria Elizabeth Fransz, widow of Jan Hendrik Schiepe.
- 2 Willem Jacob, who follows under II.
- 3 Dorothea Henrietta, married Michiel Bartholomeus Specht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 136).

II.

Willem Jacob Modder, Assistant Surgeon, born at Jaffna in 1766, married at Jaffna, 28th June 1795, Maria Magdalena Kleef. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 93, and Vol. XXI, page 155). He had by her:—

- 1 Jan, who follows under III.
- 2 Frederik Balthazar, who follows under IV.
- 3 Elizabeth Frederica (Bella), married at Jaffna 17th September 1818, James Arnold Hicken, Sitting Magistrate of Poonaryn and Elephant Pass.

III.

Jan Modder, Secretary Police Court, Mullaitivu, born at Jaffna, 22nd April 1796, married at Jaffna, 15th February 1819, Anna Margerita Rademacher, born 6th September 1800, daughter of Edward Rademacher and Anthonia Helena Kerkenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 42). He had by her:—

- 1 Sophia Arnoldina, born 20th October 1819, died 20th October 1840, married at Jaffna, 4th May 1835, Edward Daniel Meyer.

IV.

Frederik Balthazar Modder, Proctor, married at Jaffna..... de Niese. He had by her:—

- 1 John William, who follows under V.
- 2 Henry George, died 1868.
- 3 Francis James, Head Guard, Ceylon Government Rail-

way, died 1892, married at Colombo, 21st June 1880, Lily Rose of Cape Town.

V.

John William Modder, Merchant, born at Jaffna, 22nd May 1831, died 18th December 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th February 1852, Caroline Francis Anjou, born 3rd June 1835, daughter of John Frederick Anjou and Frances Orton. He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick William Orton, who follows under VI.
- 2 Eugene Ellis, who follows under VII.
- 3 Rosalind Caroline, born 19th November 1857, died 20th August 1915, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 21st June, 1880, William Henry Swan, M.B., C.M. (Edin.) L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 4th February 1855, died 1st June 1904, son of James Swan and Anna Eliza Charlotta de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 69, and Vol. XXVII page 184).
- 4 Theobald Reuben, born 15th January 1859, died 1st February 1932.
- 5 Francis Hudson Lowe, who follows under VIII.
- 6 John William, who follows under IX.

VI.

Frederick William Orton Modder, Chief Inspector of Police, born 11th April 1858, died 24th June 1918, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd November 1880, Agnes Cornelia Johnson, born 22nd May 1858, died 17th October 1926, daughter of Charles John Johnson and Cornelia Wilhelmina Coelho of Cochin. He had by her:—

- 1 Vida Muriel, born 26th August 1881, married in Christ Church, Dickoya, 25th November 1907, Victor Gerald Potger, born 16th February 1883, died 26th February 1925, son of Barend Lodewyk Potger, Proctor and Notary Public, and Anna Rosella Van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 110 and 112).
- 2 Claude Johnson, born 22nd November 1882, married in England, Cecily Calvert. He had no issue.
- 3 Leonard Orton (Hans), who follows under X.
- 4 Kathleen Norah, born 27th January 1886.

- 5 Vivian Carl, who follows under XI.
- 6 Agnes Linda, born 17th June 1893.
- 7 Cornelia May, born 14th May 1895, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th June 1917, Peter Daniel Anthonisz Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, born 8th July 1893, son of Peter Daniel Anthonisz Mack, Proctor and Notary Public, and Abigail Maria Garvin.

VII.

Eugene Ellis Modder, L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, Captain, Ceylon Medical Corps, born 22nd April 1855, died 1st November 1913, married

- (a) In St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, in 1880, Elizabeth Sophia Kalenberg, born 3rd April 1862, daughter of Charles William Kalenberg, Proctor, and Eugenie Harriet Andree. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. X, page 15, and Vol. XXV, page 157).
- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 30th June 1898, Edith Alice Sproule, born 3rd December 1867, daughter of James Hugh Sproule, Proctor, and Gertrude Arabella Pierez.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Vyvil Ellis Stanford, who follows under XII.
- 2 Eugene Astley Clive, born 3rd April 1883, married in India in 1913, Belle Montgomerie.
- 3 Eila Eugenie, born 27th March 1888, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 30th January 1913, Victor Paul Van Langenberg, Superintendent of Eladuwa Estate, Paiyagala, born 31st October 1880, son of Frederick Van Langenberg, Proctor and Notary Public, and Frances Eleanor Van Dort (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 24).

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 Hugh Percy, born 3rd April 1899, married in London in 1936, Marian Chapman, by whom he had a son, Simon, born 5th July 1938.
- 5 Joan Cynthia Ellis, born 31st July 1904.

VIII.

Francis Hudson Lowe Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, F.R.G.S., Major, Ceylon Light Infantry, born 4th June 1861,

died 5th June 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1886, Edith Blanche Joseph, born 2nd December 1866, died 10th December 1924, daughter of Abraham Orlando Joseph, Proctor and Notary Public, and Louisa Elizabeth Wilhelmina Van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 27). He had by her:—

- 1 Earle Frank Cumming, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Noel Frank, born 13th December 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, Ruth Toussaint, born 22nd September 1887, daughter of Colin Henry Toussaint and Frances Bridget Weinman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39).
- 3 Montagu Frank, M.A., B.D., (Princeton) D. Phil., Deputy Professor, West Virginia University, U.S.A., born 23rd November 1891, married and settled there.
- 4 Vere Frank, born 7th June 1895, married in London, and settled there.
- 5 Frankede Louise Carmen, born 4th May 1897, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd January 1918, Samuel Dudley Anjou de Kretser, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, born 5th November 1890, son of Edward Hippolyte de Kretser, I. S. O., C. C. S., Assistant Controller, of Revenue, and Alice Grace Anjou. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 21).

IX.

John William Modder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Siam, born 18th June 1863, died 25th October 1904, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 21st March 1900, Rose Lilian Augusta Potger, born 26th August 1877, daughter of Barend Lodewyk Potger, Proctor and Notary Public, and Anna Rosella Van Langenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 110). He had by her:—

- 1 John Albert Vernon, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Douglas William Louis, who follows under XV.
- 3 John William Gordon, who follows under XVI.

X.

Leonard Orton (Hans) Modder, born 10th May 1884, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 10th May 1909, Gladys Gwendolyne Staples, born 12th September 1889, daughter of

Francis Theodore Staples, Proctor, and Eliza Sophia Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164). He had by her:—

1. Cuthbert Gerard, born 18th October 1916.
2. Cynthia Carmen Monica, born 19th June 1921.

XI.

Vivian Carl Modder, J.P., Proctor and Notary Public, born 25th July 1888, married in St Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 23rd June 1913, Delcie Eileen La Brooy, born 23rd June 1889, daughter of Walvin Theodore La Brooy, Proctor, and Julia Louisa Fryer. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 27, and Vol. XXIV, page 76). He had by her:—

1. Lorna Eileen, born 25th April 1914.
2. Aubrey Lorenz, born 28th February 1917, died 18th May 1918.

XII.

Vyvil Ellis Stanford Modder, born 4th January 1882, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 25th September 1912, Ruth Salome Beven, born 25th November 1891, daughter of Arthur Wilfred Beven and Ellen Newman. He had by her:—

1. Ruth Ellen Sophia, born 15th August 1913, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 25th June 1938, Frederick Vivian Roosmale Cocq, born 10th January 1910, son of Edmund Arthur Roosmale Cocq and Winifred Edema. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 22).
2. John Ellis Arthur, born 13th June 1916.
3. Sheila Dorothy, born 5th May 1919.
4. Daphne Lizzie Elaine, born 21st September 1920.
5. Ursula Merle, born 16th February 1923.
6. Anthea, born 18th September 1924.

XIII.

Earle Frank Cumming Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, born 15th October 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd December 1913, Isabel Clair de Kretser, born 26th January 1890, daughter of Horace Egerton de Kretser, Assistant Landing Surveyor, Customs Department, and Ellen Georgiana de Waas. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 21). He had by her:—

1. Erlson Frank, born 8th September 1914.
2. Horace Jan, born 23rd May 1918.
3. Jeune Isabelle, born 22nd June 1921, died 5th September, 1938.
4. Paul Marcell, } born 24th February 1925.
5. Cecil Sabin }

XIV.

John Albert Vernon Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, born 24th January 1901, married in St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo, 14th June 1930, Beatrice Eleanor Rosé, born 13th February 1905, daughter of Edward Arthur Andree Rosé and Mabel Elsie Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 113). He had by her:—

1. Roger Vernon, born 31st March 1932.

XV.

Douglas William Louis Modder, born 9th June 1902, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 3rd June 1931, Hyacinthe Monica Harridge, born 14th January 1903, daughter of Lance-lot Harridge and Clara Nicolle. He had by her:—

1. St. John Ramon Douglas, born 30th April 1932.
2. Wester Wemyss Douglas, born 16th January 1934.

XVI.

John William Gordon Modder, born 8th March 1905, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 11th July 1936, Gwendolyn May Ludowyk, born 4th July 1910, daughter of Evelyn Frederick Christoffelsz Ludowyk and Ida May Andree. He had by her:—

1. Michael John, born 16th November 1936.

NOTE:—Vere Frank Modder referred to under VIII, 4 supra, saw Active Service with the British Expeditionary Force in France in the Great War, 1914—1918, and was awarded the Military Medal. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 5).

THE DUTCH IN CEYLON. *

(Continued from page 106 of our January issue).

Meanwhile the attitude adopted by the Directors of the Company and on their orders by the Government of Batavia, in regard to the king and the inhabitants, was, in the judgment of various Governors, anything but suited to the dignity of the Company or the dictates of sound policy. Almost their only object was the acquisition of wealth, and everything else was subordinated to it. As regards the supply of cinnamon, it was agreed with the king that this might be collected from the low-lying lands in his dominion, on payment of an annual subsidy far below the value of the cinnamon; but the Company had to send an embassy every time to ask for this favour in the most submissive manner. The cinnamon peelers, known as the Chalias, always a very turbulent people, obtained for the work which they performed for the Company very scanty wages. The rest of the inhabitants also were paid so little for the compulsory deliveries that it was hardly sufficient to defray the cost of transport. Moreover, the cultivation of cinnamon was a great burden to the whole population. The cutting of cinnamon trees, even on private land, was severely punished. The inhabitants could not take any measures against crows, who were useful for carrying the seeds, however much harm they may have done to other kinds of crops. The whole population had therefore a deeply rooted disgust for this cultivation. Van Imhoff had repeatedly impressed on his Government that this policy would not work well in the long run. The almost slavish attitude towards the king could not but do damage to the prestige of the Company; the poor payment and the rough treatment meted out by the Company's servants, who had already caused trouble among the cinnamon peelers and the rest of the population, could not but result in the long run in the greatest embarrassment. It was his (Van Imhoff's) conviction that they should endeavour to arrive at an agreement with the king, under which the Company, with its knowledge and appliances, could develop his country, and buy the produce from him at reasonable prices. A greater measure of freedom too should be allowed to the inhabitants, who should moreover receive adequate prices for

* A translation of an article appearing in "Neerlandia."

their produce. In this way would the interests of both parties, under the direction of the Company, be served. Van Imhoff considered that this was of much greater importance to the king also, than the opening of the port of Puttalam, on which the king had laid such frequent emphasis, but which Van Imhoff himself did not regard as desirable.

The Government remained deaf to this sound advice and adhered firmly to the old system. The course of events shewed the correctness of Van Imhoff's judgment. Under his successors, the perversity of the established system became more and more apparent the longer it was followed. The inhabitants began, in ever growing numbers, to break away from the Company's rule and to attach themselves to the king, and regarded him, and not the Company, as their overlord—a proof of the slavish attitude taken up by the Company towards the king. The increasing influence of the Madura and Malabar relatives of the royal family and that of the Buddhist priesthood contributed greatly to this end, and accounted for the backsliding of the officials.

Under the governorship of Jan Schreuder, a man animated with the highest of motives, and prepared to meet all reasonable wishes of the king and the inhabitants, but who at the same time looked firmly to the interests of the Company, the intolerable attitude of the king's party towards the Company, which had continued for many years, resulted in a violent outburst in 1761. Even to his arguments the central government remained deaf, and Schreuder was made the scapegoat for the shortcomings and faulty views of his chiefs and predecessors.

Fresh outbursts occurred among the population of the cinnamon lands. An appeal to the king resulted in his openly taking the side of the rebels. At the same time he tried to get help from the English and his Indian relations. Troops sent out were defeated. The rebellion quickly spread. The king's troops penetrated far into the Company's territory. The soldiers who, during a long period of peace, had deteriorated and were untrained and badly commanded, appeared to be almost useless. Even the towns were threatened. An effort at arbitration by the Governor-General VanderParra was met with contempt

The use of force by the Company was now the only thing left. In 1762 Schreuder was re-called and was succeeded as Governor by Lubbert Jan van Eck, who had a good reputation as a soldier, and who had at his disposal a strong force with which to suppress the rebellion. But gladly would the Supreme Council even then have seen the new Governor proceed to negotiation and avoid forcible intervention. But that was not a function for which Van Eck was suited. His first expedition against the capital Kandy was however a great failure. His inexperienced and badly officered troops, harassed on all sides by the Sinhalese in the thick jungles, were obliged to withdraw with great loss. A second expedition in 1765 met with better success. The king's army was driven back; the capital was occupied; but the royal family escaped. After leaving behind a garrison in the conquered town, Van Eck withdrew with his troops, who were again severely harassed by the Sinhalese. With great loss the troops returned to Colombo, where Van Eck himself died as a result of the expedition. This expedition was really a partial failure—at any rate it was a pyrrhic victory. For even greater misery prevailed in the king's dominions; a famine was threatened and this forced the king to negotiate. Falck, the successor of Van Eck, knew how to take advantage of these circumstances, and in the following year he forced the king to enter into the Treaty of Colombo, which was very advantageous to the Company. I shall not discuss here the twenty-five articles of that Treaty. The main points were that under it the Company obtained possession of the whole sea-board, and that the king pledged himself not to conclude an alliance with any European or Eastern power. In return for this the Company bound itself to protect him against attacks from abroad. The Company also obtained the sole monopoly in a number of products of the country, and the question of the cinnamon crop and a number of other important matters, which had often given rise to differences of opinion, were now definitely settled.

The position of the Company had improved, but this had been purchased at the cost of much men and money, heavy losses in trade, and decline in cultivation, and it also involved the maintenance in future of a large and costly force in the island, while the treaty was extorted from the king with the

knife at his throat as it were. Governor Falck and his successor De Graaf, who followed him in 1785, did much to restore order and to repair the damage caused by the war. They also devoted much care to the betterment of administration and justice. However, the days of the Company were numbered. In the fourth English war, thanks to the help of a squadron under De Suffren, they were able to retain the island. But the conquest by the English in 1796 brought their rule in Ceylon to an end.

After driving out the Portuguese, one of the measures adopted by the Dutch to check the unruliness of the inhabitants was the preaching of Christianity to the natives, whereby, in the nature of things the doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church were promulgated. Powerful aid was given in the furtherance of this cause by the renowned Philips Baldaeus, author of the celebrated work "Description of the Island of Ceylon". Numbers of Churches were established in the time of the Company; also a large number of schools, where, side by side with other subjects, great attention was paid to religious education, and in which services were often held. According to VanderWall, these schools were as a general rule well attended and education was much prized by the people. Many of the schools had more than 500 pupils. Between 1750 and 1780 the total number of children attending the schools in the combined districts of Colombo, Galle, Matara, Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee and Baticaloa sometimes exceeded 90,000—a large number when compared with the much smaller population at that time.

This education was not always voluntarily pursued. According to P. E. Pieris in "Ceylon and the Hollanders", all Christians in Jaffna in the time of Philips Baldaeus were obliged to attend service on pain of a fine. These fines were used for the payment of the schoolmasters. According to information furnished by this same writer, who, however, is not always well disposed towards the Dutch, and has developed a sharp criticism of the Company's rule, the fruits of this education were not very abundant, and the industry and devotion of the schoolmasters and the School Councils above them sometimes left much to be desired.

Education was imparted in the schools in the vernacular. In the Churches, Dutch was at first the language used for

preaching, but later Sinhalese and Tamil were employed for the natives. A large number of these were trained as catechists and teachers, and some were even educated in Holland as ministers. At Colombo, and also for a long time at Jaffna, there was a seminary in existence for the training of the natives as ministers, where Latin, Greek, and Hebrew were among the subjects taught. That seminary was also used for the training of schoolmasters, chiefs and interpreters. The zeal displayed by Philips Baldaeus and his co-workers in the early days was not displayed by their successors in the same degree. They were unable to prevent the bulk of the inhabitants, even in the Company's territory, from remaining true to their own religion, while the Roman Catholic faith, notwithstanding the great opposition of the Company, instead of disappearing, gained more ground.

The education in the limited number of Dutch schools was good. There were high officials, even a Governor, who received no other education than that which the island supplied. By the installation of a printing press, in 1736, the Dutch Government contributed to the development of the natives. The Bible and other religious books were printed in Sinhalese and Tamil and distributed among the inhabitants. Educated Sinhalese translated foreign books into their own language. The Dutch Government alone, however, cannot claim all the credit for this. It is in a great measure due to a learned Buddhist Saranankara, who in the first half of the eighteenth century exercised a great influence on the revival of the original religion in the kingdom, and with it the development of the people of Ceylon. The Company helped to this extent that on more than one occasion, in order to stand well with the king, they supplied a vessel to convey Buddhist priests from nearer India to this island.

The allegation is often brought against the Dutch that they were intolerant where religion was concerned. As proof to the contrary there are sufficient examples. Many persons not belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church were raised to high office. And that is saying a great deal considering the state of the times, even though it may be the fact that the principal reason for these appointments was that at the

time there were no other suitably qualified candidates. It cannot be denied that occasionally severe measures were taken against Roman Catholic priests and monks of Portuguese origin, or those sympathising with the Portuguese, who actively worked against Dutch authority. It was an unavoidable act of self-preservation which, however, in the long run, resulted in no advantage whatever.

In respect of race and colour, a very liberal policy was pursued, having regard to the times. Natives of the higher castes were admitted to the superior posts. There are instances of disloyal Europeans who were dismissed for misdemeanours and succeeded by deserving natives.

Ministers of native origin preached in the Churches before whites. In the Land Raad experienced Sinhalese sat regularly. The Government of the interior was carried on entirely by native patricians under the direction of high European officials. Every korale (sub-division of a dessawani or province) was administered by a Mudaliyar, who also had command of the Lascorins or Sinhalese military in the service of the Company. This system, which was introduced by the Company in order to provide for the administration in the least costly manner, and to bind the population to themselves, had also its disadvantages. The number of these native appointments was for a long time in excess of requirements, as a result of which the practice of place-hunting was promoted, and far too much was spent on salaries and other expenses of government. Besides, there were among these native officials — even as there were among their European colleagues — many who were anything but disinterested, and as a result the Company lost much revenue. Governors Van Imhoff and Gollennesse quite rightly restricted the number of these officials, and a number of lands which were given to these men free of cost or much below their value were once again brought under the direct control of the Company.

Of the numerous former Dutch Churches, very few are in existence now. Those in Wolvendaal (Colombo), Galle, Matara and Jaffna are in a good state of preservation, the first three being still used by the Dutch Reformed Church. The Church in Jaffna was in 1872 sold to the Government and now has a

different destiny. In the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union for January 1928 I came across a photograph with a description of a small old Dutch Church in Calpentyn situated within the old Dutch Fort.* It appears to be used for Anglican services. The writer of the article also mentions some pretty houses which he came across while walking through the streets and which arrested his attention by their old Dutch style of architecture. According to the book "Dutch Monumental Remains" by De Vos, there is still another Church at Batticaloa.† Perhaps there are yet one or two others.

The Reformed Church in Ceylon controls some other Churches too where services are regularly held, but these belong to a later period. Until about the middle of the last century services used to be held in Dutch, but since then English has taken its place. In Church life the presence of the Dutch race consciousness is very noticeable. Thus I gathered from some numbers of "The Herald", issued by the Dutch Reformed Church, that in 1927 and 1928 they sought to keep in touch with the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in Holland and asked for its help in providing Ministers.

The Church at Galle celebrated its 175th anniversary on 12th August, 1927, after having in the course of that year undergone some important repairs. The Church at Wolvendaal dates from 1750 when the new Church replaced an older one. It remains in good condition, while the pretty furniture bears the mark of Olden Holland. The marriage and birth registers are complete since 1743, those previous to that year being incomplete. The oldest record does not go further back than 1700. The Church possesses several beautiful old Dutch Bibles. What makes these Churches and their adjacent churchyards more remarkable for us are the numerous monuments and grave-stones, of which mention has already been made at the beginning of this article. In the nature of things, many of them refer to people who did not play any important part in the affairs of Ceylon, but there are also the grave-stones of most distinguished Governors and other high officials.

I have already mentioned Gerard Hulft as having been buried in Wolvendaal Church. The graves of the following

* This Church is outside the Fort. *Ed.*

† This Church is no longer in existence. *Ed.*

Governors are also there:—Gerrit de Heere, died 1702; Isaac Augustyn Rumph, a member of the well-known family of Rumph of Nassau descent, who gave to our fatherland many distinguished statesmen and scientists, died 11th June, 1723; Johannes Hertenberg and Gerard Joan Vreeland, both of whom died in 1725; Lubbert Jan Baron Van Eck, famous as the brave General who took Kandy, died 13th May, 1765; † Iman Willem Falek, capable director and promoter of the welfare of the inhabitants, died 6th February, 1785; also that of the last Governor Johan Gerard Van Angelbeek, to whom befell the sad lot of having to surrender the island to the English, and regarding whom different judgments have been pronounced. He remained in Ceylon after the capitulation and died there in 1799.

In the same Church are found the graves, with epitaphs, of Jacomine Rosegaard and Esther de Sollemne, to whom Rijcklof Van Goens the elder was successively married; of a child of G. W. Baron van Imhoff; and of a number of senior merchants, dessawes and other high officials and their families.

The Churches at Galle, Matara and Jaffna also contain a large number of these tombstones, while several others are found in the graveyards and other places. As of interest in this connection, I may mention the books I have already referred to viz., "Lapidarium Zeylanicum" by Leopold Ludovici, and "Dutch Monumental Remains" by F. H. de Vos, with the supplements, as well as Nederlands Verleden met steen and beeld" by R. P. Van den Bosch. In the last named work the inscriptions given in English by F. H. de Vos appear in the original Dutch; it contains, however, no reproductions of the coats of arms on the tomb-stones, and no information regarding the family connections of the dead as in that of De Vos. The number of these monuments, named and described in these works alone, considerably exceeds a hundred.

The Wolvendaal Church possesses another and more interesting memorial of Rijcklof van Goens than the above-mentioned tomb-stone, viz., a large silver baptismal basin with the inscription:—"Door Rijcklof van Goens on Esther de Solemne zyne huysvrouw is dit becken aen de Colombose kerk vereert

† This is incorrect. Van Eck died 1st April 1765. *Ed.*

tot gedagtenis van haer dogter Esther Ceylonia van Goens die d'eerste hier uit den H. Doop is ingelijft. Is geboren dien XIV en gedoopt den XVII Jany. Ao MDCLXVII. wege Ropy 206 $\frac{3}{4}$ "[‡].

(To be Continued).

GENEALOGY OF THE VANDER SMAGT FAMILY.

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

I.

Ary Carelsz Vander Smagt born at Sassenhoven, arrived in Ceylon in the ship "Bankenrode," living in Ceylon 1736-1745, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 159), married Catharina Claasz, baptised 10th July 1723, daughter of Pieter Claasz and Catharina Loevisz. He had by her:—

- 1 Ary Pieter, who follows under II.
- 2 Maria Catharina, married:—
 - (a) Jan Marten Rynland
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th June 1769, Captain Dominicus Franciscus Coerdunend of Ghent.

II.

Ary Pieter Vander Smagt, Boekhouder, baptised 28th August 1743, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th July 1766, Maria Francina Goldestein, baptised 20th February 1750, daughter of Daniel Goldestein of Treptois and Dorothea Herris Bouti. He had by her:—

- 1 Carel Wilhelmus, baptised 13th September 1767.
- 2 Johanna Maria, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th October 1786, Justinus Pompeus.
- 3 Ysaak Carel Fredrik, baptised 27th December 1769.

[‡] "This bowl is presented to the Colombo Church by Rijklof van Goens and his wife Esther de Solemne in commemoration of their daughter Esther Ceylonia van Goens who was the first to receive Holy Baptism therefrom.

Born the 14th and baptised the 17th June in the year 1667. Weight 206 $\frac{3}{4}$ rupees". (that is to say, the weight of the bowl).

- 4 Martina Charlotta Augusta, baptised 13th September 1772, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th March 1798, Johan Gerard Andriesz, of the Dutch East India Company's Service.
- 5 Maurits Godlieb, baptised 3rd March 1775.
- 6 Gertruyda Assencia Catharina, baptised 22nd July 1777, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th June 1806, Philippus Leonardus Kroon of Jaffna.
- 7 Dorothea Wilhelmina Francina, baptised 15th September 1780, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1804, Carel Willem Hoffman, died 9th July 1847, son of Jan Leopold Hoffman and Johanna Carolina Hoffland.
- 8 Cornelius Godfried, who follows under III.

III.

Cornelius Godfried Vander Smagt, Salt Superintendent, Puttalam, baptised 25th April 1784, died 11th May 1827, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th October 1804, Arnoldina Johanna Muller, born 11th January 1788, died 5th November 1857, daughter of Pieter Johan Muller, Boekhouder, and Susanna Margarita Von Hagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXI, page 154). He had by her:—

- 1 Jean Charles Pierre, born 21st February 1806.
- 2 Petrus Wilhelmus, baptised 13th August 1807.
- 3 Gertruyda Wilhelmina, born 30th December 1809.
- 4 Jacobus Cornelis, born 12th April 1812.
- 5 Frederika Lambertia, born 13th September 1817.
- 6 Cornelius Gerhardus, who follows under IV.
- 7 Louisa Elizabeth, born 27th March 1822, died 22rd July 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th November 1839, Henry Keyt, born 1802, died 26th August 1867, widower of Johanna Lambertina Carron.
- 8 Arabella Charlotta, born 28th September 1823, died 23rd October 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th July 1841, Willem Hendrik de Vos, born 23rd December 1815, died 20th April 1877, son of Pieter Willem de Vos and Gertruida Cornelia Ebert.

(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 77, and Vol. XXVII, pages 135 and 140.)

- 9 Dorothea Maria, born 29th December 1826.

IV.

Cornelius Gerhardus Vander Smagt, born 19th October 1819, died 10th August 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th August 1843, Jane Juliet Sansoni, born 28th August 1828, died 23rd July 1879, daughter of Joseph Sansoni and Maria Elizabeth Atkinson. He had by her :—

- 1 Francis Arnold, who follows under V.
- 2 Sophia Jane, born 30th May 1846, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th October 1870, Edward Stork Gratiaen, Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 26th July 1845, died 27th September 1899, son of William Edward Gratiaen and Sophia Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20, and Vol. VII, page 22).
- 3 Grace Louisa, born 13th June 1848, died 15th August 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st May 1876, Thomas Forrest Garvin, M.D., Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Colombo, born 19th December, 1853, died 10th April 1918, son of John Garvin, Surgeon, and Charlotte Annetta Angelina Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 29).
- 4 Laura Evelyn, born 3rd March 1850, died 14th May 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 5th August 1878, Arthur Samuel Keyt, born 12th October 1852, died 30th March 1923, son of Henry Keyt and Louisa Elizabeth Vander Smagt. (Vide III, 7, supra).
- 5 Sarah Jemima, born 2nd September 1851, died 1st March 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th July 1878, John William de Rooy, born 23th July 1852, died 4th February 1923, son of John William de Rooy and Susanna Cecilia Krause.
- 6 Justin Garvin, who follows under VI.
- 7 Lilian Elsie, born 23rd November 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th December 1888, Thomas Forest Garvin, widower of Grace Louisa Vander Smagt. (Vide 3 supra).

V.

Francis Arnold Vander Smagt, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 17th September 1844, died 14th February 1893, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 19th January 1869, Frederica Harriet Schrader, born 11th April 1848, died 2nd April 1936, daughter of Frederick Justus Schrader and Harriet Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 71). He had by her :—

- 1 Rhoda Spencer, born 11th August 1875, died 13th September 1926, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th August 1900, Alan Karl Beven, born 23rd November 1874, son of Francis Beven and Julia Driberg.

VI.

Justin Garvin Vander Smagt, Inspector of Police, born 13th September 1859, died 11th February 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 13th September 1882, Ella Amelia Seraphina Stork born 7th January 1856, died 15th February 1937, daughter of Gerrit William Stork and Amelia Henrietta Beling. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 24 and 136). He had by her :—

- 1 Justin Gerhard, V.D., Lieutenant Colonel, Ceylon Light Infantry, 1931—35, born 27th September 1883, married :—
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th April 1904, Irene Joseline Augustina Koelman, born 30th November 1881, died 18th March 1905, daughter of Edmund James Koelman and Annie Priscilla Fernando.
 - (b) In St. Michael's and all Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st May 1907, Mildred Daniel, daughter of Annesley Young Daniel and Amelia McCarthy.
- 2 Grace Edith, born 3rd January 1885, married in St. Michael's and all Angels' Church, Colombo, 15th April 1904, Karl Herbert Jansz, born 31st January 1879, died 4th July 1936, son of William Henry Jansz, Proctor, and Margaret Jansz.
- 3 Francis Beling, who follows under VII.
- 4 Mildred born 14th August 1887, married at Penang, Eloy (thbert Misso, Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, Penang born 8th April 1880, died 5th July 1937, son

of John Boniface Misso, J.P., Secretary, D. C. Colombo, and Matilda Sophia Jansen.

- 5 Muriel, born 2nd January 1889, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 4th November 1908, William Ewart de Silva, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.O.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), C.T.M. (Lond.), Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, born 18th February 1882.
- 6 Neva, born 21st December 1890, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th July 1911, Philip Bertrand Ephraims, born 9th August 1882, son of Lewis Philip Ephraims and Sarah Eliza Garth. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 108).
- 7 John Percival, who follows under VIII.
- 8 Fitzroy Aelian, settled in Bangkok, Siam.
- 9 Mervyn Leslie, born 4th September 1898, died 28 August 1907.
- 10 Shelton Victor, who follows under IX.

VII.

Francis Beling Vander Smagt, born 25th June 1886, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1910, Hilda Blanche Koelman, born 27th March 1885, died 23rd February 1926, daughter of Edmund James Koelman and Annie Priscilla Fernando.
- (b) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 25th September 1930, Phyllis Noeline Carron, born 23rd December 1910, daughter of Theodore Koertz Carron, Proctor, and Constance Blanche Marshall.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Zena Phyllis Blanche, born 20th April 1912, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1934, Harold James Frederick Van Langenberg, Proctor and Notary Public, born 22nd April 1909, son of Vincent Van Langenberg, M.B.C.M. (Aber.) v.D., Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Lieutenant Colonel, Ceylon Light Infantry, and Frances Gertrude de Vos. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 143).

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Francis William, born 24th January 1934.

VIII.

John Percival Vander Smagt, born 13th November 1892, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 25th March 1915, Jessie Cecilie Marguerite Speldewinde, born 29th October 1897, died 28th May 1935, daughter of Henry Arthur Victor Speldewinde and Nancy Josephine Matthysz. He had by her:—

- 1 Ieene Priscilla, born 12th August 1916, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 22nd August 1936, Edward George La Brooy, born 21st June 1910, son of Albert Edward La Brooy and Kathleen Margaret Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 79).
- 2 Marguerite Doreen, born 31st July 1918.
- 3 Linda Ruth, born 6th January 1921.
- 4 Mervyn George, born 27th November 1922, died 7th January 1926.
- 5 Carmen Mavis, born 27th July 1926.
- 6 Frederick Barry, born 21st October 1931.

IX.

Shelton Victor Vander Smagt, born 21st November 1899, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th March 1921, Lillene Annie Fryer, born 10th July 1897, daughter of Julian Andrew Fryer and Florence Seraphine Harriet Stork. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 23 and 27). He had by her:—

- 1 Daphne Lillene, born 21st February 1924.
- 2 Maureen Delcie, born 26th September 1931.
- 3 Shelton Vernon, born 25th July 1935.

NOTE:—Carel Willem Hoffman, referred to under II, 7, supra, married again in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 25th January 1821, Elizabeth Spencer.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

"AT HOME" TO THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

The Union entertained His Excellency Mgr. Leo P. Kierkels, the Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies, in the Union Hall, on Friday, 26th August, from 6 to 7 p.m. His Excellency was accompanied by His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo, His Lordship the Bishop of Kandy, and Rev. Father J. Herat, Private Secretary to His Grace. On arrival at the Hall His Excellency and party were met by the President, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Mrs. Toussaint and the Mayor of Colombo, Dr. V. R. Schokman, and conducted to special seats. The President then offered a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to offer on your behalf a warm welcome to H. E. the Delegate Apostolic, His Grace the Archbishop, His Lordship the Bishop of Kandy and Rev. Father Herat, who have been pleased to honour us with their presence this evening.

"We have on various occasions in the past entertained in this Hall the Governor of the land, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other notabilities, but the visit of the Delegate Apostolic has a special significance for us. He is a member of the great race from which we ourselves trace our descent.

"Your Excellency may not be aware that the Dutch word *Burgher* is now used in Ceylon in a more extended signification than at first. The Dutch Burgher Union, established thirty years ago, is therefore composed of those only who are the recognised descendants of Europeans who were employed under the Dutch rule in Ceylon.

"This Union seeks to promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon. Several members of our Community are holding positions of the highest importance in the land. We are particularly glad to have among us to-day Dr. Schokman, a prominent member of our Union and Mayor of Colombo; Mr. Willé our able member in the State Council; Dr. Nell, a distinguished antiquarian; Mr. Blazé one of the most eminent literary figures in the Island; and several others whom it is impossible to name individually. Dr. Schokman's

election to his high office is a striking example of the unique position which the Burghers occupy among the other Communities in the island.

"And now it only remains for me to thank Your Excellency and our other guests for giving us the pleasure of welcoming you to our Hall this evening. Knowing as we do what a full programme Your Excellency has to carry out, we are doubly grateful for having had the pleasure of meeting you. We wish you a pleasant stay in Ceylon, and trust you will carry away pleasant recollections of your visit. (Applause).

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is said sometimes that there are wheels within wheels; so I would say that there are loyalties within loyalties. Our wider allegiance to Church and State does not exclude a more restricted attachment to a particular group, or family, or community. Such a sentiment animates our gathering here this evening. I am happy to be the guest of the Burgher community because most of us here present share some tie with Holland—"great little Holland" as the Pope has on several occasions called it.

"The part of Holland in the history of Ceylon can be viewed from different standpoints and we need not dwell on the matter here.

"Incidentally, however, I may point out the fact, stressed repeatedly by Prof. Courtenay in his 1000 page volume on Ceylon, viz., that the Dutch religious policy in this Island was due not to the Dutch Nation but to the Dutch East India Company. However those are things of the past, and to-day we can all look with equal pride to "great little Holland", which justifies so well the saying of a medieval writer that the prominence of a state must be measured not by its extent, but by its people: "Nobilitas civitatis magis consistit in populo quam in spatio".

"It is not for me to stress this point in connection with Holland. Rather, allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to exhort you to foster in and for this glorious land of your birth the qualities which have made Holland what it is to-day. Those qualities can be summed up in being constructive and factive, doers more than talkers. In that remarkable book "The Spiritual and

Temporal Conquest of Ceylon", the Portuguese writer pays a notable compliment to the Dutch by ascribing their temporal success in Ceylon to the fact that the Portuguese talked while the Dutch acted. Certainly it is not speech but action that leads to success. It is up to you, ladies and gentlemen, to keep in view that example of your forefathers in leading or sharing the constructive endeavours of your Ceylonese co-citizens. Thus the Burgher community will continue to shine among its sister communities, as it has done up to now, and will remain second to none in deserving well of the Ceylonese fatherland.

"With that wish I conclude, thanking you all for your great kindness and assuring you that I shall ever remember this reception with pleasure and gratitude". (Loud Applause).

The members were then individually introduced to His Excellency, who seemed very pleased to make their acquaintance. Refreshments followed, and the distinguished guests left after spending a very pleasant time with the members.

Summary of proceedings of the General Committee (continued from D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 174).

Tuesday, 16th March 1937 :—(1) There were 23 members present. (2) A letter was read from Mr. Wace de Niese stating that his absence from Colombo precludes his continuing to edit the Bulletin. It was resolved that Mr. de Niese be written to expressing regret at his decision, and thanking him for the very acceptable services rendered in editing the paper for a period of about one year. (3) Mr. J. R. Toussaint was appointed Editor of the Bulletin. (4) It was decided to present a loyal Address to His Majesty the King on the occasion of his Coronation. A Sub-Committee was appointed to arrange for the due celebration of the occasion by the Union. (5) It was reported that another cheque for Rs. 2,500/- had been received in January 1937 from Messrs. F. J. and G. de Saram, Proctors, on account of the Loos Legacy. The full amount under the will of the late Mrs. Loos has now been received and deposited in the Ceylon Savings Bank. (6) It was resolved to convey to Messrs. N. E. Ernst, A. E. Christoffelsz and R. S. V. Poulter the sincere congratulations of the General Committee on their appointment to be Government Agents. The

re-enrolment of Mr. W. H. Hepponstall was approved and the following new members were elected: Messrs. W. H. de Kretser and F. V. de Vos.

Tuesday, 20th April 1937 :—(1) There were 18 members present. In the absence of the President, Dr. V. R. Schokman, was voted to the Chair. (2) The Secretary reported that Dr. Nell had come into occupation of a room in the Club Building on payment of a monthly rental of Rs. 20/-, and that Rs. 422/- had so far been subscribed towards the Radiogram and Telephone. (3) It was decided to entrust the preparation of the Coronation Address to Mr. Cooke. It was further decided to illuminate the Union Building at a cost of Rs. 52/50. (4) The installation of a Refrigerator at a cost of Rs. 554/- less discount was approved. (5) Mr. O. L. de Kretser (jr.) was appointed Assistant Secretary, and Dr. G. F. Bartholomeusz Assistant Treasurer. (6) The following new members were elected: Mrs. (Dr.) U. Leembruggen Mrs. (Dr.) R. L. Spittel, Messrs. Victor de Vos, F. R. Vandendriesen, Shirley Meynert, B. Kriekenbeek, R. C. McHeyzer, B. C. Kelaart and Dudley de Kretser. Dr. R. W. Willenberg, and Mr. Conrad Felsing were re-admitted as members. (7) Standing Committees and Sub-Committees for the year were appointed.

Tuesday, 18th May 1937 :—(1) There were 21 members present. (2) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. John Van Twest. (3) The resignations of Messrs. C. E. Arndt and H. W. Grenier were accepted with regret. (4) It was decided to charge a fee of 10 cents on each occasion on which the Telephone is used by members. (5) The suggestion of the Social Service Committee to open a Social Service Trust Fund was approved, and it was decided that the shares in the Buildings Company bought out of Social Service Funds should be included in the Social Service Trust Fund. (6) It was resolved that the D. B. Comrades should pay Rs. 5/- for the use of the Hall for their functions up to midnight, and Rs. 7/50 for functions up to 2-30 a.m. No charge is to be made for the use of the Hall on Saturday evenings for ordinary purposes up to 8 p.m. No extra charge to be made for servants. (7) The Committee approved of the erection of a Pavilion on the Tennis Court Grounds. (8) Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy was re-admitted a member, and the following were elected as new members :—Mrs. Sam de Vos, Miss V. Marshall, Messrs. G. E. N.

Epbraums, R. E. Austin, Clifford Joseph, G. E. I. de Kretser, Charles Foenander, G. Van Twest, G. Brohier, Ivor Wendt, G. Joachim, A de Vos and S. de la Harpe.

Tuesday, 15th June 1937 :—(1) There were 26 members present. (2) It was decided to open a Gratuity Fund for the Butler and to put aside Rs. 10/- a month for this purpose. It was also decided to open a Provident Fund for the other servants, and a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. V. R. Schokman, Messrs. G. E. W. Jansz and C. A. Speldewinde was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. (3) A letter from the Secretary of the Buildings Company was read raising the rent of the Union Building to Rs. 150/- with effect from 1st July 1937. (4) Read letter from Mr. W. W. Beling tendering his resignation as Treasurer. The resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. G. E. W. Jansz was elected to fill the vacancy. (5) Mr. Ernest de Kretser was re-admitted a member, and the following new members were elected : Dr. C. A. Van Rooyen, Mr. C. A. Ferdinands, Misses Eileen de Vos and Beryl Rodé. (6) Read letter from Mr. J. H. de Saram regarding the visit of the Dutch Scouts to Ceylon on their way to Holland. Resolved that Drs. A. Nell and E. W. Arndt and Mr. D. V. Altendorff do form a Sub-Committee to make arrangements to take the Scouts to places of interest in Colombo.

Tuesday, 19th July 1937 :—(1) There were 25 members present. (2) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Dr. V. O. Wright, Mr. Walter Van Geyzel, and Miss Rosalind Foenander. (3) Read letters from the Dutch Commissioner and the Ceylon Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association thanking the Union for entertaining the Dutch Scouts who recently passed through. (4) Considered the terms on which members may be re-admitted to the Union. Resolved that before the question of re-admission is considered the applicant should pay his Bar Bill; if any, in full; and also four months' subscription if he was in arrear at the time his name was struck off. (5) Mr. W. W. Beling was elected to fill the vacancy on the General Committee resulting from the appointment of Mr. G. E. W. Jansz as Treasurer. (6) Mr. L. B. Kelaart was re-admitted a member, and the following new members were elected : Misses Dena Leembruggen, Wilna de Kretser and Audrey Koch, and Messrs. V. Kelaart, L. A. Leembruggen, W. D. Deutrom and Dr. F. G. Smith.

Tuesday, 17th August 1937 :—(1) There were 25 members present. The Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, K. C., was voted to the Chair in the absence of the President. (2) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mrs. H. E. Grenier. (3) It was decided that the credit of a member in arrears should not be stopped until the day after he had received intimation of notice of stoppage of credit. (4) The following new members were elected : Messrs. Ivor Misso, Cecil Jonklaas and Ian Weinman.

Tuesday, 21st September 1937 :—(1) There were 34 members present. (2) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Miss Clara Vander Straaten. (3) It was decided not to charge late fees on the following occasions : (a) Annual General Meeting Day, (b) St. Nicolaas Fete Day, (c) St. Valentine's Dance, (d) August Race Dance, and (e) New Year's Eve Dance. Also that Guest Nights should terminate by 12 midnight on Saturdays, and by 2 a.m. on week days; and that late fees be recovered after that. (4) It was reported that Mr. G. A. H. Willé (Sr.) had presented to the Union a bust of the late Charles Ambrose Lorenz on a pedestal. Mr. Willé was thanked for his gift. (5) A letter from the Private Secretary to the Governor stating that a despatch had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying Their Majesties' appreciation and thanks for the Union's loyalty and goodwill was read.

Tuesday, 19th October 1937 :—(1) There were 20 members present. (2) A vote of condolence on the death of Dr. G. S. Van Rooyen was passed. (3) The request of the Social Service Committee for a sum of Rs. 25/- monthly to meet the growing demands on the Social Service fund was allowed. (4) The following were elected members of the Union : Misses M. Poulier, O. Rode, Averil de Kretser, Z. Beven, Messrs. G. E. S. Austin; C. N. Ferdinands, W. E. H. Deutrom, H. L. Dirckze, T. N. R. Misso and Dr. C. J. L. Misso.

Tuesday, 16th November 1937 :—(1) There were 20 members present. (2) The rules of the Servants' Provident Fund, as drawn up by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to the Sub-Committee for the thorough manner in which the matter had been dealt with by them. It was decided that the Provident Fund should begin to operate with effect from 1st January 1938. (3) The resignation of Mr. O. P. N.

Schokman from membership of the Union was accepted with regret, as also Mr. G. E. N. Willé's resignation of the Secretary-ship of the Ethical and Literary Committee. Mr. J. E. Toussaint was elected in his place. (4) The proposal to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Union by a Dinner was approved. A Committee consisting of the President, Secretary, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. R. Koch, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas and the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. (5) Messrs. F. B. Vander Smagt, J. H. E. de Kretser and A. C. Beling were re-enrolled as members. (6) The following new members were elected: Misses Ethel Swan, Doris Beven, C. H. A. Paulusz, Dr. A. C. Koch, Messrs. H. Van Langenberg, J. F. Jansz, G. E. Thomasz, C. W. Ferdinands, R. D. V. Jonklaas, F. A. Van Cuylenburg and Ernest Beven.

Tuesday, 21st December 1937 :—(1) There were 14 members present. (2) Votes of condolence on the deaths of Mr. Edgar Schokman and Mrs. H. G. Jansz were passed. (3) It was decided that the 30th Anniversary Dinner should be held early in February 1938. (4) A bonus to the Clerk of one month's salary was approved. (5) The Secretary reported that the Radiogram, Telephone and Refrigerator had been paid for. (6) The following resignations were accepted with regret: Miss E. A. Scharenguivel, Dr. J. A. Scharenguivel, Messrs. O. C. Thomasz, E. de la Harpe and H. R. Garnier (jr.). (7) Mr. Carl Meier was re-admitted to membership, and the following new members were elected: Miss Doris Kriekenbeek, Messrs. O. J. C. Beven, M. A. Ohlmus, H. C. Sansoni, R. D. P. Paulusz, P. D. V. Ferdinands, T. P. C. Carron, C. C. Vander Wall and Miss (Dr.) E. M. Siebel.

Tuesday, 4th January 1938 :—(1) A Special Meeting was held at which were present 20 members. (2) A letter was read from the Secretary of the All-Ceylon Protest Meeting inviting the Union to sign the memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore. After discussion the Memorandum was disapproved, and it was decided that the President should reply that he was not authorised to sign the Memorandum.

Tuesday, 18th January 1938 :—(1) There were present 24 members. (2) Dr. V. R. Schokman was congratulated on his election as Mayor of Colombo, and Dr. Schokman thanked the

President and members of the Committee. (3) The 30th Anniversary Dinner was definitely fixed for Thursday the 10th February at 8 p.m., the charge to be Rs. 7/50 per head. (4) Mr. T. J. M. Cooke was elected a member of the Union.

Tuesday, 15th February 1938 :—(1) There were present 15 members. (2) A vote of condolence on the deaths of Mrs. Alice Kollar and Mr. E. H. Vander Wall was passed. (3) The President expressed his thanks to the Secretary and the Treasurer for the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements for the 30th Anniversary Dinner had been carried out. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mrs. Rosslyn Koch for attending to the table decorations. (4) The Secretary submitted the accounts of St. Nicolaas' Fete showing a credit balance of Rs. 84.52 which had been placed to the credit of the St. Nicolaas' Fete Fund. (5) The resignations of Messrs. W. A. Joseph and R. C. Aldons were accepted, and the following new members were elected:—Mrs. Estelle Loos, Miss Elaine Van Langenberg and Mr. T. K. Beven.

Saturday, 26th February 1938 :—(1) A Special Meeting was held at which were present 12 members. (2) The draft report for the year 1937 submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed to prepare it was considered, and after a few alterations and additions had been made it was approved.

Tuesday, 15th March 1938 :—(1) There were 12 members present. (2) A letter from Mrs. Ruth Meier, Secretary of the Home Crafts Exhibition, was submitted. She stated that the Exhibition, had shewn a profit, and that a cheque for Rs. 25/- would follow as a donation to the Social Service Fund. (3) It was decided that the Radiogram should not be taken upstairs and that there should be no dancing there. (4) The Treasurer's Statement of Accounts was tabled. Mr. Altendorff wished to have a list of members in arrear and proposed that in future the Treasurer should table a list of those in arrear at the end of the month prior to the month in which the meeting is held, e.g., at the April meeting he should submit a list of those in arrear at the end of February. This was approved. (5) The resignation of Miss Ada Prins was accepted with regret, and the following were elected members: Miss Estelle Vanden-Driesen and Mr. C. E. Lourensz.

Tuesday, 26th April 1938:—(1) There were 17 members present. (2) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mrs. Caroline Ebell. (3) A vote of congratulation was passed to be conveyed to Messrs. A. E. Keuneman, K.C., and O. L. de Kretser, (Sr.) on their appointment as Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court. (4) Mr. L. E. Blazé, O.B.E., J.P., was elected a member of the General Committee vice Dr. E. W. Arndt who had expressed his inability to serve. (5) The various Sub-Committees for 1938 were appointed. The Hony. Secretary was appointed Bar Secretary and Dr. Kelaart was appointed Entertainment Secretary. Mr. A. C. Meier was appointed Assistant Secretary. (6) The President laid before the meeting the position regarding the Vocational Fund, which Dr. Spittel, the late President had inaugurated. Mr. C. A. Speldewinde proposed and Dr. A. Nell seconded the following resolution, which was carried:—

“That in view of offers of donations from certain members, a sub-Committee consisting of the President, Mr. J. A. Martensz and Dr. S. de Vos be appointed to formulate a scheme for the purpose of providing vocational education for deserving members of the Community, and for taking steps to collect further funds necessary for the purpose.”

(7) Mr. Henry Leembruggen was elected a member.

Tuesday, 17th May 1938:—(1) There were 23 members present. (2) Votes of Condolence on the deaths of Mrs. J. E. Christoffelsz and Mrs. W. S. Christoffelsz were passed. (3) Read letter from Mr. Maurits VanderStraaten regretting his inability to serve on the Committee for Increasing Membership. (4) On the proposal of Mr. R. L. Brohier, seconded by Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, a special sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. D. V. Altendorff, L. E. Blazé, F. E. Loos, Drs. V. R. Schokman and F. E. R. Bartholomeusz with Mr. R. L. Brohier as Secretary and Convener was appointed and empowered to enquire into and report on (a) the original aims and objects of the movement constituted as the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades Association, the original rules of the Association and the circumstances under which the movement came to be associated with the Dutch Burgher Union; and (b) the present constitution and rules of the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades Association, with proposals for amendments, deletions or additions which will help to promote the object of the movement

and co-ordinate its activities with the activities of the Union. (5) In connection with the Vocational Fund, Messrs. J. A. Martensz, J. R. Toussaint and Dr. Sam de Vos were appointed to specify the conditions of the Trust and to collect monies and place them in the hands of the Union Trustees. (6) The following were elected members: Messrs. P. S. Martensz, F. K. Jonklaas, A. D. P. Wambeek, Ian Oorloff, A. L. Loos, A. E. L. Ohlmus and O. N. O. Schokman.

Tuesday, 21st June 1938:—(1) There were 20 members present. (2) In regard to the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades' Association, the report of the sub-Committee was tabled, and on the proposition of Dr. V. R. Schokman, seconded by Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas it was agreed that copies of the report of the sub-Committee be forwarded to all Committee Members and the subject taken up at the next meeting. (3) A statement of the concert organised by Miss Netta Toussaint, which realized a sum of Rs. 153-70, was tabled. A statement of accounts of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, organized by Mrs. Ruth Meier, which showed a profit of Rs. 88-25 was also tabled. It was decided to thank Miss Netta Toussaint and Mrs. Ruth Meier for the trouble they had taken in getting up the Concert and Exhibition. (4) The following were elected members: Messrs. G. H. P. Leembruggen (jr.), Vernon Leembruggen, George Albrecht, R. D. C. Wendt, Anton and Eardley McHeyzer, Miss Ethel Kriekenbeek and Miss (Dr.) Constance Ebell.

Tuesday, 19th July 1938:—(1) There were 18 members present. (2) The report of the sub-Committee on the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades Association movement was discussed and adopted on the proposal of Dr. A. Nell and seconded by Mr. A. L. Fretz. The following resolution proposed by Dr. V. R. Schokman and seconded by Mr. R. L. Brohier was carried:—

“That the facilities afforded by the General Committee to the “Y.D.B.C.A. be withdrawn.”

It was agreed to make it effective as from 31st August 1938. (3) Dr. D. T. de Kretser and Mr. E. A. Anthonisz were re-enrolled as members, and Miss Elma Brohier and Mr. L. C. Austin were elected members.