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JANUARY, 1944.

[No. 3.]

# 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.

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by J. M. ...

## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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**RICHARD GERALD ANTHONISZ.\***

A hundred years ago, when the British had been in occupation for half a century, the Fort and Harbour of Galle still clung to their Dutch heritage, struggling against the inevitable surrender to new ways. Galle continued to be the chief seaport of Ceylon. It was here that passengers landed from their ships and made their journey to Colombo in bullock-carts or horse-coaches. There was no railway or telegraph communication. Dutch memories and influences prevailed, and still largely prevail, in the narrow streets and gabled houses of old Galle. You pass through the massive Dutch gateway, surmounted by the V. O. C. coat-of-arms, and enter at once into an old-world city. A century ago, its population numbered no more than five or six thousand, of whom about five or six hundred were Dutch Burghers. A few of them still said their prayers in Dutch, sang Dutch hymns, hummed the *Wilhelmus*, and interlarded their new English speech with Dutch words and phrases. There were two or three English schools, but English was not yet a "home language". The religious activities of Anglicans and Methodists were ranged against the old established Dutch Reformed Church, which still remains. And the old Dutch rampart remains, facing the troubled sea, typical of the Dutch character,—strong, solid, and enduring.

It was into such surroundings as these that Richard Gerald Anthonisz was born 91 years ago, on the 22nd October, 1852. The family to which he belonged had first settled in Jaffna early in the 17th century, and moved to Galle twelve years before the British occupation began. Two brothers of the family came under the influence of the newly-arrived Wesleyan missionaries, served in their ministry, and left names held in honour and reverence. The younger of them, Abraham Anthonisz, had a son, Joseph Richard, who was Second Master and afterwards Headmaster of the English Galle Central School. In this school his son, Richard Gerald, received his early education. Winning the Queen's Scholarship, he passed into the Colombo Academy.

\*An address delivered by Mr. L. E. Blaze, in the Union Hall on 23rd October, 1943, in connection with the Founder's Day Celebrations.

Thenceforward he had a varied career. He was enrolled a Proctor of the District Court in 1876, was an Assistant Master in both Richmond College and the Colombo Academy, Headmaster of of his old school in Galle, Registrar of Lands, Police Magistrate, and at length Assistant Registrar-General, Colombo.

All these years, from his boyhood, the Dutch language and the doings of the Dutch in Ceylon were the chief interests of his leisure hours—his hobby, if you like, for they were generally regarded as profitless and visionary pursuits.

But then came, unexpectedly, an opportunity which justified his devotion to Dutch studies, and which was to prove a turning-point in his career. Certain lands in the Matara district were claimed on the strength of an old Dutch grant, the original of which the claimant challenged the Government to produce. The task of searching for this document was allotted to Mr. Anthonisz, and the search was bound to be long and laborious, like looking for the proverbial needle in a bundle of hay, so "chaotic" was the condition in which the thousands of documents were found. Mr. Anthonisz was therefore specially set apart, in July, 1899, as "Examiner of Dutch Records". His examination made the historical and official value of the Records clearer, year after year, and in January, 1902, he was appointed to a permanent post as "Archivist and Librarian," a post which he held till his retirement in June, 1921.

A just estimate of Mr. Anthonisz's work must take into consideration both the nature and the importance of the work there was to be done. It is not enough to say that Mr. Anthonisz was Examiner of Records, or Archivist and Librarian. Did he start, as others did, with a well-equipped department, with well-regulated duties, and a well-trained staff? On the contrary, he had practically to create his department. So insignificant was the whole matter in the eyes of the authorities, that the thousands of documents, of which the Dutch Government had taken particular care, and are now acknowledged to be of inestimable value, were carelessly and indiscriminately heaped on shelves in tied-up bundles. These had to be sorted out, the torn and damaged papers attended to, and provisional lists made. There was no trained staff. The Dutch manuscripts were not all of them easy to read, the closely-written Dutch of the 17th. century being specially difficult. Mr. Anthonisz had no training as an Archivist; he trained himself. To-day the Archives' Office is an important establishment, though still inadequately equipped. Let us not forget, but let us remember with pride, the share which our first Archivist had in shaping its growth and developing its importance. He enjoyed the full confidence of the public, who profited by his researches, and the official recognition of his services came in his appointment as a Justice of the Peace and in the award of the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order. In Holland, where his scholarship was known, he was admitted a member of the Society of Dutch Literature of Leyden.

In all his wanderings, from one town to another, from one duty to another, a persistent, compelling idea in his mind was the ambiguous and precarious position of the Community to which he belonged, and to which he was historically, no less than personally, proud to belong. He might be teaching mathematics to schoolboys in Galle; or issuing land certificates at Ratnapura; or as a magistrate settling disputes at Matara; or, later, in Colombo, translating for Government or interested parties extracts from thombos; but at the background of his mind was the thought of his Community, its members separated from one another by place and environment, and drifting, not deliberately, but sullenly and almost unconsciously, from their old moorings. Their racial name, to which they tenaciously clung, was given a wider and less desirable application. What he insisted on was that the Dutch Burghers were, and are, "a distinct class, with an origin, history and character of their own." He would bitterly resent any imputation that they were a body of nondescripts without race or language.

How was he to bring his scattered and leaderless people to a clear recognition and accomplishment of this idea? There were the uninformed and wavering to be convinced, the apathetic to be roused, the triflers to be warned, and all to be united.

To rush at once into publicity meant instant failure. A small beginning was the wisest course, and a chance offered itself. Dr. Prins tells us that a few young men who wished to know something of their history were referred to Mr. Anthonisz. He welcomed them, formed a class for them, and guided them in the study of the Dutch language and Dutch history. After some months he suggested that they should form a Society. This was the origin of "Het Hollandsch Gezelschap", the Holland Association or Fellowship, which was formally established in 1899. It was then, and for this Fellowship, that Mr. Anthonisz composed the song, "Het Lieve Vaderland", to the tune of the Dutch National Anthem. The song was welcomed in Holland as an expression of "the feelings of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon."

The Holland Fellowship emphasized the study of Dutch, provided for communication with Holland, and envisaged a library and a history of the Dutch in Ceylon. But the outbreak of the Boer War made it advisable that no active work should be done, and the Fellowship faded out.

Towards the end of 1907, a Dutch visitor to the Island, Mr. Maurits Wagenvoort, had long conversations with Mr. Anthonisz, and an Association of Dutch Burghers was also discussed. Mr. Wagenvoort suggested that an Association on a wider basis of membership than that of the Fellowship should be formed. The suggestion was adopted. Informal talks with leading men were held, but there was little sympathy. The discouragement met with is described by Dr. Prins as "something awful". A few staunch friends rallied round him, but none of the prominent members of the Community were enthusiastic. Some were distinctly opposed to the idea;

others were lukewarm or over-cautious. "He practically worked all alone," said Sir Hector van Cuylenburg: "It is true I—so also others—was consulted. Like a phlegmatic Dutch Burgher I doubted whether the idea was practicable." Many indeed were the objections raised. It would break up homes and families. It would create disunion. It would antagonize other communities. It would be regarded as a political movement. What was the good of it after all? The answer to all these objections is the establishment and growing importance of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon and the respect it has compelled from others. But till it was established Mr. Anthonisz had to argue, to convince, to plead, and to conciliate.\* A preliminary meeting, held in the Lindsay Lecture Hall on the 12th. November, 1907, appointed a Committee to draw up rules. These were adopted at an Inaugural General Meeting held in the Pettah Library on the 18th. January, 1908, which we accept as the foundation date of the Union. Of this Union Mr. Anthonisz was Secretary from the first till 1916, when he was enthusiastically elected President, an honour which he enjoyed till his death in his son's house in Colombo on the 3rd. January, 1930.

On leaving Government Service Mr. Anthonisz retired to his estate at Toniston, Heneratgoda, making occasional visits to his son in Colombo. He was twice married—first to Miss Deutrom of the well-known Ceylon family, and then to Miss Pieters of Holland. In his retirement he employed his leisure in literary work. He had already published a small but valuable work on the Dutch Records. The first volume of the Dutch in Ceylon established his reputation as an impartial historian, and is regarded as authoritative both in Ceylon and in Europe. Twenty-five years before that volume appeared, he gave us, in a lecture, a delightful picture of social life in Ceylon in old times. Speaking of it, Sir Edward Denham once said to me, in an excited tone, "Do you know that parts of it are literature?" Other lectures and papers on connected subjects have been published in the *Journal of the Union*, of which he was the first Editor, keeping it in the first rank of historical publications. He found time, also, for his favourite pursuits of less importance—music, painting, sketching, photography, heraldry, and even stamp-collecting. You had to be more or less intimate with him to be aware of his many gifts, his many-sided activities, and the store of anecdotes and reminiscences with which he entertained his guests in his pleasant retreat at Toniston.

"His life was gentle": made so by his simple habits and that proud integrity of character which, in rich and poor, high and lowly adorned the name of the Community.

\*Mr. H. P. Beling, one of the foremost helpers in 1907 adds this pointed observation: "If R.G.A. did not found the Union there was no one else who would have done so. The more honour to him."

His greatness lies in this, that his life was a life of Service; that he sought nothing for himself, but laboured for the redemption of his Community, in restoring to the Community, collectively, a realization of itself, of its identity, its honourable past, its place in public and social life. In all ages and countries, men who greatly serve in a worthy cause, are invariably subject to misunderstanding, even by their friends; to misrepresentation by the selfish and the designing; to disparagement by the perversely envious; to easy witticisms by the facetious. All this he, too, endured; but his true worth was soon made clear, and it will shine clearer and clearer as new generations arise. He has left us an ideal of Service in the work which he began, and which likeminded men helped to establish. The Union is not merely an organization; it is part of a movement, a moving forward to something better and nobler. To this we are bound by the instinct of self-preservation and by the obligations of self-respect: also by the inspiration of a great example.

## UNDESERVED CRITICISMS OF THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.

BY J. R. TOUSSAINT.

(Continued from Page 38 of the Issue for October 1943.)

No writer on Ceylon feels that he has done his work satisfactorily unless he enlarges on the repressive measures which the Dutch took against the Roman Catholics. It is often forgotten that in this matter the Dutch only acted in accordance with the spirit of the age in which they lived. At the time they made their earliest settlements in Ceylon, the long-drawn war which the Dutch waged against Spain in defence of civil and religious liberties had not ended, and the terrible sufferings they had endured under the Spanish Inquisition were still fresh in their memory. The discovery of a Portuguese plot to massacre the Dutch at Jaffna shortly after its surrender by them was not calculated to dispose the Dutch favourably towards those who professed the Roman Catholic faith; but with the passage of time and the continuance of peaceful rule, the Dutch were moved by a more liberal spirit in their dealings with the Roman Catholics.

Writing in 1782, John Christopher Wolf, a German, who was employed under the Dutch and rose to high office said:—"The Dutch Government allows liberty of conscience to every one. Only it will not permit that any man be disturbed in the exercise of that public worship, which has its source in this doctrine. Here the Catholic and Protestant Christians may each of them perform their devotions in their own way without let or molestation; if he be true and

upright in the station he holds in the State, he is never asked what religion he professes; and indeed all religious disputes are discountenanced by government".<sup>20</sup> In this connection it is well to remind ourselves that the Catholic Emancipation Bill, admitting Catholics to Parliament and to nearly all civil and political offices in England, was passed only in 1829, long after the cessation of Dutch rule in Ceylon.

The Dutch are often good-humouredly taken to task for enforcing the observance of the Sabbath by penal enactments. During the administration of Governor Falck, a proclamation was issued in 1770 prohibiting the opening of shops on Sundays and holidays on pain of imprisonment. That good friend of the Burghers, the late Mr. J. P. Lewis, who seldom missed an opportunity of poking sly fun at them, made the following caustic comment: "The Dutch were Puritans—to use the word in its widest signification—and held all the beliefs and prejudices characteristic of that phase of religious opinion. They were therefore of course strict Sabbatarians, and one of their first legislative acts having dealt with an important worldly interest, namely, the enumeration of their slaves, their next made provision for the due observance of the Sabbath."<sup>21</sup> But the Dutch were not the only sinners in this respect. In 1817 the British Government issued a proclamation pointing out that the regulations of the Dutch Government in regard to the observance of the Sabbath were not being observed. They therefore prohibited all sales within the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon of Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, on pain of a penalty, thus doing exactly what the Dutch had done.

In an attempt to depreciate the work of conversion performed by the Dutch, Tennent remarks that "it is observable that amongst the multitude of Tamils and Sinhalese converts *there is not a single instance on record of a Moorman or Mohomedan who had been induced to embrace Christianity*. It is less practicable to discriminate what proportion of these large numbers were Christians in heart or merely Christians in name; but the records of the Dutch Government, as well as the casual notices of the historians of the period, leave no room to doubt that in the opinion of their contemporaries the preponderance was considerably on the side of the latter".<sup>22</sup> (The italics are Tennent's). If the measure of the success of a Church in the work of conversion is to be judged by the number of converts from Mohammedanism, it must be pointed out that the Dutch are not the only people who have failed in this respect. There is good reason to believe that the position as regards Mohammedan converts has not materially altered, if it has altered at all, since the time of the Dutch, not because of any inherent defect in the methods of conversion employed, but by reason of the fact that in the case of the

Ceylon Muslims, religion and race are identical, and a change of faith would deprive them of their justification for a separate existence.

As regards the other allegation that the Dutch converts were Christians in name rather than in heart, the same charge might with equal justification be brought against the more enlightened Christians of our own day. Everywhere the cry is that the Churches are empty, and that Christians are setting a bad example to the adherents of other faiths by their non-observance of the precepts of their religion.

An attempt has been made by some writers to show that Ministers of religion in Dutch times had a very narrow outlook; that they were more concerned with their own bodily comforts than with the spiritual side of their work; that villages "with a reputation for fat chickens and good mutton", as one writer crudely puts it, had a greater attraction for them than villages that lacked these culinary delicacies; and that their visits were "as much of a nuisance and source of expense to the villager as those of a revenue officer".<sup>23</sup> If this was all there was to say against the Dutch ministers, they must have been models of correct conduct as compared with their brethren of other nationalities in the neighbouring continent. In regard to these latter, we are told that most of them were actuated by no higher motives than the heaping up of worldly treasure. One of these chaplains, after a service of little more than twenty years, carried with him to England a fortune of £ 50,000; another, after thirteen years' service, £ 35,000; a third, after ten years' service, £ 25,000. Sir John William Kaye, the great historian of India, who cites these instances, makes the following caustic comment: "Unless they performed a number (of) more burials and baptismal services, and married more Christian couples than there is good reason to believe, and unless the fees received for such offices were exorbitantly high, it is not clear how such fortunes could have been accumulated from the ordinary wages of clerical labour. A slight suspicion of profitable trade must therefore disturb the reflections even of the most charitable".<sup>24</sup>

To come now to matters other than those relating to religion. Tennent, who does not seem to have had recourse to the original Dutch records, but depended on such tainted sources as were available to him, including Philalethes, whom he mistakenly identifies with the Rev. G. Bisset, delivers himself of the following tirade against the Dutch: "Throughout all the records which the Dutch have left us of their policy in Ceylon, it is painfully observable that no disinterested concern is manifested, and no measures directed for the elevation and happiness of the native population; and even where care is shewn to have been bestowed upon the spread of education and religion, motives were apparent, either latent or avowed, which detract from the grace and generosity of the act. Thus, schools were freely established, but the avowed object was to wean the young Sinhalese from their allegiance to the emperor

<sup>20</sup> The Life and Adventures of J. C. Wolf, p. 279

<sup>21</sup> Ceylon Literary Register, May 1889, p. 350

<sup>22</sup> Tennent's "Christianity in Ceylon", p. 64

<sup>23</sup> Pieris, "Ceylon and the Hollanders", p. 89

<sup>24</sup> J. W. Kaye's "Christianity in India", p. 111

and the better to impress them with the power and ascendancy of Holland. Churches were built because the extension of the Protestant faith was likely to counteract the influence of the Portuguese Roman Catholics, and the spread of Christianity to discourage the Moors and Mohametan traders".<sup>25</sup>

It is a question whether any nation in the world at this period of history had reached such a high state of moral perfection as to place the welfare of the people among whom their lot was cast above every other consideration. The motives of the Dutch in developing Ceylon may not have been altogether disinterested, but nobody can deny that they did bring about an improvement in the moral as well as the material condition of the people, according to the standards of those days. As the Rev. R. Spence Hardy says: "The policy of the Dutch was selfish, and as regards the commercial interests of the island, oppressive, but though it was carried out in the old style in which despotic power was formerly exercised, whether by republic or king, it was vastly superior to any that had preceded it, from the time that Lanka was made habitable for men".<sup>26</sup>

Tennent's charge that the avowed object of the establishment of schools by the Dutch was to wean the Sinhalese from their allegiance to the emperor, and to impress them with the power and ascendancy of Holland, is one of those rhetorical flourishes in which his work abounds, and is not borne out by the written records. The Dutch looked upon education as primarily a means of bringing to the people a knowledge of the Gospel, and in this they were no different from other Christian nations. Since it was only to the low-country Sinhalese that their educational activities were confined, and as these were already under the dominion of the Dutch, there cannot have been any question of weaning them from their allegiance to the emperor. The suggestion about impressing the people with the power and ascendancy of Holland is what one might expect any governing nation to do; and as for employing education as a means to this end, this is no very serious crime when we remember that Empire Day is still observed in our schools. With regard to the allegation that churches were built because it was believed that the extension of the Protestant faith would counteract the influence of other Christian bodies, that, if the allegation were true, was not conduct peculiar to the Dutch. All Christian bodies at this period were actuated by the same motives, attaching greater importance to numbers than to more lasting results.

Let us return to that voracious historian, Captain Percival. On the strength of a short stay in the island, he presumed to write a prejudiced history of Ceylon. This in itself is not a very serious offence, and he has had many imitators; but when he mentions, as prevailing in Ceylon, certain manners and customs which were observed in other parts of the world, and by analogy attributes them to the Dutch in Ceylon, one can have no confidence in such a professed historian. But this is exactly

<sup>25</sup> Tennent's "Ceylon", Vol. ii, p. 57

<sup>26</sup> "Jubilee Memorials of the Wesleyan Mission", p. 35

what Percival has done. He has said uncomplimentary things of Dutch men and women in Ceylon. According to him, the men indulged freely in drinking and smoking; they spent the day in idle gossip with their neighbours; they ate very gross and heavy food at their midday meal; they then retired to rest; in the evening they paid visits or received visitors at home; they smoked again; and after a heavy dinner they retired to bed. Percival would have us believe that this description was typical of the life led by the Dutch in the early days of British rule in Ceylon.<sup>27</sup>

His description of the life led by the ladies was not less absurd. They did not excel in conversation; they dressed in a slovenly manner at home; they wore neither shoes nor stockings in the home, but in the evening they decked themselves out 'in abundance of finery'; they conversed in barbarous Portuguese; they indulged in the habit of cracking their joints and rubbing them over with oil to make them supple; they danced excessively; and when actuated by jealousy they treated their slave girls with great cruelty.<sup>28</sup>

The Dutch naturally took very strong exception to this caricature of themselves. The men of course had no means of shewing their displeasure in a practical manner, but the ladies shewed more resource. On the occasion of the visit of Lord Valentia to Ceylon, the Governor gave a ball in order that the former might be introduced to the Dutch ladies, but they declined the invitation, as, to quote Lord Valentia, "they had taken prodigious offence at a character given of them in a work lately published by an English officer, and would not therefore visit an English Governor". Lord Valentia gives the show away completely when he remarks that "the writer alluded to ought not to have been blamed on this head, as every observation respecting the Dutch females is extracted from Admiral Stavorinus's account of the women at Batavia, and that, as nearly verbatim as the change of place would admit". In other words, the Dutch ladies in Ceylon *must* have done certain things because such things were done elsewhere.

The Dutch ladies exhibited much spirit in those days. Lord Valentia records that before this incident they had had a dispute with the Governor because he asked them to a ball before he had invited them to dinner. They resented this breach of etiquette, but the Governor used his persuasive powers to good effect, and they attended the dance, after which he gave them a dinner.<sup>29</sup> All of which goes to prove that the character given to them by Captain Percival was merely spiteful.

This craze for running down the Dutch has also its humorous side. It is doubtful whether a more frivolous allegation has ever been brought against a whole people than that made by Captain Percival, when he accuses the Dutch in Ceylon of having been responsible for an epidemic of rats owing to the alleged habit of keeping their houses untidy. We of

<sup>27</sup> Percival's "Ceylon", p.p. 136, 137

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, p.p. 138-140

<sup>29</sup> Lord Valentia's "Travels", p. 276



course now know that it was the system of underground drains that harboured the rats, but sanitary science was not so advanced in those days, and any stick was good enough with which to beat the Dutch. So Captain Percival writes that when he arrived in Ceylon in 1796, he found the houses terribly infested with rats, which he attributed in a great measure to the Dutch, who kept their godowns and outhouses full of lumber. The cats and dogs owned by the Dutch were unequal to the task of keeping down the rat population; but when the terriers belonging to the British officers appeared on the scene, they were more than a match for the rodents, and in a little time their numbers had sensibly diminished.<sup>30</sup>

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the writers of those early days often drew general conclusions from isolated incidents. An outstanding example of this is to be found in Cordiner's narrative. In the course of his journeyings he came across the ruins of a large house near Galle, said to have been built by one of the Dutch Governors in a "singularly strange situation". It was "under the brow of a rocky mountain, which denied it either the sight or influence of the sea", and it was surrounded on the other sides by hills and thickets, so that a breath of wind could not blow upon it from any quarter. Upon this frail foundation, Cordiner has built up a formidable indictment against the Dutch, who, he says, "took particular care to exclude the sea air from their houses, and placed them in sheltered valleys, in the midst of marshes, and often close to pools of stagnant water".<sup>31</sup> Here Cordiner is clearly drawing on his imagination, for we know that the Dutch were an urban people and seldom built houses outside the town. If they occasionally built a house in what we consider an unhealthy spot, it must have been for some good reason, and not owing to any partiality for marshes and stagnant water. To attribute such a failing to a people with whom cleanliness amounts almost to a vice is to do them a grave wrong.

It is sometimes asserted that the abuses which prevailed under Dutch rule were due to the inferior class of persons sent out from Holland.<sup>32</sup> Here, again, the charge is not applicable to the Dutch alone. Other nations too did not send out to the colonies their best men. The author of "Ceylon and the Hollanders" asserts that "Ceylon was treated as a convenient spot where blockheads, libertines, and bankrupts, who had influence with the Directorate, could easily be dumped".<sup>33</sup> But the same can be said of other colonising nations too. An English writer, describing the class of people who went to India, says: "They were often adventurers; men who sought those golden sands of the East to repair their broken fortunes; to bury in oblivion a sullied name; or to wring with lawless hand, from the weak and unsuspecting, wealth which they had not the character or the capacity to obtain by honest industry at home".<sup>34</sup>

30 Percival's "Ceylon", p. 295

31 Cordiner's "Ceylon", Vol. i, p. 60

32 Poiris' "Ceylon and the Hollanders", pp. 75, 153

33 Ibid, p. 153

34 Kaye's "Christianity in India", p. 46

As regards the institution of slavery, those who have not studied the subject usually attribute its introduction into Ceylon to the Dutch, whereas the Dutch only continued a system which they found prevailing here and which their predecessors, the Portuguese, had copied from the Sinhalese and Tamils. There is also a tendency to accuse the Dutch of wanton cruelty to their slaves. Individual cases of cruelty there may have been, but in general the Dutch treated their slaves with great humanity, so much so that when slavery was abolished, some of the slaves preferred to remain under their Dutch masters on the old terms of servitude. It must also be remembered that the Dutch were not the only European nation in the East or West who recognized slavery. It was as firmly established among the English in India and the West Indies as it was among the Dutch in Ceylon.

To come down to more recent times, William Digby, in his life of Sir Richard Morgan, by way of shewing that the Dutch Burghers of the olden days were what he called "inaccessible to modern ideas of political economy", relates the story of one of them, Adrian LaBrooy, who expressed his astonishment at the short-sightedness of Government in not establishing a rice store and competing with the Chetties so as to keep down prices; while he also regarded as a great mistake the action of Government in allowing Indian labourers to come to Ceylon to work on up-country estates.<sup>35</sup> Digby speaks patronisingly of this old Dutch Burgher as if he were an interesting relic of a bygone age, whereas in reality he was very much in advance of his day. We have lived to see the fulfilment of both his ideas, for not only has the rice trade been practically taken over by Government, but Indian immigration has, to all intents and purposes, been brought under State control.

This tendency to malign the Dutch persists up to the present day. Quite recently it was alleged that the Dutch were responsible for the introduction of leprosy into Ceylon, a statement for which there is not the slightest historical foundation—indeed, all the evidence there is goes to show that leprosy was prevalent in the island when the Dutch arrived here. Happily, we are better informed now in these matters than we were a century and a half ago, and such allegations when made meet with instant refutation. Recent events have enabled the Dutch character to be more fully understood and appreciated than before, and it is hoped that this knowledge will lay the foundation of a juster estimate of the Dutch in Ceylon, so that there will be an end to this senseless pastime of saying hard and cruel things about a people who deserve a better fate.

## GENEALOGY OF THE SPELDEWINDE FAMILY OF CEYLON.

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

Christiaan Speldewinde of Amsterdam, married at Jaffna, Johanna Verwyk, daughter of Jurgen Verwyk, and he had by her:

- 1 Christiaan, who follows under II.
- 2 Aletta, married at Jaffna :—
  - (a) Jacob Otley, Boekhouder.
  - (b) 5th February 1756, August Christiaan Gotter of Zulst. Chief Surgeon.
  - (c) 22nd June 1777, Gerrit de Vos, born in Negapatam, Assistant in the Dutch East India Company at Galle in 1748, Administrateur at Galle in 1762, Dissave at Matara in 1770-1774, widower of Johanna van Duuren.
- 3 Johannes, Wykmeester at Jaffna.

## II.

Christiaan Speldewinde, Boekhouder, born circa 1720, married at Jaffna, Christina Adriana Cuyck van Mierop, and he had by her :—

- 1 Christina, married at Jaffna, 8th September 1772, Anthony Johan Rodriguez, Burger.
- 2 Johan Willem, who follows under III.
- 3 Hendrik, who follows under IV.
- 4 Jacobus, died 4th December 1788, married at Jaffna, Maria Francina Amelia Boon, daughter of Jan Augustin Boon of Breda, Lieutenant in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and Francina Ignatia de Bruno.
- 5 Johannes Simonus, married at Jaffna, 21st September 1795, Johanna Catharina van Heuvel.

## III.

Johan Willem Speldewinde, Burger, married at Jaffna :—

- (a) 17th October 1773, Johanna Catharina de Kerk.
- (b) 1st June 1794, Augustina Anthonisz, widow of Jan Hendrik Vertagen.
- (c) 3rd November 1799, Johan Aarnout Mom.  
Of the first marriage, he had :—
- 1 Christiaan Philippus, Vaandrig (Ensign), married at Jaffna :—
  - (a) 4th October 1795, Anna Sophia Vertagen.
  - (b) 29th October 1797, Johanna Robertina Deutscher.
  - (c) 29th January 1799, Maria Elisabeth van Schoonbeek.
  - (d) 5th September 1820, Rosina Gedia van Winn.

## IV.

Hendrik Speldewinde, Vaandrig, (Ensign), married at Jaffna in 1780, Maria Dorothea Elisabeth Koch, born circa 1762, daughter of Godfried Koch of Alt-Ruppin in Brandenburg, and Wilhelmina Magdalena Rovert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 128) He had by her :—

- 1 Johan Godfried, who follows under V.
- 2 Jacoba Cornelia, born circa 1785.
- 3 Daughter, married Gualterus Petrus Theodorus van Rossum, son of Willem van Rossum of Utrecht and Catharina Alliers of Jaffna
- 4 Henry George, who follows under VI.

## V.

Johan Godfried Speldewinde, born 30th September 1782, died 10th October 1838, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle :—

- (a) 30th October 1814, Carolina Jacoba Ephraums, daughter of Coenraad Christiaan Ephraums and Sauche de Sielwe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 105).
- (b) 7th June 1828, Anna Leonora Anthonisz baptised 5th September 1797, daughter of Johannes Martinus Anthonisz and Maria Agneta Starkenburg.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Fredrik Hendrik, who follows under VII.
- 2 Cyrus Henry, who follows under VIII.
- 3 Henry Godfried, born 12th March 1827.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 4 Merciana Johanna Dorothea, born 18th July 1830, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 11th February 1852, Cyrus Henricus Jansz, born 18th August 1830, son of Albert Jansz and Christina Wilhelmina Scheffer.

## VI.

Henry George Speldewinde, District Judge of Tenmaratche and Patchipalle with head quarters at Chavakachcheri, born 8th November 1786, died 14th January 1840, married at Trincomalee, 5th March 1809, Johanna Petronella Schultz, and he had by her :—

- 1 Dorothea, married at Jaffna, 1850, Benjamin Charles Roelofsz, son of Benjamin Lourensz Roelofsz and Aletta Cornelia Thysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 97).
- 2 Harriet, married at Nellore, 9th March 1842, Edward Meyer.
- 3 Frederica Wilhelmina, born 18th January 1815, died at Trincomalee, 21st April 1816.
- 4 Arnoldus Fredrick Alexander, born 2nd November 1816.
- 5 Simon Johan, who follows under IX.
- 6 Henry Fredrik, who follows under X.
- 7 William, who follows under XI.

## VII.

Fredrik Hendrik Speldewinde, born 22nd December 1815, died 16th October 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 15th May 1837, Angenita Dorothea Smith, born 5th June, 1813, died 14th October 1859, daughter of William David Smith and Johanna Cornelia Malmberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 102). He had by her :—



- 1 Frederica Amelia, died 11th February 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 15th September 1858, Benjamin Marcus Armstrong, son of John Armstrong and Hendrieta Anna Helena Bogaars.
- 2 Gerard Henry, who follows under XII.

## VIII.

Cyrus Henry Speldewinde, born 8th August 1821, died 25th October 1880, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 3rd April 1845, Elisabeth Philipina Theresa Anthonisz, born 7th December 1824, died 7th September 1908, daughter of Leonardus Henricus Anthonisz and Susanna Dorothea Deutrom. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 63). He had by her:—

- 1 Sophia Emelia, born 14th June 1846, died 8th February 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 21st July 1869, William Edward de Vos, Crown Proctor and Justice of the Peace, Galle, born 14th September 1845, died 25th May 1899, son of Willem Hendrik de Vos and Charlotta Arabella Vander Smagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 140 and 145, and Vol. XXVIII, page 85).

## IX.

Simon Johan Speldewinde, married at Jaffna, 8th April 1847, Frances Ann Riberg, and he had by her:—

- 1 Francis Adolphus, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Edward Alexander, born 1854, died 24th October 1916.
- 3 Charles Gerard, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Frances Adelia Alice, born 2nd January 1859, died 27th January 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd January 1884, Immael Henry Keegel.
- 5 Arianna Charlotte, born 16th September 1861, died 6th January 1942.
- 6 Henry Arthur Victor, who follows under XV.

## X.

Henry Frederick Speldewinde, married at Jaffna:—

- (a) 1st May 1848, Henrietta Wilhelmina Grenier, born 25th July 1831, daughter of William Jacob Grenier and Susan Ann de Wolf. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 63).

- (b) At Batticaloa, Anne de Niese.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Evelyn Harriet, born 1st April 1850, died 30th December 1931, married in St. John's Church, Chundukuli, 22nd March 1871, Samuel Redlich, born 4th May 1848, died 9th January 1905.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Jemima Louisa, born 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 3rd June 1872, George Bernard Rulach, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, born 1849.

- 3 Peter Harris, who follows under XVI.
- 4 Lionel, died unmarried.
- 5 Gerald, died unmarried.

## XI.

William Speldewinde, married at Jaffna, Eliza Rodriguez, and he had by her:—

- 1 Alfred Cecil, Land Surveyor, born 18th April 1857, died 8th December 1929, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, Felicia Grace (Nancy) Margenout, born 20th August 1861, died 4th April 1931, daughter of Charles Margenout and Ann Theile.

## XII.

Gerard Henry Speldewinde, born 6th October 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 22nd February 1865, Georgiana Angenita Keuneman, born 16th June 1840, died 8th February 1916, daughter of Jurgen David Bartholomeus Keuneman, Crown Proctor, Matara, and Gerardina Carolina Vollenhoven. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 93 and 201). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederic Gerard, born 21st July 1867.
- 2 Gertrude Amelia, born 31st December 1868, died 24th March 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 4th October 1900, William John Stork, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 21st December 1844, died 14th December 1925, widower of Sophia Eleanor Gratiaen, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 20), and son of William John Stork and Johanna Adriana Fretz (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. II, page 72, and Vol. VII, pages 24 and 25).
- 3 Godfrey Henry, born 20th June 1870.
- 4 Frances Alice, born 1st June 1879.

## XIII.

Francis Adolphus Speldewinde, born 31st March 1849, died 20th May 1887, married in St. Stephen's Church, Trincomalee, 27th February 1879, Eliza Alexandra Maartensz, born 15th July 1863, daughter of Alexander Godlieb Maartensz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Johanna Henrietta Wendt. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V, page 65, and Vol. XXXIII, page 41). He had by her:—

- 1 Frank Adolphus, who follows under XVII.
- 2 Donald Charles, who follows under XVIII.
- 3 Isabel Ruth, born 28th July 1882, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 27th February 1908, George Basil Warburton Gray, son of William Gray, Planter, and..... Jedd.
- 4 Maxwell Hugh, born 9th March 1884, left for Burma many years ago and not heard of since.
- 5 Guy Everard, who follows under XIX.
- 6 Clair Alexander, who follows under XX.

## XIV.

Charles Gerard Speldewinde, born 24th August 1855, died 24th October 1921, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th October 1882, Rosa Frederica de Boer, born 25th June 1863, died 10th March 1935, daughter of Henry Arnold de Boer and Eliza Joceline Van Geyzel. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. X, page 73). He had by her:—

- 1 Beatrice Anne de Boer, born 11th December 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd December 1913, Bertie Hugh Ohlmus, born 25th May 1883, son of Albert Wilfred Ohlmus and Charlotte Ellen Carron. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 134, 174 and 176).
- 2 Muriel Rose, born 9th October 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th December 1912, Basil Morris Christoffelsz, C. C. S., born 16th March 1886, died 11th May 1941, son of Peter Benjamin Christoffelsz and Eleanor Lorenz Vander Straaten. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164, and Vol. XXIV, pages 18 and 20).
- 3 Frances May, born 18th May 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th April 1916, Basil Bertram Pereira, born 5th October 1878, died 12th October 1940, son of John Christian Pereira and Jane Adelaide Crozier.
- 4 Henry de Boer, who follows under XXI.
- 5 John Riberg, born 2nd July 1891.
- 6 Alix Josceline, born 23rd April 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th July 1921, Eric Stanley Brohier, L. M. S. (Ceylon), L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin), L. R. F. P. and S. (Glas), Civil Medical Department, born 16th August 1894, son of Richard Annesley Brohier, v. D., Assistant Post Master General, Honorary Major, Ceylon Light Infantry, and Almera Marian de Boer. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 203 and 209.)
- 7 Charles George Oliver, who follows under XXII.
- 8 Cecil Alexander, Advocate of the Supreme Court, Assessor in the Income Tax Department, born 3rd May 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th April 1926, Irene Gladys Wille, born 23rd December 1900, daughter of George Alfred Henry Wille, M.S.C., Proctor and Notary Public, and Rosaline Ann Brohier (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 199).
- 9 Frederick Percival, born 25th January 1900.
- 10 Edwin Victor, who follows under XXIII.
- 11 Arthur Owen, born 29th September 1902,

## XV.

Henry Arthur Victor Speldewinde, born 18th January 1867, died 16th September 1930, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th February 1891, Josephine Cecilia Nancy Matthysz, born 21st May 1871, died 24th September 1919, daughter of John George Matthysz and Eliza Keegel.
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd April 1924, Gwendoline Hortensia Ruth Siebel, born 23rd June 1880, daughter of James Louis Siebel and Julia Rosella Sisouw.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Constance Augusta, born 21st January 1892, died 14th June 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 8th July 1922, Henry Lorenz Grenier, born 30th November 1889, died 14th March 1942, son of Joseph Richard Grenier, K. C., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, and Lydia Drieberg. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 67 and 68).
- 2 Jessie Cecillie Marguerite, born 29th October 1897, died 29th May 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 25th March 1916, John Percival Vander Smagt, born 18th November 1892, son of Justin Garvin Vander Smagt, Inspector of Police, and Ella Amelia Stork. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 24 and 135, and Vol. XXVIII, pages 87 and 89).
- 3 Mirabel, born 23rd March 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 26th June 1920, William Theodore Loos, I. S. O., C. C. S., born 20th May 1885, son of Francis William Loos and Harriet de Hoedt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99).
- 4 Henry Arthur Victor, who follows under XXIV.
- 5 Frederick Christopher Allan, who follows under XXV.
- 6 Rose Delicia, born 6th March 1911.

## XVI.

Peter Harris Speldewinde, born 13th September 1858, died 5th February 1897, married:—

- (a) In All Saints' Church, Galle, 21st May 1880, Anna Maria Adelaide Du Bois de la Saussaye, born 15th October 1860, died 12th May 1892, daughter of Otho Peter Charles Du Bois de la Saussaye and Georgiana Adelaide Booy.
- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 4th October 1893, Evangeline Louisa Cadenski, died 12th December 1896, daughter of . . . . Cadenski and Anne Redlich.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Annie Enid Daisy, born 31st March 1881.

- 2 Harris Dalton de la Saussaye, born 14th April 1882, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 2nd June 1934, Hilda Adelaide Jobsz, born 17th July 1890, daughter of Henry Wilfred Jobsz and Frances Elizabeth Tennekoon.
  - 3 Oteline Violet, born 7th April 1883.
  - 4 Harris Gordon de la Saussaye, who follows under XXVI.
  - 5 Ethel Rose, born 26th July 1885, died 1909.
  - 6 May Pearl Brenda, born 7th October 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th September 1913, Donald Hugh Alexander Hunter, son of John Hunter and Emma Grace Redlich.
  - 7 Claude Horace, who follows under XXVII.
  - 8 Otho Clair, born 24th January 1892, died September 1892.
- Of the second marriage, he had :—
- 9 Evangeline Estelle Ivy, born 12th August 1894, married in St. Michael's and All Angel's Church, Colombo, 27th December 1922, Reginald Victor Jansz, born 28th January 1889, son of David Matthew Jansz, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Marian Chitty.
  - 10 Frederick Peter Harris, who follows under XXVIII.

## XVII.

Frank Adolphus Speldewinde, born 17th January 1880, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 22nd August 1904, Charlotte Evangeline Garvin, born 23rd December 1877, died 16th September 1926, daughter of Louis Percival Garvin and Mary Anne Flanderka. He had by her :—

- 1 Francois Adolphus Garvin, born 13th November 1905, married in Perth, Australia, Violet Courtney, and settled there. He had one son.
- 2 Evangeline Dawne Garvin, born 23rd February 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 27th December 1930, Aelian Edward Toussaint, born 27th February 1905, son of Alfred Ernest Toussaint and Alice Evelyn da Silva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39).
- 3 Sheila Ruth Garvin, born 14th March 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th June 1927, George Hilton Demmer, born 7th January 1901, son of Colvin Lloyd Demmer and Florence Clara de Hoedt.
- 4 Louis Edwin Garvin, who follows under XXIX.

## XVIII.

Donald Charles Speldewinde, Planter, born 25th March 1881, married in Christ Church, Tangalla, 16th May 1916, Evelyn Winifred Anthonisz, born 9th February 1888, daughter of Arthur Wilfred Anthonisz and Angelina Ersina Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 78). He had by her :—

- 1 Alexandrina Ersina Evelyn Anthonisz, born 11th March 1917, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 15th October 1938, Cecil James Woutersz, born 4th August 1906, son of Arthur James Woutersz and Ethel Marian Anthonisz.
- 2 Evelyn Winifred, born and died 12th May 1922.
- 3 Donald Maartensz Anthonisz, born 24th January 1926.

## XIX.

Guy Everard Speldewinde, born 12th August 1885, married in the Anglican Church, Klang, F.M.S., Eulie Schumacher, daughter of William Schumacher and Alice Barber. He had by her :—

- 1 George, born 3rd June 1919.
- 2 Zenobia, born February 1922.
- 3 Hugo Everard, born 1923.
- 4 Ivan, born 1924.
- 5 Roma, born 1927.

## XX.

Clair Alexander Speldewinde, Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests, Perak, F.M.S., born 1st May 1887, married in St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, 8th September 1917, Adeline Alice Siebel, born 11th November 1895, daughter of Edmund Daniel Wendt Siebel and Adeline Georgiana Prins. He had by her :—

- 1 Sinclair Lorenz, born 18th November 1918.
- 2 Derrick Percival, born 3rd December 1921.
- 3 Harold Vernon, born 22nd January 1924.
- 4 Ernest Ronald, born 12th May 1935.

## XXI.

Henry de Boer Speldewinde, M.C., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. (Eng.), F.R.C.I., P.H. (Lond.), D.R.H. (Cantab), D.T.M. and H. (Lond), Deputy Director of Medical Services, Northern Rhodesia, born 10th May 1889, married in the Bedford Park Church, London, 15th April 1920, Ethel Frances Bartholomeusz, daughter of John Oliver Bartholomeusz, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.) L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Eliza Henrietta Leembruggen nee de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 25). He had by her :—

- 1 Charles Henry, born 2nd September 1921.
- 2 John Reginald, born 31st October, 1924.

## XXII.

Charles George Oliver Speldewinde, Chief Clerk, Transportation Department, C.G.R., born 12th July 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendael, 2nd February 1925, Lilian Mary Wilhelmina Ferdinands, born 9th March 1901, daughter of Frederick William Ferdinands, and Henrietta Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 81 and 82). He had by her :—

- 1 Frederick Charles, born 18th January 1926.
- 2 Byron Oliver, born 26th May 1931.
- 3 Wilhelm George, born 9th November 1938.

## XXIII.

Edwin Victor Speldewinde, Planter, born 9th February 1901, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 27th June 1923, Louise May Leembruggen, born 1st February 1899, daughter of Wilmot Edgar Leembruggen, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Ruth Nell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 27 and 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Anthea Louise, born 13th June 1924.
- 2 Beatrice Ruth, born 24th February 1926.
- 3 Cynthia Rose, born 30th July 1927.
- 4 Morris Victor, born 11th December 1930.

## XXIV.

Henry Arthur Victor Speldewinde, born 6th June 1902, married at Colombo, 6th June 1932, Violet Ivy Brown, and he had by her:—

- 1 Hubert Aubrey Vernon, born 26th December 1933.
- 2 Christopher Arnold, born 28th June 1935.

## XXV.

Frederick Christopher Allan Speldewinde, born 10th August 1903, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 16th October 1926, Fanny Ohlmus Ebert, born 14th March 1906, daughter of James Dunbar Ebert and Adeline Ruth Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 173). He had by her:—

- 1 Harold Victor James Christopher, born 18th October 1927.
- 2 Ian Mauritsz, born 13th June 1929.
- 3 Lorna Rita Adeline, born 17th July 1932.
- 4 George Noel Allan, born 29th December 1934.
- 5 Kathleen Ruth Moira, born 9th October 1937.
- 6 Frederick Karl, born 15th April 1940.
- 7 Reginald Donald, born 21st February 1942.

## XXVI.

Harris Gordon de la Saussaye Speldewinde, born 20th May 1884, married in Bowen Memorial Church, Bombay, 9th August 1913, Stella Maud Hebbard, born 31st January 1888, widow of Montague Cockburn Henry Robinson, and daughter of Harry James Hebbard and Ethel Leonie Karlstein. He had by her:—

- 1 Harris Gordon } born 1914, died 1915.
- 2 Stella Pearl }
- 3 Lionel Harris, born 31st August 1917, married in St. Mary's Church, Parel, Bombay, 3rd June 1942, Jessie Mary Gertrude Weston, born 23rd January 1926, daughter of C. H. Weston and Dorothy Phoebe Patterson.

- 4 Arthur Anthony Harris, born 22nd April 1921.

## XXVII.

Claude Horace Speldewinde, born 15th June 1893, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th June 1912, Laura Grace de Zilwa, born 10th August 1894, daughter of Germaine Bernard de Zilwa and Elizabeth Jones. He had by her:—

- 1 Claude Lawrence, born 5th April 1913, married at Colombo, 10th August 1940, Eileen Edna Wille, born 4th April 1906, daughter of John Benjamin Wille and Elsie Viva McCarthy Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28).
- 2 Cuthbert Allan, born 14th September 1914.
- 3 Germaine Harris, born 13th May 1916.
- 4 Brunei Monica, born 6th October 1917.
- 5 Pearl Grace Anthesia, born 2nd May 1920.
- 6 Noel St. Laurence Austin, born 17th December 1921.

## XXVIII.

Frederick Peter Harris Speldewinde, Chief Charges Officer, Customs, Colombo, born 12th December 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th June 1925, Eileen Edna Wille, born 4th April 1906, daughter of John Benjamin Wille and Elsie Viva McCarthy Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Christine Eileen, born 8th April 1926.
- 2 June, born 4th October 1927.

## XXIX.

Louis Edwin Garvin Speldewinde, born 10th April 1914, married in the Hope of the World Chapel, Ladies' College, Colombo, 29th December 1937, Wilhelmina Gertruida Spittel, born 27th May 1912, daughter of George Knox Spittel and Elaine Sabina Gertrude Driberg Vander Wall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII page 156 and Vol. XXV, page 167). He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Richard Michael, born 1st February 1941.

Notes:—(1) The founder of the family in Ceylon, Christiaan Speldewinde, made a joint will at Jaffna in 1757 with his wife, Johanna Verwyk. A copy of the will was in the possession of the late Mr. C. E. de Vos of Galle, who obtained it from the Hague. Christiaan Speldewinde predeceased his wife, who married again Aarnout Wirman, Onderkoopman en Cassier at Jaffna. She died on 30th July 1766, and there is a tombstone to her memory in the Dutch Church at Jaffna.

- (2) Gerrit de Vos, referred to under I, was the brother of Thomasia de Vos, wife of Jan Schaarken, Administrateur of Galle. He married first at Galle, 30th September 1753, Johanna van Duuren, born at Galle, 30th April 1736, died

at Jaffna, 16th December 1773, daughter of Dirk van Duuren and Gertruida Vanden Broeck. The latter was the daughter of Gysbert Vanden Broeck and Leonora Lansen, and was baptised at Galle on 25th May 1710. Gerrit de Vos and Johanna van Duuren had a son, Jacob, who married at Jaffna, 30th May 1784, Anna Theodora Steenkelder, daughter of Lieutenant Hendrik Steenkelder and Betseba Schrader. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 69 and 74). There is a tombstone to the memory of Johanna van Duuren in the Dutch Church at Jaffna.

- (3) Jan Augustin Boon of Breda and Francina Ignatia de Bruno, referred to under II, 4, were married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, on 12th September 1762.
- (4) Johan Aarnout Mom, referred to under III, (c), was in Jaffna in 1804 in charge of the loans of paddy made by Government to the people of Punaryn. Complaint was made to the Collector in November of that year that he was in the habit of issuing only a portion of the paddy for which he received a bond, e.g., if he got a bond for 125 parras he gave only 95, and retained 30 for himself. (Lewis' Book on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon" page 450).
- (5) Rosina Gedia van Winn, fourth wife of Christiaan Philipus Speldewinde, referred to under III, (d), was one of several recipients, who were given assistance from a remittance sent in 1847 by the Government of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies for the relief of widows and orphans of the servants of the late Dutch Government, who were not already in the receipt of any pension from Government. ("Government Notification" dated 17th July 1847).
- (6) Maria Dorothea Elisabeth Koch, as widow of Hendrik Speldewinde, referred to under IV, married at Jaffna, 31st December 1786, Fredrik Gerard de Niese. He was a pensioner having been "Secretaris" at Matara, and when appointed Secretary of the Provincial Court of Trincomalee as from 1st January 1803, his pension ceased. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 96, and Vol. X, page 128).
- (7) The following is an extract from the Will of Felicia Grace Speldewinde, widow of Alfred Cecil Speldewinde, referred to under XI:—

"I give and bequeath to the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Dutch Burgher Union for the time being the sum of Rupees Two Thousand (Rs. 2,000/-) to be invested by them and in trust to pay the interest from such investments, whether through the Social Service Committee of the said Union or otherwise if such Committee be not in existence, to poor Burgher widows for the education of their children".

- (8) The marriage at Matara of Gerard Henry Speldewinde and Georgiana Angenita Keuneman, referred to under XII, is recorded in the Marriage Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, for the period 1847-1867.
- (9) Anna Maria Adelaide Speldewinde *nee* Du Bois de la Saussaye, referred to under XVI, was a lineal descendant of Guillaume Joachim, Comte Du Bois de la Saussaye, who came out to Ceylon as a Lieutenant in the Luxemburg Regiment. The Comte was the eldest son of Claude Guillaume; Marquis Du Bois de la Saussaye, and Antoinette Butel St. Ville, and his grandfather was Guillaume Du Bois, a Cavalry Officer, who married Genevieve Gestat. The Marquis held a Military Command in the Island of Guadaloupe, where he was an extensive landed proprietor, and where, on the breaking out of the great Revolution, his family appears to have finally settled down. He had four sons, including Guillaume Joachim, Comte de la Saussaye, who came to Ceylon. He first entered the Military Service in June 1774, as a Sub-Lieutenant in a Battalion stationed at St. Anne, Guadaloupe. He exchanged from this into the Luxemburg Regiment and came out to Ceylon in 1782. Arrived here, he, like many Europeans who came out to Ceylon in his day, lost no time in forming associations and family ties, so that eventually on the departure of the Dutch, instead of going back to the land of his birth, he elected to remain in Ceylon and serve the British. He married in 1785 at Wolvendaal Church a Dutch lady of good family, Elisabeth Adriana Weller. Of several children of the marriage, he had a daughter, Maria Elisabeth Adelaide, who married Casparus Henricus Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 24) and a son Jean Guillaume, who married on 24th November 1811, Johanna Anna Susanna, daughter of Stephen Baron van Lynden. In 1788 the Comte de la Saussaye retired from the Luxemburg Regiment in which he then held the rank of Captain Commandant. He appears to have been a favourite with his brother officers who on the occasion presented him with a written testimonial signed by them all, in which they complimented him of the "honour, zeal, and distinction" with which he had served in the Army. By the British Government, he was appointed Sitting Magistrate of Ambalangoda, where he died and was buried in the long building (then a Church and now used as the Village Tribunal Court and garage for cars) which runs at right angles to the Rest House. The son, Jean Guillaume Du Bois de la Saussaye, served as Sitting Magistrate of Puttalam, where he met with a sudden and untimely death from an accidental fall in July 1820. He had the following children viz:—

- (a) Maria Henrietta married Johan William Rudolph Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, pages 72 and 76).
- (b) John William.
- (c) Otho Peter Charles.
- (d) Charlotte Adelaide (Mrs. Velsink).
- (e) Stephanie Henritta (Mrs. Raket).
- (f) Henrietta Magdalena (Mrs. Mayor).
- (g) Jane Ottelive (Mrs. Mayes).

The eldest son, John William Du Bois de la Saussaye, served as an officer on board the ship "MERCATOR" and died at sea, off the coast of Java about 1833. The second son, Otho Peter Charles Du Bois de la Saussaye, was left an orphan at five years of age, and most of his early years were spent in the house of his step-father, the Reverend Daniel John Gogerly of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission. Here he grew up to manhood, but whatever were the opportunities thrown in his way, he made little use of them. Of a free and easy disposition, sociable and unostentatious, he made friends wherever he went; but he was placed in awkward straits for a living. At one time, he was schoolmaster and postholder of Tangalla, offices from which he could hardly have derived an income suitable to his station in life. In 1864, he was appointed Registrar of Lands of Tangalla on a salary of £100 a year, but he lived scarcely more than a twelve-month to enjoy his promotion, because his health, which had been much undermined by a life of freedom as well as of hardship, had been giving way for sometime, and he died in 1866. With him ended the male line of the de la Saussaye family in Ceylon. He married in 1859, at Hambantota, Georgiana Adelaide Booy, daughter of Frederick William Booy of the Kachcheri, and had a daughter, Anna Maria Adelaide Du Bois de la Saussaye, who married Peter Harris Speldawinde (Lewis' Book on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon", page 421).

- (10) Henry de Boer Speldawinde, referred to under XXI, changed his name to Henry Speldawinde de Boer in order to perpetuate the family name of 'de Boer' which became extinct in Ceylon. He served in the Great War, 1914-1918, as Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and was awarded the Military Cross. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 3).
- (11) Charles George Oliver Speldawinde, referred to under XXII, served in the Great War, 1914-1918, as 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, and was attached to the 40th Pathans. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 6).

## Founder's Day.

A notable event took place on Saturday, the 23rd October, when "Founder's Day" was appropriately celebrated in the Union Hall. It was thirteen years after the death of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, and the experiences of the years between made it clearer how large a debt was owing to his insight and persevering efforts to renew and strengthen in the Community the consciousness of its heritage and the need for emphasizing it in these difficult times.

The large attendance that filled the Hall was a gratifying sight. The opening song by our Choral Group, under the direction of Miss Olive Rode, was received with well-deserved applause. The President, Mr. Kenneth de Kretser, then addressed the meeting as follows:—

"After 35 years we have gathered here to-day—on his birthday—to honour the memory of the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Founder of our Union, whose portrait you see over there. This is our first Founder's Day and I trust it will in future be an annual event. It is a matter for regret that we did not all these years officially celebrate our Founder's Day, but I wish the members to know that although this was not done we never lost sight of what we owe to Mr. Anthonisz, for there is hardly a meeting of the General Committee that passes without in some way our recalling with grateful hearts our appreciation of his foresight and great work.

"This is our Day of Remembrance. In the first place let us think of our Founder, that great and simple man, who had the foresight to realize that unless our Community was united by an association of this nature we were in danger of losing our identity and place in the well-being of the country. There was great opposition to his scheme, but the sincerity and force of his arguments were so convincing that very soon his opponents became his strong supporters. We, older members, who had the privilege of meeting and knowing him, will never forget him. To you, younger members, his is but a name, but just as you were taught in history to remember great men, I ask you to think of Mr. Anthonisz as one who strove his utmost to uplift and keep the Community together, and it is therefore incumbent on us to show our appreciation of what he and those associated with him have done, by our service to the Union.

"I have just asked you in the first place to think of our Founder. I now ask you in the second place to think of the aims and objects of the Union and what we really stand for. There is not the slightest doubt that we have done a great deal of good by our organised and systematic work, but how do our efforts compare with the efforts made by other communities in their interest? Thirty-five years ago the Dutch-Burghers adorned the public and social life of the country to a great extent—they do so to-day but I venture to say not to the same extent. What then is the reason? It is this. Other communities are more



alive and are pushing their claims whereas we have not exerted ourselves as we should have; but it is not too late, so let us ourselves press forward, keeping the aims and objects of the Union always before us. It may be true that ours is not a Political Association, but it would be unwise for us to shut our eyes to what we see around us and sit tight and do nothing, whereas all the other communities with hawklike eyes are watching to seize every opportunity of forging ahead.

"It is true we are of European descent and we are proud of it, but let us not forget that we are also Ceylonese and that this is our home. We must of course keep our identity and all that this stands for, but at the same time unless we join hands more closely with other communities and work together for the general advancement of the Island, I am afraid we shall go by default and for ever regret it. Our Community is far too small to stand aloof and work for itself. Our relations with the other communities have always been cordial and it must continue to be so. This Union was founded by that wise and far-seeing man for the well-being of our Community, so, on this our Founder's Day, let us remember the heritage that has been left to us, and, forgetting our petty differences let us endeavour with all our might to maintain, nay enhance, the reputation the Dutch-Burghers have for their integrity, intelligence and good citizenship."

Another song by the Choral Group, and Mr. L. E. Blaze spoke the "Appreciation" of Mr. Anthonisz's life and work, given elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*. The President then announced that Mr. M. M. Anthonisz had promised the gift of a number of books from his father's library, to form a distinct section of the Union Library. The singing of *Het Lieve Vaderland* brought this part of the proceedings to a close, and an enjoyable "Social" followed.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF GOGERLY OF CEYLON.

### I.

Rev. Daniel John Gogerly, Methodist Missionary, was born in London in 1792, arrived in Ceylon in 1818, and died at Colombo on 6th September 1862. He married four times:

- 1 His first wife, whom he married in England in January 1817, died without issue at Madras 20th September 1821.
- 2 On 18th September 1822, Anna Joanna Susanna van Lynden, born 1793, widow of Jean Guillaume, Comte du Bois de la Saussaye, Baron van Lynden, and Henrietta Magdalena Leembruggen. He had by her:—
  - (a) Daniel Gogerly (who follows under II.)
  - (b) Elizabeth Gogerly, who married at Colombo 24th September 1845 William Green.

- 3 On 6th July 1830, at Cotta, Eliza Jane Torriano, daughter of Lieut. Charles Torriano and Charlotte Caroline von Driberg.
- 4 Anna Deborah McCally, widow of Rev. James Chater. She died without issue on 21st December, 1861.

### II.

Daniel Gogerly, Headmaster, Colombo Academy, married Maria Johanna Gertruida Leembruggen, born Jaffna 28th November 1827, died 25th June 1894, youngest daughter of Casparus Henricus Leembruggen and Maria Elisabeth Adelaide du Bois de la Saussaye, and had by her:—

- 1 Daniel John Gogerly.
- 2 Charles Edward Gogerly (who follows under III.)
- 3 Elizabeth Jane Gogerly, born 1st August 1853, baptised Pettah Methodist Church 6th November 1853.
- 4 George Gogerly, born Colpetty 6th June 1855, baptised Pettah Methodist Church 2nd September 1855, died Maradana 1st March 1857.
- 5 Maria Adelaide Gogerly, born Colombo 12th February 1858.
- 6 Herbert Lynden Gogerly (who follows under IV.)
- 7 Agnes Laura Gogerly, born 12th February 1863, baptised 3rd August 1863, married Charles Edward Walbeoff, born 19th March 1839, son of John Edward Walbeoff and Charlotte Elizabeth Roosmalecocq, and widower of Sophia Eliza Ebert.

### III.

Charles Edward Gogerly, born Colpetty 11th August 1849, baptised Colombo 4th September 1849, married Eleanor Helen Andree, born 4th June 1850, daughter of Adolphus William Andree and Lucille Charlotte Henrietta Lorenz, and had by her:—

Edith Gogerly, who died unmarried in July 1906.

### IV.

Herbert Lynden Gogerly, born 29th June 1860, baptised Pettah Methodist Church 18th November 1860, died 15th December 1925, married at Wolvendaal 24th May 1883 Ellen Joselyn Thuring, born 15th February 1857, died 28th November 1926, daughter of Jan Lodewyk Thuring and Adolphina Elizabeth de Caan, and had by her:—

- 1 Justin Leopold Gogerly, born 22nd April 1884, died 27th June 1908.
- 2 Daniel John Gogerly, Architect, born 16th February 1886 (settled in Calcutta).
- 3 James Charles Edward Gogerly, born 21st May 1888, died September 1912.
- 4 Jocelyn Samuel Alfred Gogerly (who follows under V.)

- 5 Herbert Lynden Gogerly, born 18th April 1891, died Kandy 4th May 1891.
- 6 Lillian Beatrice Gogerly, born 30th April 1892, married Wolvendaal 2nd September 1909 Stanley Theodore Wait, born 21st December 1879, died 10th July 1941, son of William Barry Wait of London and Fredericka Catharine Garnier.
- 7 Joyce Millicent Gogerly, born 25th October 1893.
- 8 Julian Clarence Gogerly (who follows under VI.)
- 9 Jane Rosamund Gogerly, born 2nd July 1896, married,
  - (a) 2nd September 1915 Oscar Reginald Richardson, born 26th September 1881, son of John Richardson and Frederica Charlotte Ebert,
  - (b) 15th November 1919 Herbert Vincent Koch, son of Alexander Rose Koch and Augusta Mary Anthonisz,
  - (c) 3rd July 1939 Ernest James Luckhurst.
- 10 Justin Cadwallader Gogerly, born 6th November 1898, died 9th February 1908.

## V.

Jocelyn Samuel Alfred Gogerly, born 11th November 1889, married 8th January 1913 Ethel Rosaline Guinan, born 14th July 1890, daughter of John Peter Guinan and Rose D'Oliviera, and had by her:—

- 1 Robert Siegbert Gogerly (who follows under VII.)
- 2 Bertha Etheline Gogerly, born 13th October 1915, died 21st October 1936.
- 3 Gerald Noel Gogerly, born 3rd November 1918.
- 4 Sheila Lilian Gogerly, born 11th May 1920, married 6th April 1942 Kenneth Francis Patrick Brear, born Leeds 6th September 1919, son of Robert Brear and Anne Porter.
- 5 Marie Therese Gogerly, born 29th August 1925.
- 6 John Herbert Stanfield Gogerly, born 20th October 1926.
- 7 Lancelot Daniel Frederick Gogerly, born 23rd August, 1931.

## VI.

Julian Clarence Gogerly, born 7th March 1895, married,

- (a) Sarah Jennings, who died 8th July 1915,
- (b) 2nd September 1916 Jennie Crombiebell Polson, and had by his first wife:—
- 1 Charles Lynden Gogerly, born 29th June 1915, and by his second wife:—
- 2 Ellen Isobel Gogerly, born Edinburgh 1917.
- 3 George Frederick Norris Gogerly, Royal Navy, born Edinburgh 1919.

## VII.

Robert Siegbert Gogerly, born 29th October 1913, married 7th November 1936 Maud Irene Hepponstall, and had by her:—

- 1 Robert Stanford Gogerly, born 12th May 1938.
- 2 Monica Barbara Electra Gogerly, born 26th September 1940.
- 3 Alexis Winston Gogerly, born 16th September 1941.
- 4 Richard Daniel Gogerly, born 2nd December 1942.

B. R. B.

## ALLAIPPIDDI

(OR LEYDEN.)

The face of Ceylon is an open book of history. He who has a desire to read it will find a variety of interesting things. Not the least of these is the story told in chiseled stone of times not so long ago. What indicates the Dutch period of rule in Ceylon will be found in lavish massiveness of buildings, Churches, and fortifications—some in ruin and some in a fair state of preservation, while time is making sad havoc of some that seem forgotten.

Scattered in various parts of Ceylon are ruins of numerous Dutch Churches, and once, when on a ramble, I lingered by the ruins of one such situated behind the village of Allaippididi, in the Island of Kayts. Apart from the lonely curlews' distant flight, no stir of life is here, where this one-time house of prayer crumbles to the ground in ruin, on what was once a level plain, but now much overgrown with bushes and trees, standing among drifting wind-swept sand hillocks. Still, vivid memory can re-shape each shattered wall, and in imagination re-build this Dutch ecclesiastical edifice, now wearing the dark vesture of decay.

In an instructive article by Mr. R. L. Brohier on "Ceylon Maps", which appeared in the D. B. U. Journal for October 1941, reference was made to this old Church. According to Mr. Brohier, this Church was in existence before 1720, in which year a map "appears to have been compiled primarily to help Church organization" in the Jaffna provinces and adjacent islands. Judging by its general appearance and the age of the palmyra tree growing in the Nave, it may be reckoned that this Church suffered total desertion at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Most of the coral stones with which the Church was built are now strewn about, little remaining in a position to enable definite ideas to be formed as to its structural design. What seems clear is that this edifice was of massive structure, and that its chief characteristic was its weight and strength.

The Church faces south-west, and the porch seems to have had side entrances by doors, one on the south-east and the other on the north-west. The building appears to have had two major gables, one at either

end, and a minor gable to support the roof of the porch, which is approximately 30 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth. Only one major gable stands, and that in a slanting position, with a wide crack extending from the top angle down to the middle of the arch. This gable is about 30 feet from the minor gable that supported the roof of the porch, and about 75 feet from the other major gable at the Altar end. The approximate dimensions of the Nave (including the part of the Chancel) is 75 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth. The dimensions of the Chancel are not available. There are indications of a Vestry at the Altar end of the Church, and two smaller rooms adjoining. There is not a piece of timber remaining. A ruined stone column lies about 200 feet behind the Church; at present it remains about two feet high, having four equal sides of about four feet.

It is most regrettable that this Church should have been left to ruin. Ruskin says:—"Watch an old building with an anxious care; guard it as best you may, and at any cost, from every influence of dilapidation. Count its stones as you would jewels of a crown; set watches about it as if at the gates of a besieged city; build it together with iron where it loosens, stay it with timber where it declines; do not care about the unsightliness of the aid, better a crutch than a lost limb: and do this tenderly, and reverently, and continually—".

A water-hole lies about 60 feet from almost the front of the Church, presumably provided for the purpose of quenching the thirst of animals that drew vehicles conveying church-goers. A well of water, recently sunk, lies about 150 feet from the Church in the direction of the village, where women of modest bearing and bashful maidens come with earthen vessels for water. The villagers dwell in numerous detached cadjan huts in a spirit of content that wants nothing. In bright-coloured sarees, in the same fields, women stand breast-high among the gleaming gold ears of corn, busy reaping in the harvest.

About 200 yards from the Church ruins, in a desolate part of the sea-shore, is a coconut plantation, one of many in the north, which belonged to one of my ancestors. A pond lies in front of the village. Here herons (egrets) proudly stand, and the king-fisher frequently darts into the water, while the lapwing enquires "did-he-do-it". The dove, with wings "covered with silver, and her feathers with gold", busily picks up grain on the banks. Many companies of noisy parrots quarrelsomely dispute wild berries, while the woodpecker laughs loud and heartily at such antics.

High above the fields of bending corn, in the silvery sky, glides the Brahminy Kite. This handsome bird is an astonishing glider. With an almost imperceptible movement of its tail, it will circle within a radius of about 500 yards, on a gradient of about one in fifty; then by an artful tilt it finely cuts the wind to aid its rise by impetuous momentum, like a flat stone rising when cast to skim on a sheet of water.

Beautiful creatures of freedom and light,  
Oh! where is the eye that groweth not bright,  
As it watches you trimming your soft glossy coats,  
Swelling your bosoms and ruffling your throats.

Too many, however, says Lord Avebury, still feel only in Nature that which we share "with the weed and the worm"; they love birds as boys do—that is, they love throwing stones at them; or wonder if they are good to eat, as the Esquimaux asked about the watch!

T. K. TOUSSAINT.

## Notes of Events.

**Obituary.** When we celebrated our first Founder's Day on 23rd October last, little did we expect to be called upon, within less than two months of that event, to mourn the death of the Founder's son. Mr. Maurits Anthonisz was present on that occasion, apparently in the best of health, and everyone noted the deep satisfaction it gave him to hear the high encomiums passed on his father's imperishable work, and to see how dearly his memory is still held in the Union. Mr. Maurits Anthonisz always kept in close touch with his father's activities, and did all he could to help forward the great work which his father had so much at heart. He was a liberal supporter of the Social Service Fund and was a lifelong subscriber to the *Journal*.

Officially, Mr. Anthonisz was a very popular figure in the Customs, which he entered at the age of 23 as Office Assistant, and where he rose by slow degrees to fill the important post of First Assistant Collector which he held at the time of his death. His work was always marked by conscientiousness and scrupulous attention to detail. His fine upstanding figure was a familiar sight in the Customs for 36 years as he made his daily round of inspection of the Warehouses, while his dry humour which he knew how to use to good effect tended to smoothe away difficulties. The quality which distinguished him most and which endeared him to all with whom he had any dealings was his old world courtesy which he had inherited in full measure from his revered father. He filled a large space in the life of the Community and his place will be difficult to fill.

*Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee, 21st September, 1943:*—(1) Resolved that a sum of Rs. 1,500 to the credit of the Union be transferred to Reserve Fund. (2) A sum of Rs. 100/- was voted for binding into books the applications for admission to the Union since its inception. (3) Approved the recommendation of the Building Shares Committee that the Union should contribute Rs. 1,000/- towards the purchase of shares, that Rs. 2,000/- be raised by subscription, and that members be invited to give Rs. 10,000/- on loan to the Union without interest, repayable in 5 years. (4) The gift to the Union of a 17th Century lamp by Mr. C. L. Beling was announced. (5) The following new members were elected:—Miss E. M. Martensz, Mrs. H. G. Wambeek, Miss E. M. Alvis, Miss Y. Mack, Miss H. E. M. Wright, Messrs. R. D. Smith, L. E. Thomasz, A. M. H. Kelaart, G. J. Schrader, A. E. Bartholomeusz and H. S. Austin. *Re-enrolled:* Mrs. Muriel Anthonisz.

*19th October, 1943:*—(1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Lady Schneider. (2) It was reported that certain members owning shares in the Building Company were willing to gift them to the Union on condition that their value was funded for the benefit of Education or Social Service. The matter was referred to the Committee for the purchase of Building shares for their consideration. (3) It was reported that the Social Service Committee had decided to transfer Rs. 300 out of its funds to the Education Committee, which would in future make all disbursements on account of school fees and education. (4) Mr. E. D. Toussaint moved "that the Committee is of opinion that the constitution of the Union should be amended so as to confer on Colombo members of the one rupee and fifty cent classes the privilege of election to the General Committee." Mr. C. A. Speldewinde moved as an amendment that provision be made for representation of members of these classes on the General Committee and that a Sub-Committee should report on what proportion of the total number of seats they might occupy, as well as on the feasibility of having a single uniform rate of subscription for all members of the Union. The following Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed:—The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Messrs. G. H. Gratiaen, C. A. Speldewinde, E. A. VanderStraaten, I. S. O., F. M. Keegel and E. D. Toussaint. (5) The following new members were elected:—Messrs. E. R. Albrecht, R. H. Aldons, N. M. Daniels, C. St. V. Ephraums, and F. J. Ingleton.

*16th November, 1943:*—(1) It was reported that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider Mr. E. D. Toussaint's motion had met and considered a scheme which it was believed would work satisfactorily, but that it desired to have time till February next to study the details of the scheme more fully. (2) Mr. C. A. Speldewinde reported that the Education Committee desired to start an endowment fund, and as a nucleus it intended asking owners of Building shares to donate them to the Union to be funded for this purpose. This was approved. (3) The Secretary reported that the Building Committee had agreed to the proposal that the Education and Social Service Committees should be authorised to approach owners of Building Company shares who had not already made unqualified donations, and invite them to donate their shares on condition that their value be credited to the Education Endowment Fund or the Social Service Endowment Fund within a period of 10 years, the Funds being credited with interest in the meantime at the rate of 3 per cent during the first five years, and at 5 per cent thereafter. It had also been agreed (1) to form a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the amount due in respect of these shares and shares bought from the Social Service Fund, and (2) to apply to the same purpose the dividends from shares unconditionally donated to the Union. These proposals were approved by the General Committee. (4) A set of rules governing the issue of books from the Reference Library was approved. (5) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. P. D. A. Mack, Miss K. N. Modder, Miss M. J. L. Stork, Miss R. C. van Rooyen, Mr. H. A. Collette, Mr. H. B. Deutrom, Mr. A. E. R. Ebert, Mr. N. T. de

Kretser, Mr. H. M. R. Poulier, Mr. A. E. L. Thomasz, Mr. H. V. vander Straaten, Mr. D. L. van Langenberg and Mr. H. F. Wendt.

*14th December, 1943:*—(1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. M. M. Anthonisz. (2) A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs L. E. Blazé, J. R. Toussaint, R. L. Brohier and C. L. Beling was appointed to recommend to the Entertainment Committee from time to time what features of the Report of the Special Committee on Entertainment, Social Recreation, and Sport should be adopted after reference to the General Committee. (2) Approved proposal of the Entertainment Committee to organise an orchestra among the members of the Union. (3) The Secretary reported that the number of building shares now held by the Union was 161. (4) The resignation of Mr. Herbert Wille from the Committee was accepted. (5) The following new members were elected:—Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. K. E. N. Ferdinands, Mr. L. W. A. Bartholomeusz, Mr. G. E. Brohier, Mr. W. G. Brohier, Mr. P. G. Berenger, Mr. T. C. F. Driberg, Mr. D. E. Keegel, Mr. H. E. L. vanLangenberg, Mr. C. St. G. Modder, Mr. J. G. Maartensz, Mr. J. P. F. Misso, Mr. C. A. Potger and Mr. C. L. Speldewinde.



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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 only, and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before publication of the Journal.

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