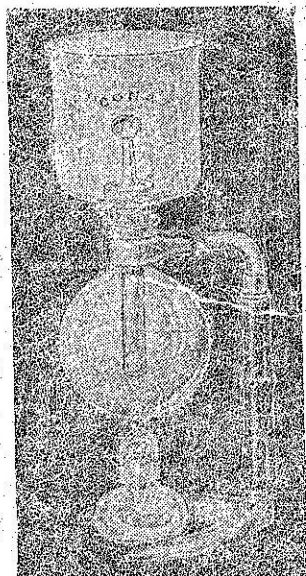


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[Vol. XXXIX]

JANUARY, 1949

[No. 1]

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

"Sindroek vutcht Macht"

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

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THE  
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

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

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

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Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXIX]

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[No. 1

WOLVENDAAL

(1749—1949.)

From this far height the noble Church looks round  
On the fair city lying at her feet ;  
Brown roofs, white walls, along the sloping ground,  
And many a narrow, red, descending street ;  
And there that fragment of the westering sea,  
Whereon from day to day unceasingly,  
The merchant navies of the nations meet.

The morning sun which sets the lands aglow  
Brightens her proud ansterity again ;  
The soft, pure moonlight enters, wandering slow  
Over the quiet graves of sleeping men ;  
Upon her stubborn walls the monsoons break,  
Walls that a mindful, reverent pattern take,  
Preaching the wondrous Cross, nor all in vain.

Here hath she kept long vigil ; here become  
A shelter from the hot, unfeeling air ;  
Here every Sabbath call'd her exiles home,  
From the world's sordid noise and selfish care,  
To thoughts of Heaven and heavenly destinies,  
Ev'n as a Mother to her loving knees  
Calls her dear children to their nightly prayer.

Here still they gather, Sabbath morn or eve,  
The children who their sires have not forgot.  
Tho' alien tongues the sacred echoes grieve  
And ancient forms are now remember'd not.  
Yet GOD is worshipp'd here, their GOD and ours.  
Who, as on them, on us His bounty, showers,  
And thro' all ages portions each his lot.

Nor murmur thou, who in this hallow'd fane  
 Seest old things pass, and mournest Faith's decay;  
 GOD lives, tho' creeds and systems wax and wane;  
 Here stands this symbol of an older day,  
 On sure foundations built, she looks below,  
 She sees the changing nations come and go.  
 And she too, ages hence, may pass away.

And here their trophies hang—the blazon'd arms  
 Of burger, koopman, commandeur, and lord.  
 Here lie their bones, secure from envious harms,  
 Whose deeds and counsels faithful pens record;  
 Here too the lowlier, not less wise or brave,  
 Less lovely or less gentle; whom the grave  
 To Death's free commonalty has restored.

*Hier rust*—here rests—from toil and turmoil free,  
*Hier legt begraven*—here he buried lies,  
 Rests 'neath a rich and spacious canopy,  
 Tho' far from Holland's dear, inclement skies:  
 Schulte, who quell'd the Lusitanian rage;  
 The scholar Rumpf, the darling of his age,  
 Bring tears, proud tears, my people, here he lies. (1)

Here memories linger of van Gollennesse,  
 Founder and builder, to our needs awake;  
 Falck the Island-born, of highest place;  
 van Imhoff, Hulft; ill-fated Angelbeek;  
 van Goens; van Eck; and Jacob van de Graaf;  
 Each worthily has writ his epitaph  
 In deeds nor time nor envy can mistake.

Not now, as once, the Outer City smiles  
 With gardens fresh and green and trimly set;  
 No glorious moonlit, summer night beguiles  
 The wearied worker from his care and fret  
 Along the homely tulip-border'd street;  
 Neighbours no longer one another meet  
 With talk of mutual gladness or regret.

Turn we away from this hot, rushing throng,  
 From crowding shops, the market of the town;  
 Pass the old Belfry, which call'd old and young  
 To worship; leftward then go warily down  
 The twisting, scrubby lanes of toil—until,  
 Sudden, there gleams before us, on the hill,  
 The sunlit Temple, radiant as a Crown.

(1) "Ille.....natus amor nostri temporis ecce jacet! Vos Ceylonenses  
 saxum quoties videatis fundite, vos lacrymas nam pater interiit."  
 —(Mural tablet).

Royal she stands, alone yet not aloof.  
 Let all around her give due reverence,  
 Of Courage and true Faith herself the proof.—  
 So when Faith shrivels up in Self and Sense,  
 When Courage pales in the defeatist snare,  
*Spes est. Regerminat.* Hope kneels in prayer,  
 Then follows Duty with new confidence.

L. E. BLAZE.





## HOLLAND TODAY\*

Holland is one of the countries of Europe that suffered greatly during the last War. It is only when one has been to that country, seen the damage done, and talked with the people who risked their lives daily in the Resistance movement, that one realises what the occupation by the Germans has meant to Holland. So in trying to portray Holland as it is today I shall have to touch on many aspects of the havoc of the war years, and bring before you the indomitable spirit of the Dutch people that resisted the Germans, and have now brought about so swiftly the reconstruction of Holland.

I do not know whether it is the geographical position of Holland and the constant struggle against Nature that has formed the Dutch people's characteristics. You all know the story of the little boy who noticed a small hole in a dyke and saved his village from inundation. We used to read it in our first lesson books, how for hours he fought to stop the water rushing in, and the weariness that threatened to overcome him until at last help came and the dyke was saved and with it the whole village. Strange to say very few of the Dutch people we met had heard of this story but it is typical of the Dutch character, always persevere, never give in, fight as long as there is a breath of life in their body. This they brought to bear not only during the occupation but in the rebuilding of Holland too after the War.

From every Dutch person I talked to I gathered what immense respect they paid to their Queen. Wilhelmina they say is the one who put heart into them and kept up their courage during the War. Her message to them from England where she found sanctuary was always "Persist, Resist" and even when things looked blackest she promised they would be free again some day. The Queen has reigned over them so long, she ascended the Throne as a girl of ten and has reigned now for 59 years, that she seems a very part of themselves. From the outset of the invasion the Germans' first object was to seize her as a hostage—or failing that to bring about her death. Her palace near the Hague was attacked by parachute troops and when she moved to Amsterdam low flying aircraft attacked the Palace time and again. She insisted that Princess Juliana and her young family should go away to England and she intended to make her way to Zeeland which was then unoccupied. Her plans had been discovered and her destination was bombed. Then it was decided that as the rallying point of her people she should place herself in safety, and she consented to leave for England from where she worked incessantly for the liberation of the Netherlands. The strain of these war years has told on her health and she decided to abdicate in favour of her daughter on the 4th of September. Juliana is now the Queen of Holland.

\*A lecture delivered at the Union Hall by Mrs. F. B. de Mel on 13th October, 1948.

She holds a unique place in the hearts of her people. They are devoted to her and always speak of her with pride and love. She was brought up as a child in regal solitude, but when she reached the age of 18 her mother sent her to the University where she lived the life of any other student. It is said that she has never forgotten the friends she made there. She remembers their birthdays, attends their weddings and sends presents to their babies when they arrive. She herself has only daughters, four of them, but the people do not mind the prospect of yet another Queen to reign over them. The little Princesses are sent to school where they mix freely with other children, as their Royal Mother wanted them to have personal contact with the people from childhood. Juliana, like her mother, married a German Prince but she has been more fortunate in her choice. Queen Wilhelmina's husband was always pro-German though in spite of him she kept her country neutral during the First World War. Her people say her married life has been unhappy largely owing to this fact. Prince Bernhard on the other hand is to all intents and purposes Dutch now. He served in the army and fought for Holland during this War. He is popular with the nation and is expected to make a good consort for the new Queen.

Her last baby was born in Canada where she found a home during the War. I was told by some Canadian women that she led the ordinary life of any Canadian woman on a farm, looking after her children and doing all the work in the house. When her baby was to be born, the Canadian Government presented the house and grounds on which it stood to Holland so that the baby would be born on Dutch soil. I suppose this was in case the baby happened to be a boy and hence the heir to the Throne. But it was a girl again.

Juliana is supposed to be a very good speaker with a strong, sweet-toned voice. It was a great disappointment to all of us delegates, Dutch as well as those from other countries, when she could not come to the Opening of the Conference, as expected. We had heard such glowing accounts of her as a speaker. She will enjoy the good wishes of all her people.

The history of Holland is an amazing one. It shows a magnificent fight against water. Where 600 years ago lay vast stretches of water, these are now smiling fields where fruit trees blossom, cows graze and the corn grows. There is a saying, "God made the land and the sea but the Dutchman made Holland". Vast tracts of land have been recovered from the sea, lakes as big as inland seas have been reclaimed, and the land thus acquired has been converted into rich fields or polders as they are called. I was once a guest in a farm on such a polder and it was 16 feet below sea level and had been under water 100 years ago.

The method of thus reclaiming land from the sea or inland lakes is unique. I think nowhere else in the world is it done. Holland



is getting over-populated, every bit of available land is cultivated, so land is created by the Dutch people for the new generations. Holland has eleven countries, but by the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee a twelfth will be formed which will increase the area of Holland's soil by 7%. The work of reclamation from the Zuyder Zee began in 1923. Two polders of 77—186 sq. miles had already been constructed in 1942 and two more are still under construction, one of which will be 220 sq. miles and the other 493 sq. miles in extent. Coming back to Amsterdam from the island of Marken, we sailed for about three hours. Imagine my surprise when I was told that when these two polders are made, Marken would be an island no longer and the lake on which we were sailing would be dry land. By the construction of a dam across it the Zuyder Zee has been turned into a lake which is called IJ'ssellake. This dam or dyke is 20 miles long and 35 yards wide and rises high above sea level.

I was greatly intrigued by this reclamation of land from sea and lake and I was able to get the following information. When a tract of water is marked out for reclamation, first a test is made to see if the soil is suitable for crops. Then a dam or dyke is built and the water is drained or pumped out. Often the land is several feet below sea level, in this case pumping stations have to be built and the water pumped over the high dykes. If the water in question is salt water when the land is drained dry, fresh water is allowed in and goes out to the sea through the sluice gates. The salt water is not allowed to get in. This process goes on for some time—fresh water coming in and going out of the sluice gates—taking the brine and sweetening the land. This is the period when the enclosed sea become a lake like the Zuyder Zee. Again the land is drained dry and left like this for a couple of years when the salt from the soil underground is supposed to come to the top and evaporate. Then the land is arable and crops are grown on it in rotation. By now this land is called a polder and divided into farms and fields. In the case of large sized polders even villages spring up in it.

I saw many farms and orchards on these polders in South Holland. One polder in North Barabant was reclaimed in 1611 and a farmstead on it dates from 1644. The fruit farm or orchard has 15,000 fruit trees. There is a fruit factory on the premises. The State makes provision for the labour problem by directing political Prisoners and military men and other labourers to where they are needed and looking after their conveyance and housing.

There are 31 sugar factories in Holland. All the sugar is made from sugar beet which the farmers are enforced by law to grow and supply to the factories. I think sugar beet and potatoes are two compulsory crops. In the end of September when I was in Holland it was just the season when the sugar beet crops were being uprooted. They are just like large turnips in appearance or more like large radish.

Before I leave the polders, the dunes and dykes—dunes are banks of sand formed by nature and dykes are dams constructed by

man—I would like to tell you how some of these dykes were destroyed by the Germans as well as the Allies (by both friend and foe) in their struggle for Holland. In the spring of 1945, 18 days before they capitulated, the Germans blew up the dyke and flooded the polder of Weeringermeer which had been reclaimed from the Zuyder Zee a few years before. It had been productive for some time and had been most advanced. More than 400 farms had stood on this polder, three flourishing villages, school and churches and thriving land intersected by canals and ditches. It had been called the "Agricultural Heaven on Earth". When the Germans destroyed the dyke this polder became a dismal lake. For six months water covered it fathoms deep, lashed by wind and storm. All that could be seen were floating roof tops. A few months after the capitulation of the Germans the Dutch closed the dyke, and within a few months the polder was dry again and yielded a harvest of sorts in 1946.

The other inundation was a heavy sacrifice the Dutch population made. The island of Walcheren in the South-West of Holland formed an important stronghold in the German defences. Walcheren lay in the path of the Allies triumphal march. Paris had been liberated, then Brussels, Antwerp also fell into the hands of the Allies undamaged. But supplies could not be brought into Antwerp as every ship would be smashed by the far reaching guns set up by the Germans in Walcheren. Thus Walcheren had to be overpowered and the only way was to inundate it. On the 2nd of October 1944 thousands and thousands of pamphlets were dropped by allied planes containing a warning by allied Headquarters to evacuate the island owing to the danger of flooding. The next day heavy bombs destroyed the dyke over a large area and a whole village disappeared. A few days later new attacks commenced and four big gaps were made to let in the sea water as soon as the tide rose. The Germans called out the whole population in a frantic effort to make emergency dykes. But the people went underground, pretended to be ill or refused. If the island had to be sacrificed for freedom it would have to go under the water. And so the water took possession of the island and also put a large part of the German defences under water.

It was at much cost that Walcheren was recovered from the sea. There was lack of material and machinery but everything that could be used was used to close up the dykes. 3000 Dutchmen stood up to their knees in water and mud, shivering in the cold mist and penetrating winds, and gradually after four months the dykes were closed and the island rebuilt. 12,000 damaged buildings have been repaired and re-occupied and a harvest gathered in spite of the damage from salt water. Last year, in commemoration of Walcheren, at a ceremony held there, Mr. Attlee and other statesmen planted some new trees to replace the trees that were destroyed.

Much of this information of the reclamation of land and the destruction of the dykes I have gathered from a book I bought in

Holland called the "Reconstruction of the Netherlands". This work has gone on apace. Rubble has been cleared away and the damaged buildings repaired. Food is still scarce but the people work day and night and the country seems to have recovered sooner than England.

I went on a conducted tour of South Holland and North Brabant which we arranged for a party of 52 delegates to the Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. Our tour included visits to a clog factory, ceramic factory, glass factory and the famous cheese factory—De Producent—at Gouda. It is a co-operative Society of a great number of cattle farmers, no less than 500 of them in the provinces of South Holland and Utrecht. During the 30 years of its existence it has developed into a powerful organisation and deals with all products of dairy farming. In this factory all kinds of cheese are produced and cheese made in farm houses are brought in for sale and only brought after a severe test. Gouda is famous for the flat round cheese which is called Gouda cheese. It is made of full cream milk and the taste is very creamy and lacks the salty flavour of the Edam cheese which is more popular in Ceylon. These round balls of cheese are not made of full cream but I believe have only 40% fat. After being matured they are given a coating of red wax. I remember as a child I was given a piece of cheese, I liked the red bit of it best. But it is the Gouda cheese that is popular in Holland. Most of the farms turn their surplus milk into cheese in summer. I believe in the Winter the farmers are not allowed to make cheese. The real home-made cheese enjoys a good reputation. We went to a small farm one evening and watched the farmer turn his milk into cheese. The process is very simple but slow and takes about two hours. This is done with the surplus of the morning and evening supply, so unless he has a wife and many daughters a farmer finds it rather laborious. The rounds of cheese are put in a press for a few hours, then left to mature in a cool place like a cellar for a couple of weeks when they are ready to be eaten. Every farm house has all the equipment for making cheese of this variety and a specially built room almost underground where the cheese is left to mature. The matured cheese finds a ready sale, so cheese making on these farms is a profitable concern.

No producer is allowed to supply milk direct to the consumer. The milk is sent into a factory by the farmers where it is pasteurised and standardised 2½ fat consumption milk. The rest of the fat is taken by Government owing to the shortage of fat in the country. The standardised milk is then supplied to the consumers by the producers through the factory.

We visited a milk factory where the fat is extracted and the skim milk given back to producers for their calves and pigs. There was a machine which made powdered milk. It came out as thin as tissue paper and like it in appearance. It is then cut up and powdered and packed into containers all in the same machine. Most of the milk in this part of Holland is from Freisian cows. Right

throughout our tour we saw only these black and white beautiful cows grazing in the meadows. They are left out in the open all summer day and night and even milked in the open fields. They are taken into the byres on the 1st of October where they remain all Winter. The cows are treated like friends of the family. The byre is next to the living room under the same roof and with only one wall separating the two. I think it is only in Holland that such a state of things can exist. I went to 2 or 3 farms where this practice was observed and I must say the byre was scrupulously clean and free of any smells.

This is another national characteristic of the Dutch. Everywhere we went we saw clear spotless homes and we were always struck with the sparkling windows we saw, not only in rich homes in Amsterdam but in quarters where the poorest people lived and in remote farms and villages. The Dutch housewife is noted for her pride of home; every girl is given a sound training in home and house craft and emerges from school a competent little housewife who can not only cook, sew and run a house well but also loves her home and takes a pride in it.

The original part of Amsterdam has an old world atmosphere. The city is built on the river Amstel. It originated with a dam built across the river. As the town grew, canals were made in parallel semi-circulars round the dam. These canals give the city an appearance similar to Venice and in fact it is called the Venice of the North. Houses were built along the canals and it is interesting to take a trip on these canals and see all these old houses. The oldest was built in 1621 and had a beautiful gable. 200 years ago rich merchants lived in palatial houses which have now become warehouses.

In recent years large shade trees have been planted along the canals. Though these somewhat hide the beautiful gables of the old houses, the foliage of the trees adds to the beauty of the canals and give a green reflection that is indescribably beautiful. For two weeks I was given hospitality in a home bordering one of these canals. It was such an aesthetic pleasure to sit by the window at twilight and watch the changing reflection on the water. During the terrible Winter of 1945 when the disruption of transport organised by the Resistance Movement to check the movement of German troops also contributed to shortage of fuel and food in Amsterdam, some of these large trees were cut down and used as firewood. Even today there are gaps in the avenues of these beautiful trees. Speaking of that terrible Winter my hostess said for weeks all they had to eat was tulip bulbs. Every one was hungry and the main topic of conversation was food and where to get it. Even last year the rationing of food was very stringent for the householders. The summer had been dry, so crops had failed and there was no foodstuff for live-stock, which had to be destroyed. So there was a fear of shortage of meat and milk during the Winter.

The new residential quarter of Amsterdam has huge blocks, modern flats and one family houses for the rich. Close by are the rows of flats built and rented by the Municipality for those with low incomes. The slum quarters that exist in other cities are not to be seen in Amsterdam. We were taken round the poorest quarters, but all the houses were clean with spotless curtains and shining windows so that they did not look any different from other quarters. The children too were clad neatly and tidily.

I was in Holland in September so I did not see the tulips in bloom. But early one morning we were taken to the Achmeen Flower Auction where the producers bring their blooms which are sold by public auction and are sent to florists all over the country. Just now there is a prohibition of flowers being sent out of the country. When it is lifted flowers that are sold at Achmeen early in the morning will be flown by plane and sold in South America and other countries the same day. We also went to a Flower Show and the dahlia blooms were of an enormous size. There was also a midget variety which looked like asters. It was like the Chelsea flower show but the best flowers were those grown from bulbs.

I have tried to show you bits of Holland that are not easily seen by the average tourist. I was fortunate enough to be a delegate to the A.C.W.W. Conference, and owing to the wonderful hospitality shown to us by the Dutch Association who arranged all these tours, I was lucky enough to see the real life of the country.



## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF BELING OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1914; revised by Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1948).

### I

Willem Carel Beling of Aurich arrived in Ceylon circa 1766, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 38) married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th November 1766, Maria Regina Swartskop, baptised 20th July 1747, daughter of Philip Christoffel Swartskop and Elizabeth Rodrigues. He had by her:—

- 1 Maria Francina, baptised 6th November 1768, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th October 1790, Gustaaf Willem Gambs, son of Jan Christiaan Gambs and Maria Magdalena Wagener.
- 2 Christiaan Anthony, who follows under II.

### II

Christiaan Anthony Beling, Assistant in the Dutch East India Company, baptised 6th September 1772, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th October 1797, Anna Petronella Schaak, baptised 21st March 1784, daughter of Gerrit Schaak and Johanna Elizabeth Dieme. He had by her:—

- 1 Emelia Gertruida, baptised 2nd May 1802, married Gerrit William Stork, born 24th August 1802, died 22nd August 1894, widower of Seraphina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159) and son of Johannes Justinus Stork and Agnita Emerentia Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 22, 23 and 81).
- 2 Petronella Adriana, baptised 14th April 1805, died 1837.
- 3 Carel Ferdinand Christoffel, who follows under III.
- 4 Willem Christiaan Adrian, who follows under IV.

### III

Carel Ferdinand Christoffel Beling; born 17th February 1808, baptised 13th March 1808, died 6th September 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th October 1839, Antoinette Helena Vander Straaten, born 26th January 1815, died 7th April 1868, daughter of Vincent William Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Anna Wilhelmina Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 158 and 159). He had by her:—

- 1 William Wright, who follows under V.—
- 2 Francis James, who follows under VI.
- 3 Josephine Maria married 17th December 1866, Lawrence Adolphus Stork, son of Gerrit William Stork and Emelia Gertruida Beling referred to under II, 1.



- 4 Catherine Susan, born 5th January 1849, died 9th December 1900.
- 5 Charles Gualterus, who follows under VII.

## IV

Willem Christiaan Adrian Beling, born 16th October 1810, baptised 16th December 1810, died 23rd June 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th November 1835, Maria Petronella Ferdinands, baptised 23rd March 1812, daughter of Solomon Johannes Ferdinands and Elizabeth Cornelia Kellens of Cochin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXV, page 77. He had by her:—

- 1 Emelia Henrietta, born 23rd September 1836.
- 2 Georgiana Maria, born 7th June 1838.
- 3 William Michael, Proctor, born 2nd May 1840.
- 4 Charles Henry, born 24th September 1841.
- 5 John Henry, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Frederick Edward, born 20th September 1845.
- 7 Charlotte Polina, born 4th April 1847.
- 8 Walter Frederick, who follows under IX.
- 9 Edward Clement, born 24th July 1850.

## V

William Wright Beling, Proctor, born 5th March 1841, died 9th August 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st February 1864, Maria Elizabeth Prins, born 20th April 1841, died 4th January 1888, daughter of Henry Carmichael Prins, Proctor, and Ulrica Wilhelmina Reckerman. He had by her:—

- 1 Henry Prins, Assistant Assessor, Colombo Municipality, born 12th December 1864, died 27th October 1944, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th June 1900, Ellen Gertrude de Kretser, born 29th May 1879, died 21st August 1936, daughter of Horace Egerton de Kretser, 3rd Landing Surveyor, His Majesty's Customs, Colombo, and Ellen Georgiana de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 21).
- 2 William Wright, who follows under X.
- 3 Leopold Charles Carmichael, who follows under XI.
- 4 Ulrica Antoinette Amelia Trant, born 18th July 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th October 1895, Walter Horace Schokman, Planter, born 4th August 1867, died 2nd March 1932, son of Johan William Schokman and Henrietta Florentina Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 73, and Vol. XXV, pages 107 and III).
- 5 Christopher Charles, who follows under XII.
- 6 Jessie Alexandra Maria, born 1st December 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th December

1896, Edgar Allan Garvin Vander Straaten, I.S.O., 3rd Landing Surveyor and Office Assistant, His Majesty's Customs, Colombo, born 31st March 1871, son of Edmund Arthur Vander Straaten, District Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, and Drusilla Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 161, and Vol. XXV, page 107).

- 7 Antoinette Aileen (Annie), born 8th November 1876, died 21st April 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th September 1899, Colvin Thomasz Van Geyzel, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), born 28th October 1867, died 23rd June 1923, son of John William Van Geyzel and Antonetta Ursula Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 76 and 77).
- 8 Aelian Arnold, who follows under XIII.

## VI

Francis James Beling, Proctor, born 29th January 1843, married at Negombo, Isabella....., and he had by her:—

- 1 Mary Elizabeth, born 22nd August 1874, married 13th December 1899, Robert George de Vos.
- 2 Rebecca Jane, born 12th October 1878, married 12th December 1936, Leonard Meredith Vander Straaten, widower of Amelia Caroline Beling, who follows next.
- 3 Amelia Caroline, born 29th April 1880, died 9th January 1931, married 22nd January 1914, Leonard Meredith Vander Straaten, born 22nd December 1881, died 5th August 1940, son of Stephen Charles Cassiurier Vander Straaten and Eliza Lyford. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 167).
- 4 Louisa Ursula, born 7th June 1882, married 15th March 1930, Vivian Bernard Ernst, widower of Alice Maud Beling, who follows next.
- 5 Alice Maud, born 9th August 1886, died 9th May 1927, married 7th December 1914, Vivian Bernard Ernst.
- 6 Francis James, who follows under XIV.

## VII

Charles Gualterus Beling, born 21st March 1852, died 11th October, 1915, married 9th January 1882, Annie Amelia Brook, born 25th June 1857, daughter of Edmund George Brook and Henrietta Caroline White nee Roosmale Cocq. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 18). He had by her:—

- 1 Charles Denzil, born 12th November 1882, married..... Chapman.
- 2 Edmund Hugh, born 13th April 1884.
- 3 Claude Norman, born 30th October 1886, died 6th November 1888.

- 4 Reginald Stanley, born 6th October 1889, married..... Waldoock.
- 5 Hilda Margaret Antoinette, born 21st July 1894.

## VIII

John Henry Beling, born 10th November 1842, died 18th January 1892, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 24th May 1866, Seraphina Elizabeth Moldrich, born 21st March 1849, died 8th February 1916, daughter of Theodore Philip Moldrich and Helen Backhouse. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 118). He had by her:—

- 1 Theodore Collingwood, died 1927 in Penang.
- 2 Alfred Edward, died 1907.
- 3 Rosamond Ursula, born 29th May 1874, died 30th April 1921, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 1892, Phoenix Charles Pompeus, born 8th December 1868, died 25th April 1935, son of William Charles Frederick Pompeus and Elizabeth Maria Josephine Schwallie.
- 4 Arthur Clarence, who follows under XV.
- 5 Daisy Augusta, born 10th December 1882, died 3rd February 1909, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 28th November 1901, Francis Bernard Pompeus, born 31st October 1870, died 15th February 1935, son of William Charles Frederick Pompeus and Elizabeth Maria Josephine Schwallie.
- 6 Violet Moldrich, born 10th July 1883, died 15th February 1927, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 19th November, 1921, Francis Bernard Pompeus, widower of Daisy Augusta Beling, referred to in 5 supra.
- 7 John Henry, who follows under XVI.

## IX

Walter Frederick Beling, born 8th November 1848, died 11th October 1914, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th February 1875, Mary Alice Ferdinands, born 10th January 1852, died 15th September 1929, daughter of George Henry Ferdinands and Julia Emarensia Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 80, and Vol. XXV, page 78). He had by her:—

- 1 Walter Frederick, born 19th December 1875.
- 2 Isabella Maud, born 23rd September 1878, died 25th July 1942, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th April 1906, Albert John.
- 3 Edith Maria, born 16th July 1880, died 24th September 1912, married Donald Cramer.
- 4 Hugh Ferdinands, who follows under XXI.
- 5 Richard Ferdinands, born 17th October 1884, married at Calcutta, 10th June 1922, Florence Hart.

- 6 Eleanor Clare, born 23rd November 1892, married in St. Mary's Church, Slave Island, Colombo, 28th February 1938, Hiram Carl Van Twest, son of Joseph Aloysius Van Twest and Eva Mottau.

## X

William Wright Beling, born 31st December 1867, died 23rd June 1928, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 24th February 1897, Charlotte Eliza Conderlag, born 12th September 1870, died 18th May 1903, daughter of Wilfred Morgan Conderlag, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Charlotte Frances Prins. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 160 and 161).
- (b) In St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, 20th December 1906, Eleanor Frances Morgan Swan, L.T.C.L., born 29th September 1886, daughter of James William Swan, Proctor, and Marianne Eleanor Morgan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 64, and Vol. XXVI, page 70).

Of the first marriage, he had:

- 1 William Wright, born 25th July 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd October 1938, Dorothy Cecilia Vander Straaten, born 26th February 1902, daughter of Edgar Allan Garvin Vander Straaten and Jessie Alexandra Maria Beling, referred to under V, 6, supra.
- 2 Christopher Lorenz, born 23rd September 1900, married:—
  - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st August 1933, Juliet Noykine of Tiflis.
  - (b) In May 1947, Nancy Kingsbury Frost.
- 3 Blanche Amybelle, born 12th March 1902, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th December 1939, Harris Vere Claasz, born 5th July 1905, son of Samuel William Walton Claasz and Alexandra Una May Roelofs.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 William James Geoffrey, who follows under XVII.
- 5 Bertram Wright, born 2nd September 1909.
- 6 Marie Annette, born 14th December 1914, died 18th April 1916.

## XI

Leopold Charles Carmichael Beling, born 27th September 1869, died 21st August 1936, married in New York, 1898, Isabella Dowley, born 21st May 1874, died 15th July 1931. He had by her:—

- 1 Paul, born 24th May 1902.

## XII

Christopher Charles Beling, Physician and Surgeon, born 4th April 1873, died 30th November 1946 at Montclair in New Jersey.

(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 133) married in America, 1905, Lucille Marguerite Abbott, born 21st May 1885. He had by her:—

- 1 Christopher Abbott, Physician and Surgeon, born 21st August 1906, married 14th February 1946, Helen Moore Phillips.
- 2 Elaine, born 29th March 1918, married 21st October, 1946, James Aubrey Richardson.

## XIII

Aelian Arnold Beling, born 31st December 1879, married in America, 11th February 1911, Mabel Ashe Jackson of Philadelphia, born 23rd December 1887, died 8th April 1948. He had by her:—

- 1 John Kingsman, Lieutenant in the United States Navy, born 29th October 1919.
- 2 Charles Arnold, born 30th August 1923.

## XIV

Francis James Beling, C.C.S., born 2nd April 1891, died 11th December 1942, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 15th December 1919, Ruby Beatrice Ephraims, born 8th July 1890, daughter of Lancelot Henry Ephraims and Louisa Isabel Warkus (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXIV, page 109). He had by her:—

- 1 Lorna Beatrice, born 24th March 1921, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 26th December 1942, Francis Leonard Charles Vander Straaten, born 22nd August 1916, son of Leonard Meredith Vander Straaten and Amelia Caroline Beling referred to in VI. 3, supra.
- 2 Isabel Naomi, born 4th September 1922, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 19th June 1948, Felix Noel Schoorman, born 24th December 1916, son of Felix Francis Schoorman and Elsie Ermine Struys.
- 3 Francis James, born 21st March 1924.
- 4 Ruby Miriam, born 19th April 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 6th November 1948, Lloyd Stanley Joseph.
- 5 Esme Ruth, born 1st August 1931.

## XV

Arthur Clarence Beling, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, born 15th November 1878, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 3rd February 1909, Noble Margaret Keyzer, born 17th January 1888, daughter of Charles Michael Keyzer and Catherine Georgiana Holgate. He had by her:—

- 1 Mary Lavinia Myrl, born 29th November 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th October 1933, Michael Joseph Malowney, born 5th May 1913, son of James Patrick Malowney and Anna Raux.
- 2 Arthur Clarence, born 3rd July 1911.
- 3 Frederick Royden Anthony, who follows under XVIII.

4 Basil Emanuel Noble, who follows under XIX.

5 Christie Lorenz Noble, born 14th June 1914, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 7th December 1946, Merle Elia Moser, born 10th March 1923, daughter of Thompson Samuel Moser and Muriel Hilda Joshua.

6 Joseph Douglas Mons, who follows under XX.

of 1 7 Elaine Wilhelmina Margaret, born 18th March 1920.

suppre I.D.P. Anne Thelma Evangeline, born 30th March 1928.

-- loharles Milliner Sextus, born 28th October 1929.

## XVI

Johr Henry Beling, born 30th July 1886, died 4th November 1942, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 27th April 1914, Clarice Eleanor Grace Meynert, born 22nd December 1881, daughter of William Lewis Meynert and Caroline Cecilia Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII page 160). He had by her:—

- 1 Guylene Ann Loraine, born 5th November 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd November 1938, Neville Benjamin Lutersz, born 9th November 1909, son of Thomas Bernard Lutersz and Emma Rosalind de Soya.
- 2 Mercia Claribel, born 15th April 1919, married in St. Lawrence's Church, Wellawatte, 7th June 1941, Kingsley Gladstone William Loos, born 1st December 1812, son of John William Loos and Florence Cecilia Ziesniss.
- 3 John Henry, born 21st June 1920.
- 4 Ruth Elma, born 21st June, 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 7th February 1948, Cyril Eustace Peiris, born 22nd April 1921, son of Edward William Peiris and Eva Lalmon Ludwick.

## XVII

William James Geoffrey Beling, Inspector of Art, Education Department, born 22nd September 1907, married in the Gospel Tabernacle, Wellawatte, 14th May 1941, Edith Maria Angel Anthonisz Deutrom, born 24th June 1917, daughter of Percival Lawrence Anthoniz Deutrom and Anna Edith Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXXI, page 67). He had by her:—

- 1 Geoffrey Paul, born 20th July 1942.
- 2 Christopher David, born 19th January 1944.
- 3 Cynthia Ruth, born 29th November 1945.

## XVIII

Frederick Royden Anthony Beling, born 1st October 1912, married in St. Lawrence's Church, Wellawatte, 16th October 1940, Bertha Evelyn Joseph, born 13th August 1918, daughter of George Bertram Joseph and Bertha Evelyn Eager. He had by her:—

- 1 Marcel Anthony Ryle, born 4th October 1941.
- 2 Derna Marcelline Lourdes, born 16th November 1942.



## XIX

Basil Emmanuel Noble Beling, born 14th June 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st September 1945. Esmie Dulcie Joshua, born 4th September 1916, daughter of Matthew Osmund Joshua and Anno Millicent Clarke. He had by her:—

- 1 Julius Patrick, born 22nd March 1947.

## XX

Joseph Douglas Mons Beling, born 17th December 1914, married in St. Lawrence's Church, Wellawatte, 25th June 1945. Kathleen Marie Joseph, born 18th September 1922, daughter of George Bertram Joseph and Janette Nellie Kidd. He had by her:—

- 1 Heather Doloros Kathleen, born 26th February 1940.
- 2 Yolande Bernadette Lorraine, born 28th July 1941.
- 3 Rosemary Janette, born 14th May 1943.
- 4 Theonié Virginia Lourdes, born 10th December 1945.
- 5 Douglas Joseph Algernon, born 18th July 1947.

## XXI

Hugh Ferdinands Beling, born 21-5-1882, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th May 1906, Arabella Lord, died 23rd October 1912. He had by her:—

- 1 Hugh Percival, born 26th March 1907.
- 2 Sylvia Louise, born 18th January 1909.
- 3 Henry George, born 25th March 1911.
- 4 Walter Frederick, born 21st June 1912, died 7th April 1913.

*Note:—*Leopold Charles Carmichael Beling, referred to under XI, was educated at Wesley College, Colombo. He left for America as Secretary to the Ceylon Commissioner at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893. He opened tea business in Ohio and New York, and was also Commissioner of the Tea Market Expansion Bureau in New York. He visited Ceylon in 1919.



## CEYLON'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

*Continued from the issue for July 1948.*

In spite of the Editor's setting his face against the publication of poetical effusions, the tendency to break into verse was not easily suppressed, and he informs one budding poet, who used the initials "J.D.P." that his contribution "will form a most valuable addition to our long threatened batch of Poetry." To another he says: "It is rather late to publish a funeral anthem on George the Third; we have done our utmost to cry over it, but without success; however, as our readers may be more susceptible of the charms of poetry, we transcribe a few of the most patriotic verses", and he proceeds to give a sample of the most execrable poetry. The Rev. J. D. Palm wrote in to the Editor disclaiming the authorship of the poem bearing his initials, whereupon the Editor makes the astounding comment that "we regret that our correspondent (he is referring to the poet) did not select a less respectable signature to affix to his trivial contribution," as if the poor man was to blame for his initials being the same as those of the Dutch Presbyterian Minister. At times the Editor soars above the heads of his non-classical readers, as when he says that "Sciolist's muse must undergo a slight operation on the bed of Procrustes, to give her some idea of rhythm."

The matrimonial bond was not so easily loosed as at the present day. We have an advertisement regarding a person who had "eloped from the bosom of his family for the last 11 years and is leading a life immediately opposed to the Laws of God and Christian-like feelings." A warning was given that persons having any dealings with the offending spouse would have no claim upon the estate of his wife for any debts contracted by him.

It would appear that at this time the Burghers alone, and not the members of the other indigenous communities also, were appointed to such posts as Magistrates, Customs Officers, Secretaries of Courts etc. This was naturally regarded as a grievance by the other communities who were denied this privilege. We have a letter by a person signing himself "A Native" expressing himself strongly on the subject, and pointing out that the Burghers "are equally the conquered with us, and if this is admitted, is it not a humiliating sentence calculated to damp the ambitious spirit, and engender a feeling of the inutility of exertion". The writer was much in advance of his day and went so far as to enlarge on the merits of wearing the national costume as an argument in favour of his case. "The adoption of the European costume would not only prove expensive, but, to us, cumbersome habiliments, living as we do in the pleasure garden of the first man". He even suggested the institution of village courts presided over by native judges, and village tribunals on the lines suggested by him were established shortly afterwards.

The people in the thirties suffered under the same restrictions as we of the present day in regard to the purchase of locally manufactured drink. At one time it was considered sufficient to send for your arrack accompanied with a note to the constable or the tavern keeper; but this rule was later abrogated and personal attendance was made compulsory. This proved a great hardship to those respectable persons to whom the evening tot was indispensable, and one of them writes complaining that "the honest inhabitant of the Fort is compelled to frequent those places where he would perish with shame to be detected"—a sentiment which will meet with sympathy from those who are similarly circumstanced at the present day.

The age was one in which the horse played an important part in the means of locomotion, and an advertisement appears announcing that Farrier John Dunlop will open a farrier's shop in Chatham Street. He gives a scale of his charges for various services to horses, such as "docking", "bleeding", "extracting a worm from the eye", "cropping", "nicking", "burning out the lampass", "blistering", "firing", "attendance on a griped horse" &c. This gentleman had a branch establishment in Kandy conducted by his assistant, John Hamilton, who, he assures the public, "is in every respect eligible for the duties of Farrier."

An unsigned notice states that "The Fifth Anniversary of the Colombo Dutch and Portuguese Bible Association will be held at the Dutch Church, Wolfendhal, on Wednesday evening the 14th instant", i.e., March 1832. We wonder if any of our readers have any information about this society.

Late attendance of Public Servants in office was as rife then as now. A person signing himself "A Poor Man" complains of "the late attendance of several public functionaries at their respective offices". The complaint was not to the liking of the Editor, who was himself a Government Servant and probably addicted to the same failing. He disposes of the matter with the remark that "the case indeed appears to be hard, but it hardly comes within our province."

As early as 1832 a long correspondence took place on the subject of new avenues of employment for Burghers other than the Clerical Service. Agriculture was suggested as a suitable field, but the objection was taken that the Burghers were not possessed of capital, and even if they were, the question was whether the Burghers "would venture their lives and property amidst the desert, without some safeguard". The Editor took a sensible view of the matter and declared that the power of enduring the sun enables certain classes "to face those labours in agriculture which the Burgher and European are equally unable to contend with". He expressed his conviction that "the Clerk market was drugged with Burgher candidates" and that a partial remedy for the evil would be "the transference of the rising generation into other professions and pursuits",

a conclusion at which we ourselves have arrived in this year of grace.

The Editor was sometimes called upon to offer an opinion on nice points of law. One was in regard to the method of destruction of stray dogs. Our canine friends seem to have been as much a nuisance then as now, and they were subjected to a quick and sudden death. A Government notification stated that dogs running about the streets were liable to an untimely end, and the people shewed the same sharpness as they do now in getting round the provisions of an obnoxious regulation. The question was raised whether a *sleeping* dog could be brought within the scope of the notification. The matter was beyond the ability of the Editor to solve and he got over it by saying that this was "a knotty point and may afford matter for a tough debate." He instanced the case of an indictment for highway robbery having been once quashed in England, in consequence of the coach which had been stopped being described as drawn by four *horses*, while, in fact, it was found that one of the animals was a *mare*.

A correspondent, writing over the pseudonym of "Penn"—supposed to be Simon Casie Chetty, draws attention to the existence of an old ruin which we are unable to identify—"The Fire King's Fort". He speaks of it as being situated on a gentle elevation about two hundred yards from the rocky beach on the south-west side of the island, sixty yards in circumference, and about twenty feet high, having the outer surface coated with chunam, with mouldings of different devices. He goes on to describe the ruins more minutely. We wonder if any of our readers know anything about this.

It is surprising to note how insignificant was the import and export trade at this time. Jaffna and Galle were the two principal ports. The chief articles imported to Jaffna were paddy and rice, while the principal exports were palmyrah rafters and reapers, numbering 17,715 and 95,949 respectively. The principal imports to Galle also consisted of the same articles, while coconuts and coconut oil formed the chief exports. Among the exports and imports we find articles of which we know very little at the present day, e.g., Cattagambo, Olowah, Olondo, Ardipo, Kaches, Camblets, Teppely, Kittysauls. The homely maldivian fish is described as Cumblemas-fish and copra as copperahs.

The cinnamon plant was still state protected and the destruction of it was prohibited under the severest penalties, while the headman were held responsible for the preservation of the plant on pain of instant dismissal. A quantity of cinnamon oil was manufactured and sold by Government at 3s hillings per ounce. Export of this oil could only be effected after six months' notice in the Gazette.

(To be Continued.)

# GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF POPPENBEEK OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff)

## I

Jan Ernst Pokkenbeek of Vuuren married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1787, Francina Perera, and he had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Fredrik, who follows under II.
- 2 Anna Maria, baptised 9th May 1790, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th September 1813, Johannes Reynier Fryer, baptised 1st May 1791, son of Coenraad August Hendrik Fryer of Gaudersheim, Surgeon, and Johanna Maria Henrietta Lochveld—(D.B.U. Journal Vol. III, page 26, and Vol. XXXII, page 115).
- 3 Johannes Paulus, who follows under III.

## II

Johannes Fredrik Poppenbeek married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th August 1804, Johanna Philippina Kelaart baptised 17th September 1786, died 17th February 1859, daughter of Johannes Kelaart and Jesmina Burch. He had by her:—

- 1 Sara Magdalena, baptised 1st September 1805.
- 2 Frankelina Cornelia, baptised 25th September 1807.
- 3 Johannes Fredrik Ferdinand, who follows under IV.
- 4 Frederika Gertruyda, born 3rd August 1815.

## III

Johannes Paulus Poppenbeek married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th July 1818, Wilhelmina Angelina Albrecht, and he had by her:—

- 1 Petronella Wilhelmina, born 29th December 1822, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th May 1840, James Charles Nicholas, born 1815, died 23rd September 1864.
- 2 Johannes Wilhelmus (John William), born 8th December 1823, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th November 1844, Elizabeth Catharina Van Rooyen, daughter of Wouter Carolus Van Rooyen and Johanna Jacoba Koelman.

## IV

Johannes Fredrik Ferdinand Poppenbeek, baptised 17th January 1813, died 30th July 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th March 1834, Anna Charlotta Meyer, daughter of Johannes Jacobus Meyer of Berlin and Johanna Frederica Brouwer. He had by her:—

- 1 Anna Petronella, born 14th March 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st May 1857, Arnold William Rodrigo, widower.
- 2 Francis William Charles, who follows under V.
- 3 Johannes Alexander, born 3rd December 1844.
- 4 Seraphina Elisabeth, born 5th March 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1879, William Edward Sieket, widower of Lamberta Josephina Alletta Frank.
- 5 Francina Margaritta, born 3rd December 1850.

## V

Francis William Charles Poppenbeek, born 25th July 1839, married:

- (a) Engeltina Elizabeth Albrecht, born 17th July 1849, daughter of Carolus Gysbertus Albrecht and Margaritta Albrecht.
- (b) Charlotte de Waas.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Harris Oscar, who follows under VI.
- 2 Ernest Baldwin, born 5th September 1870.
- 3 Florence Maud, born 9th October 1872, died 25th April 1908, married Arthur Colvin de Kretser born 8th September 1862, died 4th March 1918, widower of Adeline Maud Kelaart, and son of Dionysius Adrianus de Kretser and Seraphina Magdalena Loftus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 19).
- 4 Francis William, who follows under VII.
- 5 James Albrecht, born 2nd May 1876, died 19th April 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Maligakande, 21st December 1905, Ann Edith Helen Rode, born 14th February 1875, widow of Albert James Melville de Moor, and daughter of Eugene Rode and Anne Frederica Carron. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 135 and Vol. XXIX, pages 103 and 104).
- 6 Richard Cyril, born 17th March 1879, died 11th May 1909.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 7 Elaine Louise Mary Charlotte, died 28th June 1906.
- 8 Muriel Edith Leonora, died 12th November 1911, married 17th January 1903, Alfred Michael Fernando, born 25th March 1870, died 14th October 1930, widower of Mabel Elsie Bartholomeusz son of Angelo Michael Fernando and Sarah Matilda Georgina Loftus.

## VI

Harris Oscar Poppenbeek, born 11th October 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th April 1892, Emmf Drusilla Van Langenberg, born 18th November 1866, daughter of



Peter Frederick Van Langenberg and Drusilla Sophia Claessen— (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXXV. page 116). He had by her :—

- 1 Violet May, born 25th March 1893.
- 2 Nora Mildred, born 5th September 1894, died young.
- 3 Edith Constance, born 16th September 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Maligakande, 3rd January, 1915, Arthur Colin Bartholomeusz, son of Arthur Reynold Bartholomeusz, V.D., J.P. Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, Chief Clerk of the Audit Office, Colombo and Anne Grace Bartholomeusz.
- 4 Victor Owen Harris, who follows under VIII.
- 5 Dodwell Francis, born 14th October 1898.
- 6 Adeline Maud, born 9th September 1900.
- 7 Enid Ruth, born 20th June 1902.
- 8 Millicent Clare, born 25th January 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 25th July 1923, Arthur Colin Bartholomeusz, widower of Edith Constance Poppenbeek referred to in 3 supra.
- 9 Lena Belle, born 11th July 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1941, Eric Vernon Askey.
- 10 Hazel Clarice, born 30th March 1908.

#### VII

Francis William Poppenbeek, born 19th June 1874, died 23rd September 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1896, Elenor (Allin) Margaret Rode, born 17th August 1873, died 14th June 1906, daughter of Eugene Rode and Anne Frederica Carron. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 135, and Vol. XXIX, page (104). He had by her :—

- 1 Allin Vesta Mildred, born 6th October 1897, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th October 1923, Camille Robert Wise, born 18th July 1895 son of Robert Edward Wise and Flavia Agnes Jordan.
- 2 Irene Elaine, born 18th June 1899, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 26th December 1929, Cecil Harold Ridgeway de Jong, born 19th May 1899, son of Cecil George Ernest de Jong and Violet Amelia Keyt.
- 3 James Samuel, who follows under IX.
- 4 Francis William Dodwell, born 23rd May 1904.

#### VIII

Victor Owen Harris Poppenbeek, born 4th May 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th November 1935, Adora Alice Claribel Oorloff, born 13th March 1912, daughter

of Roy Hester (Helstone Granville) Oorloff and Marguerite Emily de Run (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 43). He had by her :—

- 1 Harris Oscar Roy, born 2nd December 1936.
- 2 Victor St. Clair, born 1st June 1939.
- 3 Emil Fredrick, born 19th October 1940.
- 4 Elaine Dorcas Cynthia, born 1st December 1943.
- 5 Glenville Ralston, born 2nd April 1946.

#### IX

James Samuel Poppenbeek, born 6th December 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1932, Ethel Rose Koch, born 18th November 1911, daughter of Alexander Godfrey Koch and Ethel Mildred Ludekens (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 82). He had by her :

- 1 Dorothy Rose, born 27th March 1934.
- 2 Ian Shirley, born 22nd October 1937.

Note (1). The surname of the founder of the family in Ceylon referred to under I, is definitely shown as "Pokkenbeek" in the Act of Appointment registered in the Ceylon Government Archives, Dutch Records, Vol. 2535, page 64. The following is a translation of the Act of Appointment :

Jan Ernst Pokkenbeek of Vuuren who came out to the Cape in the year 1769 on the ship "Miss Cornelia Jacoba" and arrived in India the same year on the ship "Geurwensch" as Rifleman on a salary of 11 guilders, is by these presents, at his request, on the expiry of his term of office, promoted in pay to 13 guilders a month, on a new agreement of three years commencing from today.

Colombo, 7th August 1772.

(2). Johannes Reynier Fryer referred to under I, 2, was three times married. As widower of Anna Maria Poppenbeek, he married in Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1814, Johanna Elisabeth Wolffaal. His third wife was Maria Gertruida Aldons, whom he married in the same Church on November 1824 (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 115).

# "LETTERS ON CEYLON"

BY CAPTAIN L. DE BUSSCHE.

(Continued from our last issue).

## Letter IV.

Begun at sea and finished in London,  
3rd March, 1817.

Dear Sir,

I will endeavour to answer your several questions which remained unanswered in my last letter.

While our vigilant Governor is adding to the revenues of the island on the one hand, he is indefatigably employed in reducing its expenditure on the other. The strictest economy has prevailed in every department since Sir Robert Brownrigg's administration. It would lead into two wide a field of detail, were I to notice every retrenchment which has been made. I will confine myself to a few of the more important instances, which, as affecting my own profession have come more immediately under my observation. Reductions, to a certain extent, have taken place in all the military departments; the offices of military paymaster-general and auditor-general are abolished, and their duties are transferred to the civil auditors and paymasters-general; several officers on the staff here, such as the town-majors of Colombo and Trincomalee, the major of brigade in the island, &c., &c., have joined their regiments, and the officers on the personal staff do duty on the general staff. The Governor's actual receipts are reduced to much less than those of the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope, of St. Helena, or the Isle of France, who are paid in sterling money of Great Britain, and scarcely exceeds the salary of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, which is also paid at par, while the Governor, and every other public functionary on the island, civil or military (except the Judges), receive their pay at a depreciated exchange. The disinterested acquiescence of the Governor to these reductions had its influence on the ready submission of those who have been the objects of retrenchment.

In August 1812 the extra allowances for medical officers, which had been very profuse, were done away, and the hospitals placed on that footing which is laid down in his Majesty's regulations: the consequence has been a yearly saving of some thousand pounds sterling, whilst the sick have been equally well treated and attended. The gentlemen who were affected by the retrenchment received at the same period an increase of island allowances, which brings those of surgeons much above captains, and those of an assistant-surgeon above a subaltern's to which two ranks they belong.

I will trespass upon your patience to state another instance of reduction of a charge, similar in principle to the former, because it strikingly shews how much Government miscalculates in commuting actual disbursements by gross allowances. The officer-in-charge of the

barrack furniture was paid a round sum quarterly, for the repairs of the soldiers' cots; the Governor abolished this allowance, and the cots are now kept in repair at one-twentieth of the expense previously incurred.

There is another reduction of a more public nature too important to pass over, for it is one of the many beneficial results of our late military operations. The conquest of Kandy was scarcely achieved, when Sir Robert Brownrigg considered our power so well established in this island, that he reduced our small military force, and placed the 4th Ceylon regiment upon the half-pay, as he had been ordered to do from home, before Ministers knew of a Kandian war. Thus has a large tract of country been subdued and annexed to the British Crown, not only without any augmentation of force, but its very acquisition has been the cause of considerably lessening the military establishment of the colony, without affecting its security otherwise than by giving it additional strength. Where can a similar instance be shown? Indeed, where was ever the acquisition of dominion so promoted and consolidated as this has been, by the mere influence of an honourable, just, and virtuous character on the feelings of a whole nation?

These reductions have nearly equalized the revenue and the expenditure of the island, each of which amounts to from £300,000 to £350,000 annually. The principal branches of the revenue and their products are as follows:—

Cinnamon	...	£ 104,000
Customs House Duties	...	60,000
Land Rents, including Stamp Duties and Fines	...	56,000
Salt	...	24,000
Fish Rents, &c., and Licenses	...	35,000
Chanks, Choy Root, Shark Fins, fine Woods, and lesser articles	...	25,000
Post Office, &c.	...	5,000
		<u>£ 230,000*</u>

You will observe that this statement does not include the receipts of the pearl fishery, which cannot be estimated from its uncertain produce and occurrence, and that it is also exclusive of our expectations from the new provinces. The civil and military expenditure have been merely equal hitherto; but the recent reduction of the 4th native regiment will diminish the proportion for the military, while that of the civil department is rather augmented by the number of civil employments being necessarily increased by our recent acquisitions, and by the few retirements from that service which have lately taken place.

In the estimate of the civil department is comprehended the judicial establishment, the expence of which including contingent charges,

\* Should be £309,000

amounts to about £20,000 per annum. Whether so large an expenditure for the administration of Justice in this colony be necessary, has been questioned by many men more capable of forming an opinion upon such a subject than a military man may be supposed to be.

It may, however, be observed, that at Bombay, a Recorder's Court, with a single Judge to preside over it, at a salary of £5,000 a year, is found to be sufficient to dispense civil and criminal Justice to a settlement and its dependencies, which for population, wealth and commercial importance, as far surpasses that part of our little colony to which alone the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends, as Rome does Mantua.

We have no manufacturies in this island, for such I cannot call the making of a few prices of cotton cloth, or some dozen coarse towels; nor it is likely that the little capital we have will be employed in such speculations, till we become more independent of the coast for the means of existence. Rice is imported yearly to the amount of from 200,000 to 250,000 bags, each weighing 164 pounds; the price paid per bag cannot be correctly stated, as it varies every year from 8 to 14 rix-dollars, and at one time rose even higher; but it has not been lower than 8 for the last five years; a medium price, 11 rix-dollars, for 225,000 bags of rice, gives £190,000. The payment for this rice carries away most of our money, and leaves the inhabitants without the means of establishing or cultivating cotton plantations. The cotton plant grows here in the highest perfection, and the money paid yearly to the coast merchant, for cotton cloth, amounts to from 6 to 800,000 rix-dollars, or about £60,000.

Rice and cotton cloth are the two chief articles of import and are indispensable to the existence and comfort of the natives; other goods imported are too numerous to be detailed in a letter, but consist chiefly in articles of luxury, and may be valued at about from 80 to 100,000 pounds sterling. I calculate the Ceylon rix-dollar, or elephant rupee at thirteen to one pound sterling, which is the medium price at which the Government bills have sold for several years past. The real value of this coin in exchange, as fixed by Government, is 11  $\frac{3}{7}$  to a pound sterling, or within a fraction  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to a star pagoda. I have estimated the imports, receipts and expenditure at 13, and shall estimate the exports at the same rate, as it will save you the rather intricate calculation of rix-dollars, Star and Porto Novo pagodas, Sicca and Arcot rupees, new and old rate of exchange, or rate at which part of the pay is issued to civil and military officers; all which expressions for coin you will find every moment in a Ceylon account, the disadvantage of which is too obvious to require any comments here.

Our staple commodity is cinnamon, the sale of which is exclusively in the hands of Government; after the collection has been made, the cinnamon is sorted, and the best reserved for the Hon. East-India Company, who pay yearly £ 100,000 for all the fine cinnamon; the remainder is sold by Government for the markets of India, under the proviso that it is not to be exported to Europe; its produce may be estimated at from 3 to £ 4,000 annually.

Arrack ranks next in importance; about 5 or 6,000 leagers, at 95 rix-dollars per leager, are yearly exported, which give about £ 40,000; tobacco (also in the hands of Government) yields £ 20,000; coir (a rope used for cables and other purposes on board a ship, and made of the cocoa-nut husk) about £ 10,000; areka nuts 18 or £ 20,000; cocoa-nuts and oil about 5 or £ 6,000; chanks about 6 or £ 8,000; coffee, pepper, jaggery, salt fish, wood in planks and Clocks, &c., &c., may amount to about 25 or 30,000. This calculation is made in round sums; and as I had not the means of extracting it from the Custom-House books, some errors may have crept into my statement, but I am certain that they are not very material, as I gained my information from some of the best unformed gentlemen in the civil service. The result of this statement is very unfavourable to Ceylon, as it gives a balance of trade of more than £ 100,000 against the island, as you will see from the following statement:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	£.		£.
Rice	190,000	Cinnamon	104,000
Cotton Cloth	60,000	Arrack	40,000
Articles of luxury, &c., &c.	100,000	Tobacco	20,000
		Coir	10,000
		Areka	19,000
		Cocoa-nuts and Oil	6,000
		Chanks	7,000
		Coffee, Pepper, &c., &c.	27,000
	£. 350,000		£. 233,000

Balance against Ceylon £ 117,000.

Whilst this balance exists it will be in vain to expect that the exchange should become more favourable. Indeed it is likely, for a time, to be worse rather than better for the late reduction of our military force has deprived us of the means of remittance, supplied by drawing on the Treasury for the pay of the supposed regiment, and thus by lessening the amount of Government bills (and we have no other) has raised their value. This depreciated exchange is the bane of our prosperity. It lessens the value of what we receive, whilst it enhances the price of all we have to purchase. Government as well individuals suffer under its influence on what is paid for every article of foreign supply.

The population of Ceylon is not ascertained, a regular census never having been taken; but, I believe that Government is preparing for that measure, which is subject to very great difficulties, on account of the dispersed state in which the natives live, and the facility with which, from the few moveables they possess, they remove from one district to another; but the information I have been able to collect gives me reason

to think that the whole island may have a population of one million six hundred thousand souls, of all sexes and ages, and including all classes of people, such as Cingalese, Malabars, Moormen, Hindoos, Malays, Portuguese and Dutch.

The Cingalese, which includes the Kandians, although Cordiner and Percival speak of them as two different races of people, are the most numerous, and certainly not the most industrious part of the population. I am not aware of any other difference between the Kandians and Cingalese than that the former generally allow their beards to grow. They have the same language, religion, customs, and features, and are alike great observers of distinctions of rank. The next and by far most industrious class of natives are the Moormen, dispersed over the whole island. The Hindoos and Malabars live in particular in the eastern and northern districts.

The Malays are not numerous, and do not deserve to be called treacherous, revengeful or addicted to thieving. I have by several years experience and close observation of those under my immediate command, found them a faithful, obedient and brave race of people; the same character is given to them by all our officers here as well as those who have been for some years in Java. That the cruel and barbarous manner in which the Dutch have generally treated them, has at times produced sudden fits of madness, in which they seek their death by attempting to murder indiscriminately every human being they encounter, is undeniable; but how does it happen that acts of violence have not occurred either in Ceylon, at the Cape, or Java, since we have been in possession of these Colonies? For this reason, that our laws protect every person from oppression. With regard to their alleged propensity to thieving, I can only refer you to the Civil and Military Judicial Records, where it will be found that other natives and even Europeans are at least as often guilty of the same crime as the Malays. I consider the Malays the best native soldiers we have. They are a hardy, bold and brave race of men, and much attached to their officers. Their bravery, they have shown by their resistance and by the slaughter they occasioned amongst our troops at the taking of Java. The yearly casualty returns of the 1st Ceylon regiment, composed entirely of Malays, show that they are hardy race of men, and detest being in hospitals. They have another great advantage over the other native troops in India, they have fewer prejudices. In fact, when properly treated by their officers, they have none. They relinquish, without murmuring, even when in garrison, their native holidays; they eat meat, if rice is not to be had in sufficient quantity, and certainly do not require opium. I know that for four months a party of Malay recruits for the 1st Ceylon regiment (54 in number) was on board His Majesty's frigate the *Malacca*, and their quiet, orderly, and good conduct, obtained the approbation of Captain D. Mackay, R.N. and all the officers of that ship, with the good-will of the men, who often joined their pork messes to the rice and curry of salt fish of the Malays.

The descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch inhabitants are few in number, and most of them, by frequent intermarriage with native women, are black or copper coloured. They are generally employed as

clerks in the different offices, where most of them are useful individuals, and know, by attention to their duty, how to gain the good will of their superiors.

The slaves in this island amount to about 7,000; they are well treated by their masters and lead a very easy life, the greater part of them being employed as house servants, carpenters, masons, &c. One of the best and most humane arrangements which has lately taken place, has been effected by Sir Alexander Johnston's influence over the owners of these slaves. They have, at his suggestion, come to a resolution to declare, by a public act, that all children born of their slaves from the 12th of August, 1816, being the birthday of his Royal Highness The Prince Regent, shall be free. A noble manner of celebrating that day.

Your account of the opinions entertained in England, as coming from persons who ought to be acquainted with India and particularly with Ceylon, respecting our campaign, is amusing enough. It is entertaining, with this rich and beautiful country in our lands, and annexed by the suffrage of the natives, to the Crown of Great Britain, to learn the speculation of politicians at home on the impossibility of conquering Kandy; on the lives we should sacrifice; and on the enormous expence we should incur by the rash and vain attempt. How fortunate that we were placed beyond the reach of their advice, or the terror of their predictions! The judgment of these gentlemen (from this specimen) cannot be very sound, and I hope, if it has any influence in public affairs in future, that their opinion will not be always implicitly taken and followed, concerning Ceylon; at least so long as it remains under the government of General Sir Robert Brownrigg, whose merits and resources they are not able to appreciate. Now that these foreboders of evil have turned out to be false prophets, and that the war which they had deprecated as certain of failure, and teeming with calamity, has been completely successful, unattended by a single disastrous event, it seems other, and more formidable critics have succeeded them, who seek, in the very triumph of our arms, for a subject of censure. The tyrant whom we have subdued and deposed, who pitied no one, becomes an object of their tender interest. "We had no right (they tell us) to call hereditary legitimate sovereigns to account for their misconduct (a gentle word as applied to the acts of their protégé), nor to dethrone them for maltreating their own subjects, nor to judge them upon our principles of society. Such an interference is trenching upon the independence of rightful sovereigns and violating the universal principles of political society". To this heavy charge the answer is not difficult. It does not altogether apply to the King of Kandy, nor to our relation with him. He is not a legitimate hereditary monarch. He was an usurper placed on the Kandian throne by the intrigues of an artful Minister (Adikar) who thought to rule in his name; but who, after a time, fell a victim to his tyranny. He (Rajah Wikreme Singa) was a foreigner from the coast of Malabar, of a race long detested by the Cingalese. We were not provoked to hostility against him by his conduct towards his own subjects, nor did we attempt to avail ourselves of the odium its despotism had excited in them, to avenge the massacre of our sick and disarmed soldiers at Kandy in 1803. For twelve years he



was suffered to exult with impunity in the success of this signal act of treachery and cruelty against our government, and to spread terror and oppression through his usurped dominions. When another of his Prime Ministers (whose wife and children he had butchered) then the chief of one of his principal provinces, which with several others were in revolt, fled to Colombo, and sought our co-operation, we gave him our protection, but denied our assistance, and this protection was afforded from the dictates of humanity alone, and with every precaution which could prevent its giving umbrage to his savage master. It was not till this monster renewed his barbarity on British subjects; till he had seized and mutilated the peaceable inhabitants of our frontiers, who had given no cause of offence; till he made an irruption into our territories with an armed force, that we waged war against him and him alone, for the aggravated outrages and injuries by which he had long incurred the just resentment of the British nation—"to secure the permanent tranquillity of the British settlements in Ceylon, which had become incompatible with his avowed and inveterate enmity, and to vindicate the honour of the British name". It is true that we availed ourselves of the detestation in which his character was universally held by the Kandians, and of their impatience under his misrule, to render successful those hostilities which he had made unavoidable, and the success of which was no less necessary to their security than to our own. It is also true that in the declaration of war we noticed "their supplication to be delivered from their oppressions, and to subvert that Malabar dominion, which, during three generations, had tyrannized over the country"; but these were subordinate and auxiliary grounds, and, as I have before shown, not the essential causes of warfare—not those for which, exclusive of our own injuries and insults, war would have been resorted to.

A reference to the convention of the 2nd of March, 1815, with which this war terminated, will make it evident that it was not a British viceroy who accused, sentenced, and punished the tyrant whose acts had provoked the war—who decided between him and his subjects, and cashiered him for the internal acts of his government. As far as relates to these acts, his accusation is made, and his sentence pronounced by the nation he had offended, represented by their chiefs and headmen, who signed the convention which states his enormities. It might as well be said that these Kandian chiefs decided between him and the British government, because they concurred in the punishment inflicted upon him for his misdeeds to both parties.

His accusation was manifested by the entire abandonment of his people before it was embodied in the convention, the sentence which hurled him from the throne was hailed as their deliverance. A sentence not dictated by us alone, not founded upon principles of refinement distinct from the ruder state of the Kandians, but perfectly consistent with their own laws and usages, and prompted by those feelings which are common to the nature of man in every stage of civilization—feelings, the result of outraged humanity, and dictated by the impulses of self-protection.

I trust you will agree with me, that the whole conduct of our upright governor in this transaction, is not only justifiable but highly commendable; that in deposing this execrated tyrant, he has violated no fundamental principle upon which the independence of sovereigns either in Europe or Asia rests. Had he sent an army to Japan to depose its monarch for tyrannizing over his people, it might have been said that the same plea would justify our attacking Spain for oppression to her patriotic subjects, or for despoiling Africa of her slaves. Political morality no doubt is universal—the same in the east as in the west; but the cases involving any question respecting it, must be alike, before any argument can be founded upon a comparison of them.

It must be shewn that England stands in the same relation to Spain as the British settlement in Ceylon does to Kandy: this is not the fact; they are not such near neighbours; the ocean divides them. Scotland before the union would have been a more applicable instance. Would any monarch of England, when Scotland was an independent kingdom, have suffered English troops, who had surrendered their arms under a capitulation, or when sick in a Scottish hospital, to have been butchered in cold blood? Would England have suffered its borders to have been passed, and the peaceable inhabitants of Northumberland mutilated and murdered without resenting the insult and outrage? Had there been an usurper on the Scottish throne at the time, the (instigator of these acts), whose despotic cruelty had made him universally odious to his subjects, would an English monarch be said to have violated the law of nations in assisting them to expel him from the throne; or, with the assent of the nation, by annexing this adjoining country to his own dominions?

The contiguity of Scotland renders this supposed case more similar than that which has been adduced; but there is a real case still more in point, in the downfall of Tippoo Sahib, the imprisonment of his children, and the exclusion of his descendants from the throne of Mysore. He was an independent sovereign whose territories were adjacent to our own. He manifested that rancorous enmity to the India Company's government, which made the existence of his power incompatible with the permanency or security of our possessions: on these grounds he was attacked and defeated in the capital of his empire, killed in its defence, and his dominion transferred, nominally to the race of its ancient sovereigns, but actually to the East India Company.

It seems difficult, with any colour of consistency, to commend the just policy of this act of the Marquis Wellesley's government, and to condemn Sir Robert Brownrigg; yet this was a measure for which this enlightened statesman received the thanks of Parliament, and the general applause of the British nation. Not a voice was heard to arraign the proceeding on the ground of its violating the rights of sovereigns, or infringing in any way the great principles of political justice.

Here I will take leave of these cavillers, who like Milton's fallen angels strive,

"Out of good still to find means of evil", and conclude the subject by communicating to you the terms of high approbation in which our good and excellent General's conduct in this affair, has been noticed by those whom it is his proudest ambition to please.

Concluded.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ANTHONY VAN DORT OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

### I

Anthony Van Dort of s'Gravenhage in Holland sailed in the ship "Erfprins" for the Cape of Good Hope. After a short stay there, he left for Ceylon in the ship "Admiraal de Ruiter" and arrived in Colombo in 1767. He took service in the Dutch East India Company as "Tamboer", and afterwards changed over as "Soldaats" on 8th May 1773. He married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th February 1782, Dona Maria, by whom he had:—

- 1 Justina, baptised 17th November 1776.
- 2 Johannes, baptised 23rd August 1778, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th March 1802, Helena Niedorf.
- 3 Johan Daniel, who follows under II.

### II

Johan Daniel Van Dort, baptised 17th December 1780, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 4th September 1833, Johanna Jakie, and by had by her:—

- 1 George William, who follows under III.
- 2 Richard Daniel, who follows under IV.
- 3 Maria, married in St. Philip Neris Church, Pettah, Colombo' Nicholas Nugara.

### III

George William Van Dort, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st September 1859, Wilhelmina Carolina de Zilwa, and he had by her:—

- 1 William Francis, born 2nd July 1860.
- 2 John Edwin, born 10th March 1862, died 1887.
- 3 Agnes Harriet, born 6th April 1864.
- 4 James Eugene, who follows under V.
- 5 Austin, born 2nd February 1869, died young.
- 6 Maria Edith, born 22nd August 1871, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th May 1894, Arthur Philip Morley.
- 7 Jane, born 25th February 1877, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, Peter Cartwright.
- 8 Percy, who follows under VI.

## IV

Richard Daniel Van Dort, born 26th December 1848, died 4th November 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd July 1873, Josephina Laura Joseph, born 3rd August 1846, daughter of Gerardus Petrus Joseph and Johonna Francina Martensz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26). He had by her:—

- 1 Josephine Millicent, born 16th May 1874, died 11th September 1877.
- 2 Florence Beatrice, born 21st March 1876, died 14th April 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1893, Cyril James Hunter de Vos, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, son of John George de Vos and Harriet Hunter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 19.)
- 3 Mildred Lucille, born 2nd December 1877, died 12th September 1878.
- 4 Edina (Constance), born 12th December 1878, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1898, Francis Scheffer Jansz, Land Surveyor, born 26th July 1874, died 12th February 1912, son of William Henry Jansz, Proctor, and Margaret Harriet Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 57).
- 5 Richard Norman Joseph, born 4th November 1879, died 15th October 1900.
- 6 Aelian Lisle, who follows under VII.
- 7 Herbert Collin, who follows under VIII.
- 8 Victor Bertram, who follows under IX.

## V

James Eugene Van Dort, born 6th May 1866, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah Colombo, 9th February 1891, Charlotte Margaret Von Bergheim, born 5th July 1872, daughter of Frederick Sansoni Von Bergheim and Sarah Backhouse. He had by her:—

- 1 Irene Beatrice, born 20th December 1891.
- 2 Daisy Blanche, born 28th August 1893, married in St. Matthew's Church, Demetagama, 27th December 1913, Shelton Schokman.
- 3 Olive Evangeline, born 28th March 1895, married:—
  - (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th October 1916, Charles Crutchley, born 27th September 1887, died 19th March 1926.
  - (b) In the Registrar's Office, Kolonnawa, Hayward Shelton Neil Koelmeyer, born 29th April 1890, son of Edwin Martin Koelmeyer and Lydia Diana Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 102).
- 4 Victor Granville Van Dort, born 23rd September 1897, married Nora Van Hoff, and had issue.

- 5 Clarence Leopold, born 22nd September 1899.
- 6 Constance Rita, born 23rd November 1901, married in St. Matthew's Church, Demetagama, 26th December 1927, Norman Oswald Pereira.
- 7 George, born 16th August 1906.
- 8 Dodwell, born 15th November 1908, married Mildred Van Hoff, and had issue.
- 9 Faith Iris, born 21st February 1912.

## VI

Percy Van Dort, born 31st October 1880, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 1911, Ada Isaac, born 1893, died 1926, daughter of Charles Isaac and Ersina Cole.
- (b) In All Saint's Church, Borella, 2nd January 1928, Rosie Baldesing, born 1876, daughter of Thomas Baldesing and Caroline Van Eyck.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Shelton, born 7th August 1913.
- 2 Pearl, born 5th October 1917.
- 3 John Bertram, died in infancy.
- 4 Mervyn, born 4th February 1922.

## VII

Aelian Lisle Van Dort, born 2nd March 1881, died 3rd May 1944, married in St. Anne's Church, Kurunegalle, 22nd June 1911, Amelia Muriel Daniels, born 8th May 1884, daughter of William Oliver Daniels and Emily Henrietta Misso. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 52, and Vol. XXIX, page 57). He had by her:—

- 1 Aelian Carlyle Douglas, born 28th March 1912, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th February 1948, Isabel Noeline Helena Rodrigo, born 19th December 1929, daughter of Francis Rodrigo and Irene Brohier.
- 2 Emile Cyril St. George, born 28th March 1912, died 23rd July 1912.
- 3 Hubert Leslie, born 22nd July 1913.
- 4 Emanuel Clarence Noel, born 24th December 1914.
- 5 Mervyn Oliver Richard, born 21st November 1916.
- 6 Ivor Vernon Ellis, born 31st January 1918.
- 7 Muriel Therese Dagmar, born 11th December 1921.

## VIII

Herbert Collin Van Dort, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Certificate of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Divisional Medical Superintendent, Civil Medical Department, born 17th September 1835, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1912, Muriel Joseph, born 21st March 1882, died 25th December 1939, daughter of Oscar Gerard Joseph and Lucy Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99, and Vol. XII, page 28).
- (b) In St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd June 1943, Violet Estelle Mary Wright, born 20th December 1894, widow of Hugh Cecil Weeresekere, and daughter of Archibald Conrad Wright and Cecilia Elizabeth de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 45, and Vol. XXXVI, page 23).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1. Hubert Richard, M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Lond.), Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport, born 9th October 1913.
2. Audrey Lucy, born 9th September 1914,
3. Evelyn Muriel, L.R.S.M., born 26th May 1917.

#### IX

Victor Bertram Van Dort, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Civil Medical Department, born 17th September 1885, died 18th April 1941, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya:—

- (a) 29th December 1915, Mabel Louise de Kretser, born 5th May 1888, died 10th January 1928, daughter of Oswald Dane de Kretser, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Edith Julia Bartholomeusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 23).
- (b) 28th July 1930, Edith Lucille de Kretser, born 11th October 1889, sister of (a) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1. Bertram Eardley, born 1st November 1917, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th April 1947, Monica Maureen Koelmeyer.
2. Gladys May, born 16th January 1921, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th May 1946, Christopher James Edward Anthonisz, born 19th March 1922, son of Hugh Christopher Rose Anthonisz, Superintendent of Excise, and Frances Emelia de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 147).
3. Mabel Christine, born 3rd January 1928.

Notes:—(1) This family is not connected with the Van Dort family, whose genealogy appears in D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 17.

- (2) As widow of Anthony Van Dort, referred to in Section I. Dona Maria married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th October 1784, Hendrik Gunterman of Puddekerk.

- (3) Johanna Van Dort nee Jakie, referred to in Section II, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 2nd April 1866, Vincent William Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159).





# GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ARMSTRONG OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff)

## I

John Armstrong came to Ceylon in the early British times, and died at Galle on 26th March 1877. He married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 23rd January 1828, by Governor's licence No. 925 dated 8th October 1827, Hendrietta Anna Helena Bogaars, and he had by her:—

- 1 Margaret Caroline, born 26th August 1830, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 10th May 1855, George Nathaniel Bogaars, born 24th December 1822, son of George Henry Bogaars and Anna Cornelia Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 14).
- 2 John Edward, born 28th September 1831, died 11th November 1862.
- 3 Benjamin Marcus, who follows under II.
- 4 Matthew, born 20th July 1836.

## II

Benjamin Marcus Armstrong, born 18th October 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle:—

- (a) 15th September 1858, Frederica Amelia Speldewinde, died 11th February 1868, daughter of Fredrik Hendrik Speldewinde and Angenita Dorothea Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 74).
- (b) 1st January 1872, Mary Anne Gertrude Garvin, born 29th October 1852, died 3rd January 1935, daughter of Thomas Forrest Garvin and Maria Georgiana.....(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 111).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Kathleen Emily, born 30th June 1859, married William Walter Poulier, born 16th September 1851, son of Charles William Poulier and Susanna Priscilla Eliza Visser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 28).
- 2 Wilfred Speldewinde, who follows under III.
- 3 Edith, born 25th January 1862.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 Mariön Ethel, born 25th November 1872, died 12th May 1934, married:—
  - (a) In Selangor, 1891, George Christopher Meier, born 31st December 1870, died 31st October 1892, son of Francis Theobald Meier and Caroline Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 37, and Vol. XXIV, page 144),

- (b) In Scots Kirk, Orchard Road, Singapore, Julian Theodore Louis Giffening, born 20th February 1870, son of John Frederick Giffening, Proctor, and Henrietta Matilda Tous-saint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 37).
- 5 Constance, born 5th December 1873, died at Singapore, 23rd December 1925, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Kuala Lumpur, 14th June 1890, Ignatius Perera (changed surname to "Bracken" on 9th March 1911), Station Master, Federated Malay States Railway.
- 6 Marcus Hilary, who follows under IV.
- 7 Alice Rose, born 13th September 1876, married in Scots Kirk, Orchard Road, Singapore, Peter Bernard Toussaint Giffening, born 23rd July 1864, died at Kuala Lumpur, 10th December 1925, son of John Frederick Giffening, Proctor, and Henrietta Matilda Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 37).
- 8 Garvin, who follows under V.
- 9 Herbert Henry, who follows under VI.
- 10 Benjamin Marcus, born 16th April 1881, died in 1918 at Raub in Panang, Federated Malay States.
- 11 Terence O'Brien, born 2nd May 1883.
- 13 Claude Harold, who follows under VII.
- 13 Elsie, born 1890, married in the Anglican Church, Kuala Lumpur, 1915, Oswald Riley.

## III

Wilfred Speldewinde Armstrong, Land Surveyor, born 4th November 1860, died 17th June 1931, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 29th December 1887, Agnes Constance Maud de Zilva, born 7th May 1865, died 28th May 1926, daughter of Edmund Henry de Zilva, Proctor, and Julia Maria Alexandrina Pompeus. He had by her:—

- 1 Edmund, born 25th January 1891, died in infancy.
- 2 Frances Edwyna, born 5th March 1893.
- 3 Marjorie Constance, born 2nd September 1897, married:—
  - (a) In St. Mary's Church, Matara, 10th September 1919, Herbert Clarence (Cookson) Ebert, born 18th December 1896, son of Justin Oswald Ebert, J.P., Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo, and Augusta Mabel de Zilva.
  - (b) In the Methodist Church, Matara, 6th August 1925, William Henry Grenier, born 8th April 1889, son of Pieter Edward Alfred Grenier and Eugenie Matilda Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27, and Vol. XXIV, page 66).

## IV

Marcus Hilary Armstrong, born 14th November 1874, married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, 14th February 1912, Ressie....., and he had by her:—

- 1 Dixie, born 13th March 1913.
- 2 Gracie, born 12th July 1915.
- 3 John, born 3rd November 1930.

## V

Garvin Armstrong, born 18th June 1878, died 28th October 1939, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 20th June 1908, Mabel Rose Wright, and he had by her:—

- 1 Dorothea, born 13th March, 1909, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 1939, Harry Miller.
- 2 Arthur Garvin, who follows under VIII.
- 3 George Benjamin, born 12th August 1911.
- 4 Ronald Melville, born 3rd May 1913, married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, Gladys Jansen, and he had by her two daughters.
- 5 John Perham, born 7th March 1915.
- 6 Iris Fairburn, born 30th December 1916.
- 7 Montgomery Wright born 29th July 1918, married in London, 1946, and settled there.
- 8 Vincent Carlyle, born 12th October 1920, married in the Anglican Church, Kuala Lumpur, 1942, Irene Grenier.
- 9 Sylvia Louise, born 11th August 1921, married in London, 1946, Captain Manly.

## VI

Herbert Henry Armstrong, born 2nd August 1879, died at Singapore, 10th August 1945, married in the Anglican Church, Seremban, 4th November 1905, Louise Isabelle Stork, and he had by her:—

- 1 Maria Louise Elinor, born 6th April 1908.
- 2 Marcus Herbert Louis Garvin, born 14th July 1910.
- 3 Terence William Stork, born 26th August 1912, married Leonora Francis, and he had by her a son, Philip, born 1939.
- 4 Noël Ernest Fairburn, born 13th December 1917.
- 5 Philip Bruce Fairburn, born 8th March 1919.
- 6 George Kenneth Fairburn, born 3rd September 1925.

## VII

Claude Harold Armstrong, born 14th October 1885, died 19th May 1944, married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, 21st February, 1914, Jennie Catherine Wyes, born 10th October 1895, daughter of Daniel Lewis Wyes of Rotterdam and Mary Madeleine Tan of Java. He had by her:—

- 1 Harold Garvin, who follows under IX.
- 2 Eric Claude, who follows under X.
- 3 Lawrence Hugh, born 5th June 1917.
- 4 Beverley May, born 26th May 1918, married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, 7th September 1938, Evelyn George Scharenguivel, born 1st February 1909.

- 5 Margery Jennie, born 24th May 1919, died 5th October 1919.
- 6 Phyllis Catherine, born 2nd July 1920.

## VIII

Arthur Garvin Armstrong, born 21st August 1910, married in the Registrar's Office, Singapore, Maisie Harris, and he had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Garvin, born 3rd June 1939.
- 2 Roger Alexander Garvin, born 23rd September 1945,
- 3 Bridget Ann, born 20th May 1948.

## IX

Harold Garvin Armstrong, born 21st September 1914, married at Sydney in Australia, 12th September 1946, Aubigny Cecilia Porter, born 31st May 1914, and he had by her:—

- 1 Barry Lionel, born 9th May 1948.

## X

Eric Claude Armstrong, born 5th October 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd September 1944, Beulah Jessyl Morgan, born 17th June 1927, daughter of Edmund Lynette Bilsborough Morgan and Frederica Georgiana (Joyce) Ludékens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 84). He had by her:—

- 1 Grant Anthony Garvin, born 25th June 1946.
- 2 Graham Eric Forrest, born 29th September 1948.

## MACK GENEALOGY.

D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII.

(Correction and Addition.)

- I. On page 148, Section XXXIV, item 2, delete all particulars after the date of birth of Rosemary; and insert the same on page 149, Section XXXVI, item 2, alter the date of birth of Yvette.
- II. On page 149, Section XXXVI, after item 3 to item 4, and insert as item 3 the following:—  
Orton Peter, Proctor, born 22nd February 1924.

D. V. A.

## NEWS AND NOTES

## A Notable Appointment

The appointment of Mr. J. Aubrey Martensz, M.P., to be Ceylon's first High Commissioner in Australia is an event of more than ordinary importance. Any fears that our Community would suffer under the recent political changes were set at rest by the appointment of Mr. Martensz as a Member of the House of Representatives and the choice of him to fill the office of Deputy Chairman of Committees. Important as these appointments were, there were yet higher honours in store for him. He officiated both as Deputy Speaker and Speaker, while the House shewed its confidence in him by appointing him Chairman of the Budget Leakage Committee, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned. He has now been called upon to fill an office of the highest importance, and we have no doubt that his suave manners, combined with his deep knowledge of men and public affairs, will help him to make a success of his new appointment.

The Union, no less than the Community, will follow Mr. Martensz's fortunes with the deepest interest, and we are confident that he will prove as efficient in his new office as he has done as head in one of the best known legal firms in Colombo. The President took the opportunity of felicitating Mr. Martensz on his new appointment in the course of the celebrations on Founder's Day and Mr. Martensz suitably replied. It is expected that Mr. Martensz will leave about the middle of December to assume the duties of his new appointment. We wish him all success.

## Obituary

## Dr. Donald Schokman

We regret to record the death, which occurred on the 16th November, of Dr. Donald Schokman, retired Superintendent, Mandapam Camp. The deceased joined the Ceylon Medical Department in 1897, and after serving in several outstations, was appointed Police Surgeon, in 1909 and seven years later as Port Surgeon, Colombo. From here he was transferred as Superintendent, Mandapam Camp, and so well did he discharge his duties in that capacity that, with only a short break, he remained in charge of this important office until his retirement in 1926 at the age of 55. Dr. Schokman was fond of travel, and indulge this bent to the full after his retirement. Of a retiring disposition, he did not court popularity, but those who knew him valued his friendship highly. He was greatly interested in educational and social service work, and gave of his means freely, especially to the Dutch Burgher Union, of which he was a loyal member. His loss will be keenly felt by the Community.

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