

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 Rev. Fr. Berenger, O.S.B.	1
2 Things in General	7
3 1642—1950, Foundation Day of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon ...	11
4 Genealogy of the Family of Arndt of Ceylon ...	13
5 Genealogy of the Family of Pompeus of Ceylon ...	20
6 Genealogy of the Family of De Rooy of Ceylon ...	29
7 "Old Joe"	31
8 Founder's Day	34
9 Obituary	37
10 Book Reviews	40
11 Summary of Minutes of General Committee ...	45

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 10/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLI.]

JANUARY, 1951.

[No. 1

REV. FR. BERENGER, O.S.B.



REV. FR. BERENGER, O.S.B.
(AS A YOUNG MAN)

*He celebrated the Golden Jubilee
of his Priesthood in June, 1949.*

It is many years since we published a biographical sketch of the life of Bishop Bede Beekmeyer,* and the time seems opportune to say something about another eminent member of the same Church. Bishop Beekmeyer spent almost the whole of his life in the Kandy District. The subject of our sketch was himself born and educated in Kandy, and though he was called upon to fill several important appointments in the Diocese of Kandy, with marked credit to himself, he was yet able to indulge his bent for travel to the full, and visited many parts of the world which are only names to most of us.

Rev. Fr. Don John Marie Berenger was the third son and the fifth child of his parents. He was born in Kandy on the 18th October, 1873. His father was Edward James Berenger, whose name appears as a practising Proctor in 1864 along with that of Edwin Beven. Fr. Berenger's mother was Emelia Catherine Keyser, daughter of Bernard Gabriel Keyser, who held an important revenue appointment in the early days of British rule. She survived her husband 51 years and died in 1929 at the age of 82 years. It is probable that Keyser Street in the Pettah, one of the principal Burgher residential localities in times gone by, took its name from this family.

Father Berenger was educated at St. Benedict's College, Colombo, and later at St. Anthony's College, Kandy. After leaving the latter institution, where he shewed much promise, he joined the Benedictine Order of Missionary Monks on the 15th December, 1889. Here, for the next four years, he continued at St. Anthony's Abbey his studies in the "Humanities" in Greek, Latin, and Rhetorics. In June 1893 he entered the Papal Seminary at Ampitiya, and for seven years more he prosecuted his studies in Philosophy, Theology, and Canon Law, under distinguished Jesuit Professors, one of whom was the eminent Rector of Louvain University, Belgium, Fr. A. Vandera. Here, too, Fr. Berenger was an outstanding student, being invariably at the top of his class, and was held in much regard by his professors. He was raised to the

* D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXV, No. 1, P. 33.

Sacerdotal Order of Priests on the 24th June, 1899, but continued his course of studies in Ecclesiastical History at the Papal Academy until April 1900. He had a distinguished career as a student, both at his own Benedictine Abbey as well as at the Papal Seminary, where for nearly eleven years after leaving College, he unflaggingly prosecuted his higher studies.

On leaving the Papal Academy in April 1900, Fr. Berenger was immediately appointed, without as usual having to serve as an Assistant for some time, full Parish Priest of the important Parish of Dimbula, comprising Talawakele, Lindula, Agrapatna, Pundaluoya, right up to Nanu Oya. This area was the pioneer planting district at the time. The planters of those days were a very exclusive and privileged class as they were all to a man proprietary planters and not Company employers. They were all Public School and University educated but Fr. Berenger was treated with the greatest goodwill. He was admitted to all their various social and athletic clubs. There was hardly a function to which he was not invited. At a reception given by the Dimbula Planters in 1902 to the Duchess of Hesse, Father Berenger, the only Ceylonese invited, was specially presented to Her Royal Highness.

Father Berenger left the Dimbula Parish in 1905 after a fruitful labour of six years and was appointed to Badulla, having the entire Uva Province, with the exception of Bandarawela, in his charge. He remained here for 15 years. The District was at that time in a very backward state. The railway had not been opened and motor cars were unknown, the only means of transport being the double-bullock cart. Father Berenger had to visit his scattered flock on foot, traversing jungle paths infested with wild animals and the ubiquitous leech. Father Berenger was also Parish Priest at various times at Nuwara Eliya, Nawalapitiya and Bandarawela, and was finally appointed to the Kadugannawa-Galagedera District, where he worked for ten years.

At the age of fifty-six he entered on a new phase of his life and began to travel extensively in foreign parts. Journeying to America, he did parish work at Detroit, Michigan, for a few months, but finding the climatic conditions unsuitable, he returned to Ceylon on medical advice and took up duties once again in Kadugannawa-Galagedera. Wherever he was stationed, he left an indelible mark by building, renovating or enlarging Churches, Convents, Schools, etc., and introducing other improvements. He was instrumental in getting both the Good Shepherd Nuns and the Marist Christian Brothers to assist in the educational sphere for the first time in the Uva Province. He had the privilege of building the first Church in Ceylon dedicated to St. Therese of Lieuseux, popularly known as "The Little Flower," who was canonised by Pope Pius XI. This beautiful Church in cut stone is situated on an eminence facing Peradeniya Junction, and is frequently visited by pilgrims.

But his trip to America by no means exhausts his travels. He has been three times round the world by three different routes and out of the island on six different occasions. His trips to America included Canada. One of the three trips to Canada was from Vancouver to Montreal, performed in mid-winter, right through the Canadian Rockies, a distance of nearly 3,500 miles, during the course of which he saw the wonderful glaciers and enormous ice-mountains—an unforgettable sight. He shot the St. Lawrence Rapids from Toronto up to Quebec—an exhilarating but awesome adventure. He was one of the first to go over the Niagara Falls, in a sort of cage, run as an electric finicular, which had then been recently introduced.

Father Berenger has had the rare experience of descending a coal mine 1600 feet in depth at Chicopee, U.S.A., and himself chipping off a bit of coal, which he still treasures. On this trip he partook of a homely meal in the bowels of the earth with the miners—in contrast with one he had in an inn in the highest hotel in the world, on the summit of Jungfrau in the Bernese Alps. Father Berenger has also had the somewhat singular experience of shearing sheep at a farm near Canberra and still retains the wool as a memento. Fishing on Loch Ness, Scotland, which came into prominence some years ago on account of a supposed monster to be seen in its waters, is among his other exploits.

The ruins of ancient cities are among the other sights seen by Father Berenger in the course of his extensive travels. The Necropolis, the oldest known historical monument in the world; the Steppes Pyramid, five miles in the desert from Heliopolis; the ruins at Damascus and also those of Baalbek in the ancient city of Baal, the sun god, about 95 miles from Damascus; the ruins outside Damascus; the granite pillar in Syria, said to be the largest column in the world hewn out of one single block—these are some of the other famous sights he has seen. He has visited the ruins of ancient Rome, such as the Colosseum, and the various forums Pompeii and Herculaneum. He twice ascended Mt. Vesuvius, on the second occasion when the volcano was in slight eruption. He visited the Acropolis in Athens and was much impressed by the majestic ruins still in good preservation of the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the temple of Nike Apteros. But notwithstanding all this, Father Berenger gives pride of place to our own magnificent ruins in Ceylon—those especially of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.

In his day Father Berenger displayed a strong penchant for climbing and may be said to have ascended every known monument in the world. He has been to the top of the Woolwick Building in New York containing nearly a hundred storeys, the observation tower of which surmounts the clouds; he has climbed the Eiffel Tower in Paris; Scotts monument in Edinburgh and that of Robert Burns on Calton Hill; the Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy, and the renowned Belfry in Bruges, Belgium, the chime of its bells being referred to by Longfellow in the following couplet—

"Loud at times and low at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes."

Father Berenger has performed other unusual feats. He has been inside the arm of the Statue of Liberty (now prohibited) at the entrance to New York harbour; also the hollow body of the largest image of Buddha in the world, known as the Kamakura Buddha in Japan; and most thrilling of all, he has entered the ball on which is fixed the Cross on the very summit of the Cupola on the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Father Berenger has at various times visited most of the Catholic religious sanctuaries in the world. He has been twice to Lourdes and twice to Lisieux. He has visited St. Anne de Beaupré, near Quebec; the Holy House in Loretto in Italy; Walsingham near Cambridge; St. Francis Assisi in Central Italy; St. Mark's at Venice; St. John Nappumochene in Prague, and last but not least Father Berenger visited St. Anthony's Shrine at Padua in Northern Italy—the last mentioned place no fewer than four times between 1908 and 1939.

But it is not only famous places that Father Berenger has visited. He has seen, met, and conversed with men of world-wide reputation, among them King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth the two Royal Princesses; the Duke of Windsor; the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; the Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph; the Emperor of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm II; the Crown Prince; Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, whose assassination in Serajevo was the cause of World War I; the present Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, on the very day he was proclaimed Crown Prince of Japan 1919; President Woodrow Wilson speaking in the Capitol at Washington; President Hoover; and Thomas Alva Edison. He was received in private audience in Dublin by Eamon de Valera and saw Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax when they went to Rome to meet Signor Mussolini. He visited the House of Lords when it was in session; and was present in the House of Commons to hear a spirited debate between Neville Chamberlain and Lloyd George.

No less noteworthy are Father Berenger's achievements on the spiritual side. Father Berenger has seen, met and spoken to four consecutive Popes—one may say five—Pope Pius X in 1908; Benedict XV in 1919; Pius XI, once in 1929 and a second time on 2nd February, 1939, only ten days before this aged Pontiff's death. He was present at the magnificent obsequies of this Pontiff. Finally, Father Berenger was in Rome during the Election and Coronation of the present Pope Pius XII, whom he also knew when the latter was Cardinal Chamberlain to his predecessor Pope Pius XI. At the solemn obsequies of Pius XI and at the brilliant Coronation ceremonies of Pius XII, the reigning Pontiff, Father Berenger had reserved seats, which enabled him to view the proceedings with comfort among such a vast gathering which crowded the great Basilica of St. Peter's.

This sketch of Father Berenger's life may give the impression that he was one who was fully absorbed in spiritual things to the exclusion of mundane matters. This is far from being the case. He is very fond of outdoor sports and indoor games. He has witnessed many a game of cricket at Lord's and other grounds. He has seen the boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, and was present at the Derby in 1939, when Blue Peter won this notable race, almost in a canter. He is a good Bridge player and excels at Chess. His Chief hobbies, apart from books, of which he has a good collection, are stamps, of which he has some rare Papal States and penny issues, and match-box labels running into thousands. He is a keen numismatist, and in this field too his collection is a notable one. The coin he prizes most is a Kruger Sovereign, which he purchased himself from General de Oliveira in 1901 when he was in Ceylon; also a gold coin of Napoleon I, minted when he was only First Consul of France and not yet Emperor. This is a very rare coin.

Father Berenger is no mean linguist. Besides English, in which he is a facile writer and a fluent easy speaker, he reads, speaks, writes and preaches in Sinhalese, Tamil, and the local Portuguese patois. He speaks Latin fluently, as well as Italian, French and German. He is familiar with Esperanto, and is the only Fellow in Ceylon of the British Esperanto Association, to which body he was elected in 1915. As a world traveller, with friends scattered over all parts of the Globe, Father Berenger finds Esperanto the only means of keeping in touch with them by correspondence. Other institutions to which he belongs are the Royal Empire Society, London, of which he is a Life Fellow, and also of the Local Branch in Ceylon; an Associate Member of the Society Internationale de Philologie Sciences at Beaux Arts, and a member of the Pelman Institute.

A life marked by so much travel must have its adventurous side, and Father Berenger has at least one stirring incident to relate. After travelling in Egypt, Palestine, Judea, Lebanon, and Syria, he embarked on a cargo-passenger boat at Alexandretta, the Northern part of Syria, bound for Genoa. In the course of this voyage the boat ran aground on a sandbank and remained there for five days, despite all efforts to refloat her. At the end of this period, to quote Father Berenger, "the ship of its own accord gracefully extricated herself and took to the open sea as if nothing had happened." It should be mentioned that one circumstance that contributed to make Father Berenger's travels a pleasing experience was that he was a good sailor and hardly ever knew the terrors of sea-sickness.

In June 1949 Father Berenger celebrated his Golden Jubilee of Priesthood with much éclat at the Hill capital where he was born 75 years earlier. He was, if not the first Ceylonese, certainly the first Dutch Burghier, to do so. His relations, friends, and well-wishers gathered around him, and the many religious and social

functions organised by them passed off very well. On this auspicious occasion, Father Berenger received a personal message and a special blessing from His Holiness the Pope, at whose election and coronation, as has already been seen, Father Berenger was present in 1939.

The following estimate of Father Berenger's character, written by one who knew him well, is a fair description of his exploits—"Father Berenger believes and puts into practice the axiom that Travel is a part of Education. We have known him pack his trunks suddenly and embark on a world tour, and while we were hardly aware that he had left these shores, and were looking for him in the Indian Ocean, he had already crossed the Antipodes, knelt at the feet of Our Sovereign Pontiff, and passed the threshold of the New World. His excursions have embraced nearly every quarter of the world. He has been where the sun is said, poetically, to emerge from the eastern gates and where in fiery glory it dips behind the western hills. . . . If geographers could assure Father Berenger that even the frigid Antarctic will repay a visit, we have no doubt that that remote part of the Globe too will be included in his peregrinations."

Having reached the age of 75 years and lived a life full of good deeds and usefulness, Father Berenger decided two years ago, owing to ill-health, to retire from active work and to undertake light duties. He therefore retired to the little Church at St. Joseph's at Halloluwa, two miles from Kandy, on the banks of the Mahaweli Ganga, which he has renovated and improved. Here he spends the sunset of his life ministering to the spiritual needs of a dozen Catholic families. He has built a little cottage for himself, the best room in which is used as a library, well-stocked with books treating on nearly every subject, for Fr. Berenger believes, with Carlyle, that "the modern university is a university of books." We will conclude this inadequate sketch of a great figure in the Church of Rome by quoting his own words:—"There is no education so fruitful as mixing and mingling and interchanging ideas and thoughts with peoples and nations in all strata of life, giving of your own and receiving from others."

One final word. Father Berenger, a loyal member of the Union, who has travelled far and wide, thinks, as others have done before him, that there is no place to compare with Ceylon, and he expresses this view in the homely words of the poet:

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart untravelling, fondly turns to thee."

J. R. T.

THINGS IN GENERAL

[FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.]

Our Responsibilities

BY ATHENA.

"I sometimes take myself to task
Lest of the fullness of my life
I leave an empty flask."

—Tennyson.

Don't shirk! If you wish to be happy, accept your responsibilities. Give due consideration to them, and resolve to discharge them at all times to the best of your ability.

We are responsible, firstly, for ourselves; for what we are, and what we seem. The primary test for our fitness for any responsibility lies in self-conquest. We must then begin by learning to command ourselves. We are responsible for our tempers, our moods, our behaviour at home or abroad. We are thus in a way our own, to do as we like with, to will ourselves away to the lowest in self-destruction, or to the highest in self-consecration.

We are responsible for the influence of our sex. It is a grave responsibility to have been born a woman, and it has one supreme responsibility—*influence*. We are responsible for the influence we exercise first on our own sex, on the girls and women we meet, work with, talk with, live with, and then on the other sex, our mothers, husbands, brothers, the men we meet in society, in our homes, or out of them. We have a grave responsibility towards them all, the responsibility of a woman's influence. A woman can degrade a man or elevate him, just as her influence tends towards good or evil. Faust degraded himself for Margaret, but Dante uplifted himself for Beatrice.

We are responsible for our appearances. It does matter how we look and what we wear. A woman's face is, as a rule, the story of her life. There are some exceptions which tell ignoble lies, painted, powdered faces, and others which tell noble lies, which in spite of pain, worry, and many heart-aches are so controlled as to show no trace of them, but usually a woman's face is an index to her life. The life shines through the face, and a beautiful life seen through a beautiful or plain face is an uplifting influence. Expressions convey impressions, and our lives are responsible for our looks.

We are responsible for our health. God wants us at our healthiest and our best, when our bodies are strongest and fairest, and our minds keenest and clearest, for then can we be of most use

in the world. And yet how many of us recklessly fling health away. Many girls in mad moods or fits of temper do rash things in a moment, which mean months of misery to themselves and others. We are responsible for the pampering or wasting of health by drugs or stimulants which some women think harmless; for all self-made misery and hysteria which make others miserable as well as ourselves.

We are responsible for our faults. We have no right to shift them or attempt to shift them on others, to plead heredity, circumstances, &c. Our faults are our own and we must correct them.

We are responsible for our duty to our neighbours. Upon the well-doing of each depends the well-being of all. Have you ever noticed anybody imitating you, or caught yourself adopting the style and manner of a friend? Either observation shows you in a moment how dependent we are on one another, and how much there is of good or evil in life, which we either help or hinder by our examples. We can make ourselves a force for good or evil to our neighbours by the influence of the lives we lead. Therein lies our responsibilities towards them. We do not make the circumstances, but we are responsible for the attitude with which we meet them.

Our personal characters can do much to make women respected. You, who are still maidens, are given the opportunity to bring up the standard of women's influence and to acquire a due sense of your responsibilities as women. The girl who makes goodness attractive may be said to have achieved something in her day and generation.

(II) How to Keep Servants.

The servant problem is always with us, and our children and grand-children will have to grapple with it in knottier forms than we have to, at the present day. Domestic service seems somehow to have fallen into disrepute, and the servant class of today prefers to earn a living by some form of employment which carries more of independence with it.

Domestic service is decidedly more comfortable, but less well-paid, and women as well as men prefer to be employed in factories, shops, plumbago sheds, where, after their stated hours of work are over, they can call their time their own instead of being at the beck and call of an exacting master or mistress, as is often the case when in domestic service.

The class of servants obtainable today is so unreliable, and most people seem to be so unfortunate in this respect and have so much trouble over them, that it seems to obsess their minds to the

exclusion of all other interests. It is quite a common thing to hear the "servant trouble" discussed whenever two or three women are gathered together, each reciting her own woeful experiences, which seem worse than the other's.

Some women seem to be utterly incapable of keeping their servants and one constantly sees new faces among their domestics, who seem to go as fast as they come, while that house acquires "a bad reputation for servants" in the locality, and eventually they find it very difficult to induce anyone to take service with them. The reason seems hard to find, as the family is small, the wages fair, and duties reasonable, but the exodus continues and each new servant is engaged only to leave within a few weeks.

While, on the contrary, houses in which there are a larger number of inmates and the work consequently heavier, while the wages are the same, seem to possess the secret of inducing their servants to remain with them year after year.

After a consideration of the question from various points of view, I have come to the conclusion that much depends on the personality of the mistress of the house. If she has sympathy with her servants and tact, I think it goes a great way in her management of them. Some women give an unpleasant order to a servant in a tone which instantly arouses feelings of resentment and gains only sullen obedience, while others give the same order in such a pleasant manner that it removes the feeling that there is anything derogatory in it, and the order is obeyed with such cheerful alacrity that it is surprising.

It is also a fatal mistake to be constantly scolding servants, as some women have a habit of doing. It only makes them rebellious, discontented and sulky. At their best, servants are but human and as liable to have their faults and make mistakes as ourselves. A grave rebuke moderately uttered carries far more weight than hours of hysterical scolding, and nagging. Others make their servants dishonest and unreliable by continually distrusting them. The result is that in spite of all their precautions they are robbed and cheated in a manner never experienced by their more easy-going and confiding neighbour who makes her servants understand that she trusts them, and depends on their honesty, giving them opportunities of proving it.

As regards breakages—those daily tragedies of the housekeeper—it requires stern self-control to keep your temper when it is, as most often happens, the result of obvious carelessness, but here, too, scolding is most ineffectual and demoralizing. A warning for the first offence and a system of graduated and reasonable fines are more effective.

Another rule that will promote the smooth working of the domestic wheels is never interfere in servants' quarrels, or take sides in their differences. Let them settle it amongst themselves.

Since the chief drawback in domestic service from a servant's point of view seems to be lack of liberty, I think we might try to make it more attractive for them, by letting them have more time to call their own after they complete the regular round of daily duties; time which they can spend in attending to their own sewing, their own little business affairs, or in visiting their relations or friends. Some mistresses and masters, too, treat their servants as if they are mere machines for working. They seem to think that a servant's life ought to be one perpetual round of duties. If they have done all their daily duties, some other work must be found for them to do, they must never rest, never feel tired! Needless to say these are the people who are always in trouble regarding servants—they can never keep them and—they are mildly surprised or even indignant over it!

During my experience of house-keeping for more years than I care to count, I have been one of the fortunate people who do not know what the servant trouble is from personal experience, hence my sympathy for my less favoured sisters. I hope the hints I have endeavoured to give in the foregoing remarks, as the fruits of my own practical experience, will be of use to some of them, and will help to solve the servant problem to some extent.

We must try to remember that our servants are mortals just like ourselves, with the same longings for happiness, kindness, amusement, variety that we all have, of whatever class, colour or creed.

1642—1950.

Foundation Day of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon.

Speaking at the Foundation Day celebrations on the 6th of October last, Revd. John O. Schuring said:—

The Reformation was born four hundred and thirty-two years ago. The Dutch Reformed Church brought the Reformation to this isle three hundred and eight years ago.

Once the dominant Church on the isle we are today but a minority group. Souls once numbered by the tens of thousands on our rolls today number but two or three thousand. Reformed Churches and Schools once scattered throughout our land today number but nine congregations and six schools. Changing conditions have forced us to withdraw to Colombo excepting the small congregations in Galle and Matara. But despite the retrenchment, which a change in Government brought about, we are still here! We are only a remnant, it is true, but we are alive!

Mr. E. C. de Kretser, writing to "The Herald" says:—

A year or two ago during the Foundation Day celebrations of the Dutch Reformed Church I was asked: "Tell me how did this Church begin?" This article is an attempt to give briefly the early history. Some hold the Dutch have come from Askenaz, the grand son of Japheth. But we do know that the Batavians and the Frisians were the original inhabitants of what is now called Holland, which they wrested from the sea. "These barbarians," says a writer, wanted a country and vowed to give themselves one. It was a world to form: they must begin as in the ancient Cosmogones, by separating the earth from the face of the waters. Were it not for the Dutch, Holland would not exist which has given rise to the saying: "God made the world but the Dutch made Holland."

The Barbarians who were later absorbed into the Frisian race were like them of Saxon origin. They were of "vast stature" and "excited astonishment" by their huge bodies and muscular limbs. They were "fair with fierce blue eyes and long locks of fiery red" which they wore "twisted into a war knot upon the top of the head." They have been described as "the bravest of brave people."

"Their chieftains, although called by the Roman princes and kings, were, in reality, generals chosen by universal suffrage. The same great assembly elected the village magistrates and decided upon all matters of peace and war. All state affairs were in the hands of this fierce democracy. The elected chieftains had rather authority to persuade than power to command." Unlike the other barbarians they contented themselves with a single wife and lived chaste lives, each man treating his wife with respect and honouring her as a companion and partner of his toils. He believed on a

single, supreme, Almighty God, All-Vater or All-Father. "This Divinity" says Motley, "was too sublime to be incarnated or imagined, too infinite to be enclosed in temples built with hands. Certain forests were consecrated to the unseen God, whom the eye of reverent faith could alone behold. Thither at stated times, the people repaired to worship." But this pure and simple faith later became corrupted by contact with their Celtic neighbours and by the intermixture of Roman mythology.

Early missionary efforts to convert the Frisian met with little success. Missionaries from the Culdee Church of Iona and from Britain laboured here, prominent among them being Willibord. The Franks who had become Christians waged war against them and taking possession of Utrecht founded the first Christian Church there. Pepin drove the Frisian chief Radbad into submission and almost even into Christianity. It was this Frisian chief "who turned back from the very threshold of the baptismal font, preferring the society and usages of his dead ancestors in Woden's halls to those of these new Christians, even in their happier heavens."

His son who succeeded did not actively oppose the introduction of Christianity though he himself refused to be converted. He rebelled against the Franks, and was defeated in a battle in which he perished with a vast number of Frisians. Motley states "the Christian dispensation thus enforced was now accepted by these northern pagans. By the middle of the 8th century, some hundred thousand Frisians had been slaughtered, and as many more converted. The hammer which smote the Saracens at Towes was at last successful in beating the Netherlands into Christianity." They revolted under Charlemagne. They yielded at last only on the assurance that they would be governed according to their own laws and that none of their native usages would be disturbed and with the stipulation still on record that "The Frisians shall be free as long as the wind blows out of the clouds and the world stands."

Ditchfield states "They would recognise no authority but that of their own national judges who were elected by the voice of the people assembled beneath" the trees of Upstal, "their natural Council Chamber. In ecclesiastical matters they preserved their ideas of freedom. They would accept no law for the compulsory payment of tithe; they compelled their clergy to marry on the principles that if a man has no wife he will seek the wife of another; nor would they accept any ecclesiastical decree unless it was passed by layman as well as clergy."

"The same disposition that made the Netherlands the most rebellious of slaves and the most stubborn of pagans, has made them and their descendants from that day to this, the staunchest defenders of civil and religious liberty, and the most uncompromising adherents of the principles, doctrines, customs and usages inherited from their fathers." Who can deny the truth of this statement?

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ARNDT OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1914; revised by
Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1951).

I

Johann Carel Arndt of Westerhausen (Brandenburg), Resident of Point Pedro, married 1762, Antonetta Victoria de Melho, baptised at Colombo, 16th April 1752, daughter of Reverend Philip de Melho, born at Colombo, 23rd April 1723, died 9th October 1790, and Magdalena Ondaatje. He had by her—

- 1 Magdalena Elizabeth, born 4th September 1766, died 1850, married at Jaffna :
 - (a) 6th April 1786, Hendrik Steenkelder, son of Lieutenant Hendrik Steenkelder and Betseba Schrader, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 69).
 - (b) 2nd December 1798, Christiaan Julius Schrader, Boekhonder, born at Jaffna 1759, died 2nd December 1816 son of Hendrik Schrader and Anna Catharina van Mierop. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 69 and 70).

- 2 Bernard Christiaan, who follows under II.

II

Bernard Christiaan Arndt, Sitting Magistrate, Mullaitivu, born 1771, died 1826, married 8th September 1799, Anna Elizabeth de Niese, and he had by her—

- 1 Johan Carel, who follows under III.
- 2 Magdalena Elizabeth, born 6th December 1801, died 29th April 1878, married at Colombo by Governor's licence dated 29th April 1828, George Justus Schrader, born 25th November 1801, died 26th October 1886, son of Frederick Justus Schrader and Sara Cornelia Muller. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 70 and 71).

III

Johan Carel Arndt, Colonial Chaplain, Jaffna, married 15th September 1828, Johanna Rudolphina van Hek, born at Galle, 10th February 1812, died at Jaffna, 24th April 1852, daughter of Hendrik van Hek of Amsterdam Assistant Customs Master at Galle, and Magdalena Maria Helena de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 132). He had by her—

- 1 Helena Susanna Cornelia, born 6th June 1836, died at Gampola, 16th April 1859, married at Jaffna, 19th April 1853, George Justus Schrader, LL.D., Archdeacon of Colombo and

Bishop's Commissary, born 1829, died at Galle, 18th February 1875, son of George Justus Schrader and Magdalena Elizabeth Arndt. (Vide II, 2 *supra*, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 71).

- 2 George Francis, who follows under IV.
- 3 Maria Sophia, born 29th May 1839, married Edward Christopher La Brooy, Clerk in Holy Orders, born 1st December 1823, son of Philippus Jacobus La Brooy and Petronella Catharina Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 70 and 71).
- 4 William Thomas, who follows under V.
- 5 John Charles, born 19th June 1841.

IV

George Francis Arndt, born 28th September 1837, died 13th September 1889, married at Jaffna, 18th September 1853, Eliza Merciana Toussaint, born 26th March 1833, daughter of Pieter Fredrick Toussaint and Anna Elizabeth Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 38 and 43, and Vol. VI, page 18). He had by her—

- 1 Charles Frederick, who follows under VI.
- 2 Francis Samuel, who follows under VII.
- 3 George Archibald Henry, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Edward Lionel, born 25th August 1882, died 5th October 1884.
- 5 Arthur Robert Theodore, who follows under IX.

V

William Thomas Arndt, born 1840, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 9th July 1868, Maria Garvin, born 24th May 1848, daughter of George Garvin and Anna Margaretta Gerlach. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 110). He had by her—

- 1 William.
- 2 Ada married.....Perera.

VI

Charles Frederick Arndt, born 27th September 1854, died 10th October 1916, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 11th May 1881, Julia Harriet Ludekens, born 3rd October 1853, died 17th July 1928, daughter of Johannes Robertus Ludekens and Harriet Reckerman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 81). He had by her—

- 1 Edith Mary, born 8th June 1882, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th December 1907, Guy Spencer Felsingier, Proctor, born 2nd February 1881, died 8th February 1912, son of James Louis Felsingier, Secretary of the District Court, Kurunegalle, and Tabitha Ondaatje. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 126 and 129).

- 2 Ethel Dora, born 3rd March 1884, died 12th September 1896.
- 3 Cecil Osmund, born 23rd December 1885.
- 4 Vernon Eugene Frederick, who follows under X.
- 5 Ruth, born 30th July 1890, died 28th January 1892.

VII

Francis Samuel Arndt, born 28th January 1856, died 17th June 1902, married:

- (a) 12th December 1878, Marie Rosaline Foenander, daughter of Joseph Sansoni Foenander and Ellen Julia Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 94 and 95).
- (b) 12th November 1885, Agnes Cecilia Alice Pereira, widow of Charles John Parry, and daughter of John Pereira and Emily de Haan.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Charles Eric, who follows under XI.
- 2 Bertha Irene, born 1st February 1881, married at Kuala Lumpur, Gerald Leopold Felsingier, born 23rd March 1878, son of Michael Alfred Felsingier and Emelia Sophia Godlieb. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 125 and 126).
- 3 Frances, born 2nd June 1882.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Rosaline, born 22nd August 1886, died 27th August 1886.
- 5 Stella Muriel, born 14th August 1887, died 11th January 1922, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 26th December 1911, Arthur Percival Leopold Rowlands, born 3rd October 1885, son of Richard William Rowlands and Charlotte Caroline Don.
- 6 Gertrude Florence, born 1st February 1889, died 7th December 1912, married John Edward Hobbs.
- 7 Edward Wilford, who follows under XII.
- 8 Alice May, born 11th July 1894.
- 9 Frances (Fyvie), born 4th March 1896.
- 10 Ruth Vivienne, born 13th December 1898.

VIII

George Archibald Henry Arndt, M.A. (Calcutta), Clerk in Holy Orders, Sub-Warden of St. Thomas' College, Mutwal, Colombo, born 30th July 1857, died 22nd October 1932, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 22nd November 1883, Henrietta Hortense Josephine Eleanor Prins, born 4th October 1859, died 23rd May 1938, daughter of John Ferdinand Prins, Proctor and Notary Public, and Elizabeth Hortense Dornhorst. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105, and Vol. XL, page 10). He had by her—

- 1 George Edward Hubert, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Ernest Frederick, born 22nd October 1885.
- 3 Lawrence Henry, India Civil Service, born 6th September 1887.
- 4 Leonard Archibald, who follows under XIV.
- 5 Ulic, born 13th August 1890, died 12th March 1928.
- 6 Eleanor Margaret Hortense, born 4th September 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 15th October 1921, Victor Altendorff VanCuylenburg, born 21st September 1890, died 23rd May 1945, son of Victor Albert Van Cuylenburg, Government Surveyor, and Drusilla Lucretia Altendorff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82, and Vol. XXXIII, page 102).

IX

Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt, Secretary of the Municipal Council, Galle, born 4th September 1868, died 29th May 1935, married in St. Mark's Church, Badulla, 15th December 1892, Alice Mabel Felsing, born 10th October 1872, died 20th August 1924, daughter of James Louis Felsing, Secretary of the District Court, Kurunegala, and Tabitha Ondaatje. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXVIII, page 126). He had by her—

- 1 Arthur Everard, born 14th September 1893, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st April 1927, Dorothy May Lourensz, born 28th February 1904, daughter of John-son Ball Lourensz and Lucy Mary Cooke.
- 2 Alicia Muriel, born 22nd August 1894, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 6th October 1923, William Henry Edwin Ludovici, Proctor, born 23rd February 1896 son of Edwin Ludovici, L.M.S., (Ceylon), and Catharina Charlotte Selina Hole. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 63).
- 3 Carl Evan, Ceylon Civil Service, Brevet Colonel, Ceylon Engineers, Ceylon Defence Force, born 28th May 1896, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 21st December 1921, Eoid Muriel Van Dort, born 11th November 1901, daughter of Ernest Francis Van Dort and Rosaline Harriet Ondaatje. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 31 and 32). He had issue.
- 4 Claribel Louise, born 2nd December 1899, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 19th April 1923, Louis Gerard Blazé, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas), Ceylon Medical Department, born 26th July 1894, son of Robert Ezekiel Blazé, Proctor, and Annie Laura Paulusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, Pages 95 and 96.)
- 5 George Herbert, who follows under XV.

- 6 Mabel, born 28th October 1903, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 23rd August 1924, Samuel Arthur Stanley Misso, born 21st November 1899, son of Arthur John Misso, Government Surveyor, and Angelina Marian Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 62 and 69, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 96).
- 7 Beryl Joan, born 28th August 1906, married:
 - (a) In St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 4th April 1931, Arthur James Schofield.
 - (b) In the Registrar's Office, Nugegoda, 3rd May 1947, Edwin Francis Christoffel Kelaart, born 12th January 1916, son of Charles Edwin Kelaart and Evelyn Muriel Alice Hesse.
- 8 Sylvia Schrader, born 9th November 1908, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 19th January 1929, Charles Eardley Van Rooyen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 13th May 1905, son of Frederick John Wesley Van Rooyen, J.P., Proctor, and Matilda Florence Pompeus.
- 9 Hortense, born 14th October 1910, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 12th January 1938, Evan Walter Heriot Deutrom, born 18th March 1912, son of Ellis Stanley Deutrom and Jessie Constance Ivy Poulier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 23, and Vol. XXXI, pages 68 and 70).

X.

Vernon Eugene Frederick Arndt, I.S.O., Ceylon Civil Service, born 18th November 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Bambalapitiya, 10th December 1919, Joselyne Anne Brohier born 27th September 1898, daughter of Richard Annesley Brohier V.D., Assistant Postmaster General, Honorary Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, and Almera Marian de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 203, and Vol. XXXIV, page 79.)

- 1 Charles Richard, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Arnold Frederick, born 14th December 1922, married in the Old Clee Church, Cleethorpes in Lincoln, England, 20th December 1947, Joanne Agnes Buckden born 16th June 1927 daughter of Allan Baden Buckden and Nellie Burnham.
- 3 Douglas Vernon, born 9th January 1927.
- 4 George Francis, born 22nd February 1932.

XI.

Charles Eric Arndt, born 3rd December 1879, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 25th April 1907, Ida Eliza Koch, born 27th October 1882, died at Calcutta, 5th January 1951, daughter of Ebenezer Theodore Koch and Georgiana Elizabeth Schokman nee Schubert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 132, and 133 Vol. XXV, page 112). He had by her several children including,

- 1 Norman Leonard, born 13th October 1912.

XII.

Edward Wilford Arndt, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.B.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.O.M.S., B.C.P. and S. (Eng.), Surgeon in Charge, Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Colombo, born 30th September 1891, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th September 1927, Marie Florence Catherine de Rooy, born 5th February 1905, daughter of Hendrikus Georgius de Rooy and Mary Helen Strantenberg. He had by her—

- 1 Wilford Francis, born 14th August 1928.
- 2 Louise Alice Catherine, born 30th October 1932.

XIII.

George Edward Hubert Arndt, M.A., (Cantab), Clerk in Holy Orders, born 3rd September 1884, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 14th June 1913, Nora Markus, born 7th February 1890, died 26th November 1949, daughter of Charles Peter Markus, Proctor, and Caroline Evelyn Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 150). He had by her—

- 1 Hephzibah Ethel Marguerite Norsen, born 24th April 1914, married Amar Dewinder Singh, died 27th November 1949 in an Air-Crash in India.
- 2 George Evan John, born 19th May 1916.
- 3 Douglas Charles David Paul, born 5th January 1918.

XIV.

Leonard Archibald Arndt, born 5th January 1889, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 2nd September 1914, Daisy Florence Hepponstall, born 21st July 1890, daughter of Frederick George Hepponstall and Electra Rosamond Vanzyl. He had by her—

- 1 Ruth Mary, born 29th January 1917, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 4th January 1950, Rex Miliiani Sansoni, born 16th November 1921, son of Victor Dudley Sansoni and Edith Rosamond Hepponstall.
- 2 Leonard Archibald Henry, born 25th September 1918, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 27th December 1944, Edith Mona Sansoni, born 30th July 1920, daughter of Victor Dudley Sansoni and Edith Rosamond Hepponstall.
- 3 Frederick George Llewellyn, born 1st October 1920.
- 4 Francis Samuel, born at Sourabaya in Java, 23rd May 1926.

XV.

George Herbert Arndt, D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon), Medical Officer of Health, Municipality, Galle, born 23rd March 1902, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 30th January 1929, Verena Laura Chorine Ephraums, born 2nd January 1904, daughter of Richard Lionel Ephraums and Elsie Norma Beata Daniel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 111.)

He had by her—

- 1 George Arthur Richard, born 22nd October 1929.
- 2 Christopher Louis, born 27th September 1931.
- 3 Gillian Cecile, born 21st October 1941.

XVI.

Charles Richard Arndt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 27th October 1920, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 19th October 1946, Amybelle Bertha d'Silva, born 20th February 1923, daughter of Hector Cyril d'Silva and Florence Mildred Von Hagt. He had by her—

- 1 Graham Richard, born 7th May 1950.

- NOTES.—(1) The Venerable George Justus Schrader, L.L.D. referred to in III, 1, was Chaplain of Pussellawa, 1859-1861, and of Galle, 1861-1875, where he was instrumental in building All Saints' Church, the finest ecclesiastical edifice of the Anglican Church in Ceylon, now the Church of Ceylon. He was a good preacher and much respected. The family derives from Justus Schrader of Brunswick, who settled in Ceylon about 1710, and married at Jaffna, Christina Roeloffs. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 69.)
- (2) On retirement from Government Service, Edward Wilford Arndt, referred to in XII, left Ceylon with his family, for Australia and settled in Perth, where he continued to practise his profession.
- (3) Hendrikus Georgius de Rooy, referred to in the same section, was a Boer prisoner-of-war, and was interned in Ceylon. He held the rank of Lieutenant. On the cessation of war, he took out papers under the Naturalization Ordinance, secured Employment in the Ceylon Government Railway, and retired after many years of service. He married in St. Mary's Cathedral in Jaffna, 27th August 1902, Mary Helen Strautenberg, born at Jaffna 18th April 1880, died at Colombo, 19th April 1945. She was a daughter of Charles Alphonsus Strautenberg, Proctor, born at Jaffna, 20th November 1833, died at Kandy, 8th September 1909, married in St. Mary's Cathedral in Jaffna, 27th June 1861, Mary Louisa Jan, born 22nd May 1846, died at Jaffna, 3rd November 1907.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF POMPEUS OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff)

I

Harmanus Pompeus married . . . Phenix, and he had by her—

- 1 Jacobus, who follows under II.
- 2 Carolus, who follows under III.

II

Jacobus Pompeus, born 1737, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th March 1762, Salome Sophia Sperling, and he had by her—

- 1 Johanna Margarita, born 1st April 1764, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st May 1778, Johan Coenraad Pfeiffer.
- 2 Jacobus Alexander, born 15th August 1765.
- 3 Lourens (Carolus) Albertus, born 7th April 1768, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th October 1803, Jacoba Adriana Cramer of Trincomalee, widow of Honore Van de Homple.
- 4 Sarah Caroline Elizabeth, born 6th March 1769.

III

Carolus Pompeus married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th July 1763, Marian Johanna Woutersz, baptised 22nd February 1745, daughter of Jan Albertus Woutersz and Sara Elizabeth Phenix. He had by her—

- 1 Justus married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th October 1786, Johanna Maria Vander Smagt, daughter of Ary Pieter Vander Smagt and Maria Francina Goldestein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 84).
- 2 Phenix Albertus, who follows under IV.

IV

Phenix Albertus Pompeus, baptised 29th May 1778, married :

- (a) Gertruida Elisabeth Sperling, daughter of Simon Ferdinandus Sperling and Sara Schols, widow of Gustaaf Joan Reinveld.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd July 1803, Maria Runcina Cramer of Batticaloa.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Maria Elisabeth, baptised 18th May 1803.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Sarah Cornelia Margarita, born 30th April 1804.
- 3 Jacobus Carolus Albertus, born 8th February 1808.
- 4 Christiaan Albertus, who follows under V.
- 5 Carolina Elisabeth, born 7th August 1812, died 4th May 1873, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th February 1829, Peter Engelbert Vander Straaten, born 30th April 1802, died 1st July 1876, son of Philippus Josephus Vander Straaten and Catharina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. V, page 69, and Vol. XXIII, pages 157 and 159).
- 6 Henricus Jacobus, who follows under VI.
- 7 William Charles, who follows under VII.

V

Christiaan Albertus Pompeus, born 11th May 1810, died 9th January 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd July 1834, Emelia Josephina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten, born 2nd January 1815, died 4th March 1848, daughter of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Maria Elizabeth Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 69, and Vol. XXIII, page 158). He had by her—

- 1 Julia Maria Alexandrina, born 21st May 1835, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th April 1856, Edmund Henry de Zilva, Proctor, born 16th March 1829, son of Dionysius Edward de Silva and Anna Catharina Huybertsz.
- 2 Eugenia Lucretia, born 22nd October 1836, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd October 1856, Arthur Francis Joseph, born 17th August 1834, son of Andries Adrianus Joseph and Carolina Amelia de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 25).
- 3 Julia Matilda, born 3rd August 1838.
- 4 Emelia Selina, born 15th October 1840.
- 5 Polina Leonora, born 27th November 1841.
- 6 Christian Albert, who follows under VIII.
- 7 Agnes Harriet, born 14th February 1845.
- 8 Catharina Ursula, born 23rd June 1846, married 1st May 1865, Walter Joseph de Jong, born 3rd February 1842, son of Louis Richard de Jong and Carolina Barbara Taylor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, pages 125 and 126).

VI

Henricus Jacobus (Henry James) Pompeus, born 3rd November 1814, died 3rd July 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1842, Henrietta Arnoldina Fermer, died 8th December 1874, daughter of Pieter Johan Fermer and Catharina Gertruida Christina de Heer. He had by her—

- 1 Caroline Rosalind, born 26th April 1843, died 24th January 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1864, John Neil Keith, Proctor and Notary Public, born 4th November 1840, died 10th December 1912, son of John Neil Keith and Margarita Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158, and Vol. XXXV, page 57).
- 2 Arthur Francis Henry, who follows under IX.
- 3 Louis Joseph, who follows under X.
- 4 Walter Edmund, born 7th September 1851.
- 5 Abraham Phoenix, born 17th February 1855.

VII

William Charles Pompeus, born 12th January 1820, died 23rd April 1877, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :

- (a) 23rd April 1840, Johanna Petronella Estrop, daughter of Diederich Arnoldus Estrop and Gene Francina Keith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 56).
- (b) 20th June 1864, Aletta Elizabeth Jonklaas, born 15th September 1821, widow of Peter Gerard de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 141), and of George Mello-nius, and daughter of Johannes Frederick Jonklaas and Catharina Henrietta Camp. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, pages 204 and 205).

Of the first marriage, he had —

- 1 Clara Sophia, born 19th February 1841.
- 2 Henrietta Leonora Alexandrina, born 30th July 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd February 1862, John Henry Frederick de Heer, born 1836, died 11th March 1867, son of Severinus Cornelius de Heer and Margarita Euphemia Douwe.
- 3 William Charles Frederick, who follows under XI.

Of the second marriage, he had —

- 4 Adeline Drusilla, born 28th December 1866, married :
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th September 1886, Nathaniel Trutand Altendorff, born 17th December 1860, died 2nd March 1902, son of Gerard Henry Altendorff and Lucretia Arabella de Caan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 101 and 105).
 - (b) Michael Bartholomew Thomasz, widower of Stella Amelia Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 115) and son of Samuel James Thomasz and Merciana Wilhelmina Christoffelsz.

VIII

Christian Albert Pompeus, born 27th September 1843, died 15th March 1897, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th September 1867, Margaret Alice Mack, born 3rd September 1850, daughter of George Peter Mack and Wilhelmina Gerardina de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 136). He had by her —

- 1 Frances Eleanor, born 3rd August 1868, died 9th September 1936, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1890, Charles William de Hoedt, died 29th March 1935, son of William Charles de Hoedt, Proctor, and Maria Lucretia Taylor.
- 2 Lydia Adeline, born 31st October 1869.
- 3 Evadne Alice, born 21st February 1871.
- 4 Hannah Maria, born 12th June 1872.
- 5 Frederick Alfred Hugh, born 22nd October 1874, died 2nd November 1936.
- 6 Roland Albert, who follows under XII.
- 7 Hilda Blanche, born 4th June 1883.
- 8 Arthur Boyd, born 18th May 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th September 1909, Lucy Dashwood Hall.
- 9 Terence, who follows under XIII.

IX

Arthur Francis Henry Pompeus, born 8th September 1845, died 1878, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 22nd December 1873, Lydia Jocelyn Dickman, born 7th April 1852, died 17th February 1919, daughter of Henricus Gerardus (Henry George) Dickman, F.R.C.S., Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Matilda Henrietta Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, pages 125 and 126, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 135). He had by her —

- 1 Henrietta May, born 21st August 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd December 1901, John Carl Koelman, born 6th January 1878, died in Bangalore 21st November 1937, son of Edmund James Koelman and Anna Priscilla Fernando.
- 2 Matilda Florence, born 2nd February 1877, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th February 1901, Frederick John Wesley Van Rooyen, J.P., V.D., Proctor and Notary Public, retired Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, born 3rd March 1874, son of Charles Richard Van Rooyen, Surveyor, and Charlotta Petronella Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 135).

X

Louis Joseph Pompeus, Proctor, born 13th September 1848, died 22nd January 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd September 1871, Julia Eliza Garvin, born 15th December

1847, died 15th January 1887, daughter of John Garvin, Surgeon, and Annetta Charlotta Angelina Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, pages 110 and 111, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 92). He had by her—

- 1 Beatrice Jocelyn Garvin, born 15th July 1872, died at Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia, 27th August 1940, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st October 1896, Henry Lawson Brohier, born 11th November 1867, died 19th January 1913, son of Richard Annesley Brohier, J.P., Assistant Auditor-General, and Harriet Ann Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129, and Vol. XXXI, pages 199 and 203).
- 2 Louis Julian, born 18th November 1873.

XI

William Charles Frederick Pompeus, born 9th November 1844, died 15th March 1913, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1865, Elizabeth Maria Josephine Schwallie.
- (b) Margaret Euphrosina Moldrich, born 1st June 1851, died 1st November 1922, daughter of Theodore Philip Moldrich, Secretary of the District Court, Negombo, and Helen Backhouse. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 118.)

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Wilfred, born 1st October 1865, died 1884.
- 2 Lucretia Maria, born 5th November 1867, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th July 1893, Henry Justus Forbes, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway.
- 3 Phoenix Charles, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Francis Bernard, who follows under XV.
- 5 Charles Alexander, born 4th November 1872, died 1st April 1913.
- 6 Ottelia Elizabeth, born 15th April 1876, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 9th January 1900, George de Chickera.
- 7 Frances Mildred, born 6th April 1879, married in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Nuwara Eliya, 11th January 1897, Leo Ambrose Ekanayake, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., (Edin.).

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 8 Bertram Theodore, who follows under XVI.
- 9 Dominic Philip Hector, born 28th December 1886, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 30th July 1921, Beatrice Julia Jane Caspersz, daughter of Andrew Henry Caspersz and Jane Maria Keyser.
- 10 Joseph Vincent, born 13th July 1888.
- 11 Gertrude Viva Primrose, born 8th August 1890,

XII

Roland Albert Pompeus, born 6th January 1882, died 1st August 1938, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 10th June 1910, Florence Grace Adina Joseph, born 11th June 1887, daughter of Frederick Joseph and Ellen Taylor. He had by her—

- 1 May Eunice, born 1st May 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 21st April 1930, Frederick William Sage, born 5th May 1910, son of William Baalham Sage and Alice Elizabeth Patterson.
- 2 Fredrick Albert, born 22nd March 1914, died 7th August 1942.
- 3 Vernon Douglas, born 24th October 1917, died 8th March 1936.

XIII

Terence Pompeus, born 11th April 1888, died 6th January 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1909, Hazel Muriel Rodé, born 12th December 1887, daughter of Martin Alexander Rodé and Ann Rodé. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 100, 107 and 108.) He had by her—

- 1 Iris Ouida, born 30th April 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala.
 - (a) 6th April 1932, Alfred Ernest Allison Spaar, born 21st November 1904, died 9th May 1936, son of John Ernest Spaar and Claribel Janet Siebel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 123 and Vol. XXXVII, page 47.)
 - (b) 30th March 1940, Edward William de Bruin, born 3rd August 1905, widower of Iris Peterson, and son of Edmund Walvin de Bruin and Jane Catherine Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 58.)
- 2 Elma Eunice, born 17th July 1912, died 12th October 1943.
- 3 Primrose Isobelle, born 19th September 1914, married:
 - (a) Herman Eustace Van Ranzow, born 21st August 1910, son of Victor Osmund Van Ranzow and Kathleen Elizabeth O'Brien.
 - (b) Shirley Anthony Blake.
- 4 Violet Prudence, born 30th April 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 28th December 1939, John Philip Pietersz.
- 5 Terence Alexander, born 13th August 1919.
- 6 Denis Albert, born 28th January 1921, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th December 1945, Pearl Mildred Bartholomeusz, widow of Kenneth Gordon Lowe.

- 7 Mercia Belinda, born 19th August 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 25th October 1947, James Bernard de Hoon.
- 8 Maureen Delcie.

XIV

Phoenix Charles Pompeus, Commission Agent, born 8th December 1868, died 25th April 1935, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo 11th May 1892, Rosamund Ursula Beling, born 29th May 1874, died 30th April 1921, daughter of John Henry Beling and Seraphina Elizabeth Moldrich. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 118, and Vol. XXXIX, page 14). He had by her—

- 1 Eldred, died in infancy.
- 2 Clarence Bernard, born 5th May 1893.
- 3 Beryl, died in infancy.
- 4 Eric Denzil, born 11th May 1897, died 1928.
- 5 Gladys St. Anne, born 14th March 1901, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 23rd September 1925, Dudley Edward Miliani Sansoni, born 21st August 1903, son of Victor Dudley Sansoni and Alice Maud (Ella) de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 21).

XV

Francis Bernard Pompeus, born 31st October 1870, died 15th February 1935, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo:

- (a) 15th May 1895, Eva Helen Moldrich, born 28th May 1869, daughter of Bernard Orazio Moldrich and Josephine Benedicta Phoebus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 118.)
- (b) 28th November 1901, Daisy Augusta Beling, born 10th December 1881, died 3rd February 1909, daughter of John Henry Beling and Seraphina Elizabeth Moldrich. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 118, and Vol. XXXIX, page 14).
- (c) 19th November 1921, Violet Moldrich Beling, born 10th July 1883, died 16th February 1927, sister of (b) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Granville Joseph, born 25th March 1896, died in England 7th May 1921.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Dodwell Francis Beling, who follows under XVII.
- 3 Edna Marguerite Rose, born 9th November 1903.
- 4 Brinsley Justus Bernard, born 16th September 1905.
- 5 Doreen Viola Ann, born 29th May 1908, married at Colombo,

12th December 1942, Garvin Earle Mack, born 3rd January 1913, son of Edmund Garvin Mack, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), Physician, General Hospital, Colombo, and Eleanor Mary Jarvis. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 148 and 151).

Of the third marriage, he had—

- 6 Dagmar Erin Marie Lourdes, born 15th March 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st June 1943, Terence Earle de Kretser, M.B.B.S. (Ceylon), born 10th June 1916, died 27th February 1950, son of Duncan Terence de Kretser, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Rosalia Hilda Uranies Van Horten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 22, and Vol. XXXII, page 105.)

XVI

Bertram Theodore Pompeus, born 17th December 1882, married St. Mary's Church Dehiwala, 17th January 1925, Theresa Silva and he had by her—

- 1 Beryl Therese, born 13th October 1926.
- 2 Lorenz Joseph, born 2nd October 1929.
- 3 Clarence Bernard, born 18th April 1932.
- 4 Samuel Hugh Clifford, born 4th February 1934.
- 5 Eustace George, born 9th May 1935.
- 6 Hiram Elf, born 14th October 1936.

XVII

Dodwell Francis Beling Pompeus, Planter, born 24th September 1902, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya:

- (a) 7th October 1926, Agnes Rhoda Muller, born 10th October 1901, died 7th December 1928, daughter of Percival Jerome Muller and Agnes May Perera.
- (b) 2nd December 1933, Cora Mary Primrose Perera, born 14th August 1907, died 1st July 1946, daughter of Andrew Daniel Perera and Clara Gomes.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Anthony Reginald Muller, born 7th December 1928.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Philomena Bernadette Therese Myfanwy, born 21st June 1934.
- 3 Desmond Franklyn Bernard, born 20th December 1935.
- 4 Marie Carol, born 25th March 1937.
- 5 Anthony Charles Eden, born 4th April 1939.

6. Randolph Andrew Frank, born 21st November 1940.
7. Marie Fay, born 2nd July 1942.
8. Marie Corinne, born 26th October 1943.
2. Gary Joseph, born 14th July 1945.

NOTE: —Julia Eliza Pompeus nee Garvin, referred to in X, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th November 1881, William Pitors de Zilwa, who as widower married in the same Church on 27th December 1888. Mary Alice Fernando. William Pitors de Zilwa was born on 3rd November 1856 and died on 29th March 1928. He was son of William Gilbert de Zilwa and Caroline Pitors.



GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DE ROOY OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

I

Gysbert de Rooy of Welle in the Province of Lemberg in Holland arrived in India by the ship "Landskroon" in 1773, and later came to Ceylon. He married at Jaffna, 31st December 1779, Isabella Meyer, by whom he had—

1. John William, who follows under II.
2. Lourens, born 12th August 1788, died 6th June 1813.
3. Margarita, born 22nd November 1795, died 9th September 1830.
4. Caroline Elisabeth, born 25th September 1799.
5. Anne Catherine, born 15th January 1802, died 10th January 1836.
6. Lewis, born 15th June 1804, died 11th December 1825, married at Jaffna by Governor's licence dated 4th December 1823, Susanna Margarita Anjou.
7. Johannes, born 18th January 1807.

II

John William de Rooy, born 3rd December 1783, died 12th June 1841, married at Jaffna, 2nd January 1803, Johanna Rebeer, widow of James La Haye, and he had by her—

1. John George, born 23rd December 1803, died 26th August 1805.
2. Anne Margarita, born 1st September 1806, married in Jaffna, 5th January 1822, John Frederick Anjou.
3. Henrietta Margarita, born 26th May 1809, married at Jaffna:
 - (a) 8th May 1826, Francharl Johnrich Grenier, born 3rd September 1801, son of Jean Francois Grenier and Charlotta Pietersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 63, and Vol. XXIX, page 76).
 - (b) 5th November 1838, Gerardus Wilhelmus Collette, born 1810, died 28th March 1858, son of Hendrik Samuel Collette and Johanna Barbet. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 61 and 62).
4. John William, who follows under III.
5. Vincent Edmund, born 6th January 1829, died 15th February 1864.

III

John William de Rooy, born 13th June 1819, died 25th July 1888, married at Jaffna, 9th November 1846, Susanna Cecilia Krause, born 13th January 1827, died 20th June 1885. He had by her—

- 1 Elisabeth Sophia, born 20th November 1847, died 28th July 1920, married 6th June 1866, Johannes Justinus Christoffelsz, born 13th March 1837, died 15th January 1893, son of Luke Philip Christoffelsz and Catherine Morris. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 15 and 16).
- 2 Catherine Wilhelmina, born 11th December 1849, married 9th November 1871, Ellis Gladwin Koch, born 8th March 1850, son of John George Koch and Maria Jane de Niese. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol X, pages 130 and 133).
- 3 John William, who follows under IV.
- 4 Samuel Alexander, born 5th September 1857, died 14th January 1859.
- 5 Henry Samuel Ernest, born 21st January 1870, died 9th October 1950.

IV

John William de Rooy, born 28th July 1852, died 4th February 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th July 1878, Sarah Jeonima Vander Smagt, born 2nd September 1851, died 1st March 1932, daughter of Cornelius Gerhardus Vander Smagt and Jane Juliet Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 86). He had by her—

- 1 William Edward Vander Smagt, born 17th February 1880, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th September 1922, Marjorie Lucille Van Langenberg, born 9th May 1900, daughter of Wilfred James Van Langenberg and Lucilla Julia de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 143).
- 2 Mabel Cecilia, born 12th February 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 21st December 1916, Herbert Colin Raffel, born 12th June 1885, son of Oliver Christopher Raffel and Agnes Mary Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 76).
- 3 Grace Isabel, born 27th May 1883, died 30th October 1884.
- 4 Frank Bertram, born 11th August 1884, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, Marcia Phoebe Sansoni, born 3rd December 1884, daughter of Miliani Henri Sansoni and Alice Rosalind Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 117).
- 5 Eric, born 26th October 1885, died 19th March 1903.
- 6 Grace Lilian, born 12th February 1887, married Edward Frugtniet.
- 7 Ellen Emmaline, born 5th September 1888, died 27th July 1909.

Note. For reference to Henry Samuel Ernest de Rooy, mentioned in II, 5, *supra*, see D.B.U. Journal, Vol XL, page 171.

"OLD JOE."

In the early days of commercial life in the East, when the pagoda tree flourished in Ceylon ready to be shaken by any resolute hand, "Old Joe" reigned supreme in Colombo Bachelors' society, as the King of Good Fellows—the Lord of conviviality. The smallness of the unofficial circle in those primitive times, was fully compensated for by the extent of its hospitality. No strangers of any respectability, no commanders of any of the few ships which frequented our port, were allowed to take refuge in the dreary wastes of the Government Rest House—a sombre, low-roofed building, which occupied the site of the present Telegraph Offices. There was a hearty welcome; a cordial greeting, under the roof of each one of the mercantile community, with detached rooms in the rear of their houses for bachelors, and hot tiffin at the offices in the fort, that could at any time be made to do duty for a hearty dinner.

The subject of this notice was the head, and, I might add, the body of a commercial firm of good position: the other partner constituted the legs, running about in all possible directions, touting for business, and, it was whispered, not particular as to how he obtained it. "Joe" was the impersonation of honor: Donald was supposed to have been, if not the inventor, at any rate, the most diligent pro-founder of the philosophic maxim, "Make money, honestly if you can, but make money." So completely were they the representatives of opposites, that no one would have believed they could have continued long together as partners in business: nor would they but that each was content to let the other "gang his air gait." Had Donald's name been Phelim or Rory, you would still have felt persuaded he was from north of the Tweed, whilst on the other hand nobody could undertake to affirm, and indeed, nobody cared whether Joe had been born north or south of the border-country.

In business matters Donald was the touter, Joe was the purveyor. What one angled for and landed, the other preserved, and usually, with consummate good humour and unbroken faith. How often was the senior hurt and vexed by the promises of his junior, so difficult of realisation: how coarsely savage was the other with the scrupulous exactitude with which every business stipulation was more than fulfilled in the spirit, if not in the letter. Donald was the ogre, the evil genius of the office: from dewy morn to sultry eve his chief aim appeared to be to make every wretched subordinate still more wretched than he was, by fault-finding, by fining, by storming; in fact, by every conceivable mode of worrying. It was joyous and thrilling to hear the sound "ship-in-sight," from the flag-staff orderly, as he peeped into the ogre's den; for all knew they would be free from their tormentor for that day, and perhaps, the following. Thrusting the huge broad-brimmed, whitey-brown fluffy beaver on his uncombed shaggy, head; snatching up his ponderous white cotton umbrella, and grasping in one hand a long tin case of

estate plans, he made rapidly for the wharf, and slipping into the first canoe, ordered the boatman to pull off to the strange ship, the first to board her in the hope of catching a constituent or two in want of a fine block of land in an accessible, salubrious and picturesque district, of which his firm always had a number on hand, ready surveyed, with the boundaries and bridle-paths cut.

The whole establishment, from the Dutch book-keeper down to the Tamil office sweeper and errand boy, breathed more freely; and nothing in this sublunary sphere would have caused them collectively and individually more heartfelt satisfaction than for a gale of wind to have sprung up and carried a particular canoe round the Island as far as the Great Basses, or, for the matter of that, to Trincomalee.

The book-keeper strolled into the cool, inner office, where was seated old Joe in loose attire, his shirt front flung wide open, with two or three letters upon his desk waiting replies at a convenient season. The burly chief treated his head clerk as a trusted, faithful servant, and did not scruple to consult him on many a knotty point in native dealings or European commerce. The office-boy, no longer awed by Donald's presence, peeped in at the sanctum door, revelled for a few moments in the refulgence of the great presence within, and then stepped to the back verandah, where he listened to stories from the one-eyed bottle-washer who was preparing for racking off three whole casks of Hodgson and Abbot's pale ale.

Four o'clock was the signal for closing up the heavy work of the day, and preparing for the outgoing tappal; for at that date, there was but a mail coach to Kandy on each alternate day, and none other. At the half hour, neighbours looked in; York Street came round the corner, King Street looked up the Chief of Prince Street, and there being no Chamber of Commerce, old Joe's was the established house of call for most of the mercantile community without families to take them home. But how compact that body: seven firms, three of them with married partners, left about half a dozen commercial bachelors as the declared votaries of the rosy god.

The daily, or rather nightly round of social life in those Colombo days, must, if the historian keep a faithful record, be pronounced decidedly fast, and occasionally furious, carried too often into the wee hours of the morning. At old Joe's the nocturnal arrangements were discussed and determined: sometimes the party were to meet at the chief bachelor's mansion, closely adjoining Captain's Garden; sometimes in the long back office room at the fort premises of Blackbird and Company, one of the few old Dutch houses still remaining in Prince Street, facing the General Post Office: but regularly once a week from Saturday noon until early on Monday morning, the resort of these jovial worshippers of Bacchus was the old Whist Bungalow, so named from the card parties made up there on the Saturday night (we will say nothing about Sunday) when they were joined by Jock Anderson and some few other kindred spirits of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. To attempt a sketch of the

scenes enacted within that river-side bungalow, famed later for its many happy family gatherings, is beyond my power and present purpose. Suffice it to say, that one Saturday night was spent pretty much as another, varied only by the guests who drove down to Mutwal point to partake of the fun and frolic.

On some occasions cards were ignored: when, an unusually large number of the "Rifles" were present, more especially, when Jock and a well-remembered theatrical member of the Bar were there, the festive board had attractions superior to the whist table, and songs, nay, even dances, formed the staple of the nocturnal revels. I may here mention the fact that "Old Joe" though burly in person, was nimble of foot, and a most graceful dancer, despite his bulk. Many a time and oft, towards the small hours of the morning, the ponderous old Dutch table at whist bungalow would be cleared of all bottles and glass, and "Joe" being called upon kicking off his shoes would dance one of his favourite Highland dances, a reel, or fling whatever it might chance to be, on the well polished surface.

At this same bungalow there were on Sundays, meetings of what were known as the Beef Steak Club, the members of which composed of merchants, military officers, and civil servants, met there to discuss the best beef-steaks that could be procured, and the ripest of country-bottled ale from the only recognised brewery of those days—Hodgson and Abbot's. It was in connection with one of these Sunday afternoon parties elongated well into evening hours, that a characteristic story is related of Jock Anderson. Brave as a lion, the major was docile as a lamb towards the juniors of his regiment, who he appeared to regard as his special protégés. One of the senior lieutenants but recently arrived from Europe, had a turn for bullying and on one occasion went so far with his insolence towards one of the young subs present, that it became evident the new-comer was bent on a quarrel. Seeing this, Jock Anderson rose and tapping the irrepressible lieutenant on the shoulder, beckoned him to follow into the verandah. There, in a few blunt words, the major gave the other a piece of his mind. "They were there as the guests of the merchants, and the harmony of the evening must not and should not be disturbed. It was evident lieutenant so-and-so wished to provoke a duel, but he, the major never allowed "his boys" to go out, he always acted for them, and on the present occasion, by—dash—he would be found ready the next morning at gun-fire to put a bullet through any part of the lieutenant's body he choose to name.—and by—dash—he'd do it too."—It is scarcely necessary to add that the major's reputation as a shot was such that the quarrelsome party subsided, and slunk back to the table, a subdued and peaceful man.

FOUNDER'S DAY

This "Day of Remembrance" was commemorated as usual on the 21st of October by a goodly complement of members who foregathered at the Union Hall. It is always a difficult matter to settle details when a programme has to be drawn up to meet a special occasion such as this. Whatever else this year's proceedings may be recalled for, it will not include any *tracasseries* or grievances.

A special feature of the proceedings was a short address delivered by Mrs. Denzil Koch, daughter of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Founder. Her words set forth the Union and its objects on a very intimate note, and in the light of a legacy by one whose ideal was—SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY. She said:—
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very mixed feelings today, sad, and at the same time proud and happy. Sad that my father has not lived to see the fruit of his labour, when all his pioneer work has reached such complete fulfilment. *Proud and happy* to know, that although his loyal supporters—some of whom were his contemporaries, and many of whom have passed on, that their spirit still lives in their children, and God willing this torch will be carried on from Generation to Generation.

The word *Founder*, is one who originates or organizes. My father, dear friends, did both—though it is not my place to say it. He nobly originated the Union. There was nothing to keep the Dutch Burghers together, they had only memories and recollections of the past, to which they clung. Nothing to remind them of their noble heritage and ancestry. So, in 1899 a few of those interested formed a Society, and called it "Hit Hollandsch Gizilchap van Ceylon" "The Dutch Fellowship of Ceylon." They used to meet together—just a handful of them at first, weekly in my father's study. After the lapse of some years, a Dutch writer. Mr. Maurits Wagenvoort visited the Island in 1907 and this gave my father an opportunity of further discussing his ideals with him, with the result, that his life long ambition was realized, and the Dutch Burgher Union took shape, and was inaugurated in January 1908, and has been in existence for forty-two years. My father was determined from the very outset, that it should not be a political body, but a Union which would bring the people together, regardless of any class distinctions, and so keep up the traditions of the race, and the good old customs which were fast dying out. In Dr. Prins he had a very loyal supporter.

The work of organization thus begun, fell heavily on their shoulders. They had a few other loyal supporters. My father and Dr. Prins were joint Secretaries at the time. No new organization or venture escapes criticism and opposition, and what these pioneers had to fight against, the taunts, sneers, ridicule and false accusations, would take me too long to tell you here. Suffice it to say that they bravely persevered, his loyal supporters and he, and after my father had firmly secured the position of the Union, and all the spade work had been completed, he agreed to be President, which as we know is the highest

honour the Union can offer any of its members. He had served them well and faithfully and they were proud to have him as their President, which office he held for sixteen years, up to the time of his death. There were so many beautiful and eloquent tributes paid to him, by his loyal friends, that I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a few:—

"He lived in a great past, which has a glorious present in this Island and it is he who opened out to us the pages of our history."

"Mr. Anthonisz worked for the Dutch Burgher Union, and gave them a place under the Sun. If today the Dutch Burghers are held in high esteem amongst the various communities that lived in the Island, they owe it all to Mr. Anthonisz who conceived and founded the Dutch Burgher Union."

*"He was the Founder of the Dutch Burgher Union. He taught us to cherish an interest and a pride in our great past, realizing how powerful an impulse the privilege of **Noblesse Oblige**, exerts on the lives of men."*

"Mr. Anthonisz was never a rash adventurer in the realms of history. All his writings bear the hallmark of scrupulous accuracy, and any record which is supported by his name bears an unquestioned guarantee. His reputation stands high among the historical and research Scholars of Holland."

Another ideal of my father's was the furthering of the Dutch Language. He was very keen on this, for it was a language he had learnt, seated at his grandfather's knee, at a very early age; committing Dutch phrases to memory and repeating them to him. He was then taught questions and answers, and it gave his grandfather great delight, to hear him pronounce these Dutch sentences so correctly. Everything Dutch appealed to my father, music, language, customs, modes of living etc. In the days of my girlhood a Dutch class was formed, where a number of us used to meet, and labour over the Dutch Grammar and Conversation. He also had hopes of a Kindergarten Class for the little ones, but it never materialized. My one regret is, and I am sure you share it too, that his second Volume of the "Dutch in Ceylon" could not have been published. His notes which were numerous, scattered, and very often dis-connected could not be put together. So this valuable storehouse of information like a hidden treasure lies buried with him, with the mind that conceived it.

It is a great heritage we have dear friends, the heritage of a noble ancestry handed down from father to son. Our numbers may be few but our strength according to the motto of the Union "*En-draacht maakt macht*," should endure. Curiously enough this is the first time I have attended a Founder's Day as I have been seventeen years away in Australia, and expect to go back there again next month. Our home is there now, but it is difficult to eradicate the roots of half a century or more, and my thoughts and wishes will always follow the work of the Dutch Burgher Union in Ceylon. For the sake of our children, the coming generation, let us be proud of our noble heritage, proud that

we can claim as our ancestors those brave men, who, at one time were rulers of parts of this Island. Loyal to the Union which binds us together. A Union which has been tended and nursed from its infancy, step by step, by a man who held the welfare of his Community so much at heart and that man, the Founder, my father.

Let us then work together in a strong band of Unity true to the best that is in us, not forgetting at the same time, the Country we live in just now, where many have received kindnesses and formed firm friendships. Finally, this gesture to perpetuate my Father's memory as you are doing today, and have done all these years, is very commendable, and I thank you. I shall now end, with a favourite quotation of my father's.

"Time the ruthless idol breaker
Smileless, cold iconoclast
Though he rob us of our altars
Cannot rob us of the past."



OBITUARY.

1. Colonel A. C. B. Jonklaas

Colonel Algernon Clarence Byrde Jonklaas who died recently at the age of seventy-four, was the elder of the two sons of F. A. Jonklaas, Accountant and Proprietor of Irene Estate, Peradeniya. His surviving younger brother is E. G. Jonklaas, the well-known Crown Proctor of Gampola. Few indeed as they pass Peradeniya by car, are able to locate "Irene Estate," the home of the family! The golf-course, which at one time was a race-course, and several residential bungalows have replaced the cocoa groves and coffee. "Irene House," however, still stands, fronting the road to Kandy unrecognised in its new facade. Having served once upon a time as the School of Agriculture, it now is a Seed Store of the Agricultural Department.

It was in this old home that A. C. B. Jonklaas, known for short as "Byrdie" or "Curly" depending on the measure of intimacy of his friends, spent the years of his boyhood and youth. He was an old boy of Kingswood, one of the eleven pupils present on the day that the school was opened. None would dare dispute his loyalty to his old school, or to the Founder—that venerable "drummer" who marched him along a stretch of Time's unending road.

In the late nineties, A. C. B. entered on his professional studies at the Technical College, to qualify eventually for appointment in the P.W.D. Later years were to prove him as one of that band of road-makers and bridge-builders, who with "sweat and tears," and bullock drawn rollers, founded that network of roads which today evokes the praise of many visitors to this land.

Retiring in 1936 from the Government Service, in which he had risen to the staff-post of Provincial Engineer, this most genial and generous of men settled down on his property at Jaltara, "Erin's Land," a little way out of Colombo. Here, he spent his declining years nursing his passion for rifle and fowling-piece, and his fondness for dogs and animals. Many were the thrilling tales he could have told of sport in the back-blocks where his work lay—many of them unopened voids where the elephant, the deer, the bear and the wild-boar roamed, knowing no roads but the run-ways of their own making.

His record as a "volunteer" of the Ceylon Light Infantry and as an officer of that military unit, which he rose to command from 1923 to 1927, was one packed with unflagging enthusiasm. His many older contemporaries who inspired this passion as a soldier, have nearly all gone before him to the echo of those three last volleys, and to that bugle call thrilling to the broken note of the Last Post, and the Reveille. From that host it is possible to pick out a few names—Arthur Bartholomewsz and "Dicky" Brohier, Jim Van Langenberg and Van Cuylenberg (junior), the Jayawardenas' and Dep, Ohlmus and Modder. An admirer, writing of A. C. B. says: "I feel sure he would like to know that he is remembered as a "volunteer," than whom there was none

better or keener in all the years we knew him. With him, volunteering was an obsession.....In his last years, he would delight to talk of the good old days in khaki, when he was the liveliest of live wires, a very bundle of nervous energy and sparkling efficiency. Sparely built, with not an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, A. C. B. could outlast and outmarch the youngest and cockiest rookie among his officers."

Colonel Jonklaas was an old member of the Dutch Burgher Union, and in his time, contributed largely to the Union's social activities. In one memorable instance he precipitously stepped in to fill the gap, and published a notice in the local papers that a dance *would* take place in the Union Hall on New Year's Eve.

On the day of the event when preparations were in full swing, the small impromptu committee helping him stood aghast, while a battle royal was being waged between the self-constituted dance secretary, and the august Secretary of the Union. "You had no right," the latter thundered to publish notice of the dance without my authority. The dance shall not take place!"

"On with the dance!" said the Colonel. "It will take place if I have to call out the C.L.I., to keep you out!"

"If that be so," said the Secretary "I shall call out the Police Force to see both you and the C.L.I. off!"

Happily, the Colonel commanding the C.L.I., and the Deputy Inspector General of Police (now in retirement), were both at heart great sportsmen of whom the Victorian era was so prolific. Eventually, shaking hands on it, they provided the members of the D.B.U. with one of the New Year dances, most memorable for good comradeship, and good fun.

Naturally it is left to those who knew him best and loved him well, to miss him most. He leaves five daughters and three sons-in-law, all too well known in Union circles to need naming. His wife, Harriet Agnes Celia Driberg, predeceased him. She died at Ratnapura, on the 24th of August, 1920.

2. Jessie Alexandra Maria van der Straaten.

The recent death of Mrs. E. A. van der Straaten at the age of 76 years after a long illness, leaves another gap in that fast dwindling company of original members of the Dutch Burgher Union. She zealously assisted her husband in the cause of the Union, and her death is a real loss to the community. Quiet, modest, of a retiring disposition, she was at the same time, in her day, a hard and earnest worker in the interests of the Union.

Mrs. van der Straaten was the second of the three daughters of William Wright Beling, and his wife Maria Elizabeth Prins. She had five brothers, H. P. and W. W. Beling both leading members of the community, and Leopold Charles who with his brothers Christopher and Aelian were citizens of America. All her brothers except the last

mentioned have predeceased her. Of her sisters, Mrs. Walter Schokman survives her. The other was the wife of the late Dr. Colvin van Geyzel.

Held in the highest regard by all classes of Colombo's society she kept her home a happy and wholesome one, while she was herself a naturally charming hostess.

3. Sir Francis Soertsz, K.C.

Sir Francis Soertsz, able judge and lucid exponent of legal principles, who died early in January, has left a void in the Burgher Community which will not be easily filled.

Born on March 14, 1886, he entered St. Joseph's College, Colombo, as one of its first pupils and after a brilliant career there, joined the Law College in 1908. He passed out as an advocate and after a short period of practice proceeded to England, where he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn.

On his return to Ceylon, he practised for a short time as a Crown Counsel, and then migrated to Galle to become the leader of the Bar there. On the advice of friends, he later returned to Colombo to build up a lucrative practice.

In 1936 he was appointed a Puisne Judge, and acted on several occasions as Chief Justice. Retiring from the Bench in 1948, he placed his brilliant intellect and culture at the Country's disposal by accepting the professorship of The Faculty of Law in the University of Ceylon. He was Knighted in 1947.

Sir Francis himself, brilliant speaker and writer as he was with a rare charm of literary setting, was the most unassuming and open-hearted of men. He was the soul of generosity and fond of entertaining—not from swagger, but from love of seeing people enjoy themselves.

Sir Francis was held in high esteem as a member of the Catholic Church in Ceylon, and was a recipient of the high Papal honour of a Knight Commander of St. Gregory.

R. L. B.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Story of Our Surveys

Under the title "Lands, Maps and Surveys", Mr. R. L. Brohier is producing another valuable contribution to the knowledge of Ceylon's past, and what is scarcely less valuable—to the popularisation of that knowledge. The occasion it commemorates is the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Survey Department in whose service Mr. Brohier has just completed so distinguished a career. But the work itself, of which the First volume only* has yet appeared, is very much more than a commemorative volume, or even a history of the Department. Its topic naturally invites comparison with such useful accounts as G. K. Pippet's History of the Ceylon Police or G. F. Perera's The Ceylon Railway, and P. M. Bingham's very full history of the Public Works Department, that mighty offshoot of the Survey; but the title rightly indicates that its scope is rather wider, and, what is more important, the entire treatment turns outwards more and seeks at every stage to relate the undertakings and achievements of the department to the needs and interests of the wider society it served.

In his Preface the author tells how the project first entered his mind :

"In the process of gathering information for my publications on the Ancient Irrigation Works of Ceylon, my researches introduced me to the old correspondence files in the Survey Office at Colombo and the Trigonometrical Office at Diyatalawa. White ant, mould and the cruel climate have unfortunately claimed toll of many an interesting folio, while mis-directed enthusiasm for ridding the record room of lumber on the introduction of a new office system within the past quarter century has sadly depleted the volumes of reports and diaries many of which would have provided valuable and readable data."

In the course of his narrative he reminds the reader of other such examples of neglect and misguided zeal for shelf space on the part of custodians of records. The rescue Mr. Brohier planned, however, was not one of mere preservation of what remained, nor even selection and condensation, which might have resulted only in a neater volume occupying less space on several readers' shelves. Instead he made it his aim to write a book "intelligible to readers with no special scientific knowledge," and in doing so he recognised fully the need to make his tale complete "by focussing its features" and "bringing them into perspective in proper historical settings."

The complete success could not, in the very nature of the case, be achieved, he well understood. In result the reviewer, who for all purposes is a general reader in relation to this work, finds that there are two aspects, instead of one, on which he is quite unqualified to comment.

* *Lands, Maps and Surveys*, Volume I. By R. L. BROHIER, O.B.E., F.R.I.C.S., F.R.G.S. Colombo: The Ceylon Government Press, 1950, XIX + 131 pp. and 16 plates, on sale at the Government Publications Bureau, The Secretariat, Colombo. Rs. 10/-.

There is on the one hand the essential technical aspect, where the author deals with methods of surveying and map-production. All the reviewer can pretend to have gained from it is some inkling of the variety of the methods and instruments a surveyor needs to use in order to obtain his results, and the influence of terrain in determining his selection. More fascinated, perhaps, but no wiser is he by his reading of triumphs and disasters in the processes of Map-production: the difficulties attending the registration of colour prints, and the propensity of paper to distortion in the warm humid climate of Colombo. But, quite apart from the confidence inspired by the author's antecedents in the profession, the warm tributes paid by technically competent reviewers elsewhere, and by the felicity of expression which characterizes this part of the work, the most casual reader cannot fail to be impressed alike by the warm acknowledgment of help the Department has received from outside, especially from men with Indian or British experience, and the no less frank acknowledgment of mistakes and failure, as with regard to the use of the plane table in contour surveying (p. 66). The result is that he is the more ready to accept as legitimate and just the pride with which the author records such technical successes of the Department as the "Ceylon process" for printing maps with several colours (pp. 79 and 80), or the tribute quoted (p. 71) to the quality of the local work on the topographical survey, albeit from the Surveyor-General, to the effect that it "will be found to run similar work in the old country (the Ordnance Survey Maps) very close in artistic merit and general excellence." High praise this. And, remembering Aristotle's dictum that "the best judge of a dinner is not the cook but the diner," the reader makes bold to add his general concurrence after inspecting the maps and illustrations reproduced in the 16 plates in the book.

The other technical aspect on which the present reviewer disclaims competence is the vexed problem of the ancient land tenure system which is treated at some length in the first chapter. All he can dare say by way of criticism is that in one or two places the narrative makes difficult, and sometimes even confusing, reading; that there are a few instances of careless writing as on p. 2, where the unwary reader may not suspect how remote were the succeeding ages of *Lekammitti* and *Kadavat* from those of the patriarchal *gamika* and *gammāhe*; and that some of the statements concerning the Dutch period, e.g. "earliest" reference to private surveys (p. 18), "only references" to Thombu compilations in the Colombo disavany (p. 12), etc., would appear somewhat sweeping when the Dutch records are considered in terms of "the petty done, the undone vast." But the author has at the very outset, in the Preface, admitted the complexities and pitfalls which must attend any discussion of the subject and claims no more for his treatment of it than the object of formulating "some general principles which can serve as a basis for criticism and correction." And the need for some discussion of the subject has arisen from the course which he so rightly follows consistently of treating of the work of the Survey Department in the context of wider social needs and demands.

In Dutch times the title plan illustrating a particular piece of land was only an occasional necessity, required far more often in urban than in rural areas. The very first British Governor, North, however initiated a policy of encouraging undivided ownership, of discouraging a fundamental feature of the old tenurial relationships, and of promoting land improvement. The later part of the first chapter shows not only how each of these three aspects of North's policy created work for the Surveyor but also how in each case questions connected with the old tenurial system were of vital moment. In brief compass it shows how nearly everything of importance affecting land ownership and use in the country may be viewed as an extension of one or the other of the movements so initiated. (1) Undivided ownership, which ultimately led up to the Partition Ordinance of 1863, led to registrations of deeds which in turn created a demand for surveys, while security of title made necessary the project of a Cadastral survey, an enormous and expensive undertaking not yet supplied. (2) Tenurial services, though abolished for the most part in 1833, continued to influence communal laws of inheritance and civil law, while the exception made in 1833 in favour of Temple lands created doubts, for the removal of which there was set up in 1856 the Temple Lands Commission, whose findings greatly stimulated the demand for surveys. (3) The active improvement of the land was begun by the modest grants of North for village cultivation. This movement was swamped by the process set in motion by Maitland's repeal in 1810 of the prohibition of grants to Europeans and his more positive enactment of 1812, which led to large grants for cotton, hemp and later coffee cultivation. The tempo increased with the measures adopted by Governor Horton, under the influence of the Colebrooke recommendations, in consequence of which the restrictions regarding possession of land by Government servants were removed and vast grants of Crown Lands were made to prospectors at the price of 5 shillings an acre. (This modest figure, the author might have observed, did not differ very materially from the price demanded for undeveloped lands in many other parts of the world at that time, though there were more restrictions elsewhere as to the size and the location of grants). The account describes on the one hand the great demands made on the Survey Department not only for surveys of the lands themselves, but also of roads to serve them, and so makes clear the intimate connexion which made convenient the organisation of Public Works and Survey under a single Department. On the other hand it stresses how scant was the regard paid to claims under the older forms of title in the introduction of legislation to establish crown title and so provide security for the new owners. The worst hardships to the peasant, however, came only with the development of Rubber in the Midlands, for it was mainly in these occupied regions that development of plantations led to any considerable dispossession of village holders. The early policy of active promotion of peasant interests and peasant cultivation was quite lost sight of until the twentieth century, and Mr. Brohier concludes this portion of his work by stressing the momentous importance of the Land Development Ordinance which may well make 1935 a more important date in Ceylon history than

many to which more attention is attached at present on account of their purely political importance. In all this, questions affecting the old tenurial rights keep cropping up at every turn: their importance is never lost sight of in the book, but it seems not ungracious to express the wish that more had been said of these, its practical and present implications, even if this had involved some sacrifice of the space devoted to describing the *minutiae* of the old system.

The surveys arising from the processes discussed above affected mainly the establishment of private rights, and though they produced a considerable revenue, the author points out that pre-occupation with them led to serious neglect of other legitimate and even more important aspects of the Department's work. Was it entirely fanciful on the part of the reviewer to sense a kind of resentment of this neglect oppressing the very narrative of the author? Certain it is that the treatment of the more public aspects of the department's work is much livelier and, despite some inevitable treatment of technicalities, more full of human interest.

In the Chapter devoted to Territory and Administrative Boundaries that interest is mainly historical. The only quarrel here is with regard to the earliest period, where the author fails to keep clear of the all too common fault of assuming that the past is stationary in direct proportion to its remoteness and unfamiliarity. On more than one occasion he writes as though change even in matters of detail was negligible over a period of 1,200 years. Thereafter his account is of absorbing interest, most especially in his treatment of the Dutch surveys of the boundary between their Maritime Possessions and the Kandyan Kingdom, in the discussion of which he breaks new ground using material from the Madras Record Office which has not, to the reviewer's knowledge, been used in any general historical account before. An excellent Plate (Number VIII), shows the Provincial divisions of 1833 and of the present day, and illustrates his account of the survey and actual demarcation of these boundaries, which was carried out—one is surprised to learn—only so recently as between 1884 and 1900. In this narrative of this labour he skilfully introduces references to the several little changes which constitute the evolution of the nine existing provinces out of the original five. Here again he does not fail to stress the needs which led to the work being undertaken: both the general need, to prevent encroachments and thefts of forest produce owing to uncertainty as to the province in which particular parts of these vast tracts were situated, and also the particular disputes which arose, for example from the Matale land claim which was in dispute for over thirty years, 1858-1890, and the dispute which excited far more popular attention as to whether the Sacred Footprint and the *Maluwa* on Adam's Peak lay within the Central Province or Sabaragamuwa.

But it is in the account of the Topographical and Topographical Contour Survey that interest reaches its climax. Attention to the human aspects of these two vast undertakings makes their story fascinating; difficulties of travel, hardships of camp-life, dangers from disease endemic and epidemic, the incentives of healthy rivalry between groups,

the fostering of team-work and co-operation, the stimulus of encouragement and leadership, the attractions of the wilds (not forgetting the exquisite description of the Villu and its tonic effect upon the jaded exile in the arid waste)—all this is treated not as mere embellishment but as contributing to a notable achievement which reached fulfilment (though it did not end in consequence) when in 1917 "the entire island was mapped on the mile-to-an-inch scale and a complete large-scale flat map was made available to officials and the public."

From the work of surveyors engaged on these surveys was initially gathered the information which greatly facilitated two notable public endeavours, for the execution of which two important departments of government—the Irrigation and the Archaeological—have been responsible. It was data collected by surveyors on this task that led to a better appreciation of the skill and the scientific ingenuity applied to the construction of the ancient irrigation works, not only with regard to storage (for that was to some extent made evident by the sheer bigness of the tanks) but also with regard to the distribution of water and the inter-connections between the reservoirs in the Dry Zone and their relations to their catchments. If in this matter the fact proved in a sense greater than the legend, on the other hand the discovery by these same surveyors of innumerable inscriptions buried in the jungle meant that, as the author neatly puts it, while "the maps were showing the natural features of Ceylon in correct outline, history was being simultaneously stripped of many a garbled tradition which had been grafted by flights of fancy." In this connection one cannot refrain from drawing attention to the exciting references to the ruins at Nuwaragala and the remnants of the Kalugal-bemma, which the reviewer fears too many of the readers of this Journal are like him in not having ever seen.

In conclusion, the great merit of this book is that, eschewing copious detail, the author has preferred rather to help the reader to a just appraisal of the work of one of the oldest of our public departments by making him sensible of the variety of the points at which it has touched the life of the modern community—Revenue, The Courts, Economic Development in matters of communications, plantations, irrigation and agriculture, and last but not least Scholarship, both by its initial archaeological finds and by the numerous series of maps of interest to geographer and historian. To these last it is hoped that the second volume of this work will be a notable addition. Grateful for this present volume, the public will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to its sequel.

W. J. F. L.

Summary of Minutes of General Committee

17th October, 1950.

Condolence: A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. S. de Rooy.

New Members: Miss Brenda Koch and Messrs. Kingsley Siebel and A. E. A. Hepponstall were elected to membership after the usual ballot.

Mr. Vernon Kelaart and Dr. C. L. Bartholemeusz were re-elected to membership.

St. Nikolaas' Home: The president reported that after a temporary set-back owing to differences between the Contractor and his Carpenters work was again in progress. Subscriptions received during September amounted to Rs. 705/-.

Entertainment and Sport: The sub-committee appointed to organise the Junior Section presented its report, and at an inaugural meeting of all junior members on the 16th. they elected a Secretary and Committee.

Final arrangements for the Party on Christmas Day were reported.

Social Service: Casual relief was given to one applicant, and six other applicants were granted allowances for four months.

Literary: Dr. R. L. Spittel's lecture on "Ceylon Jungles" was fixed for 21st November.

Finances: It was reported that the accounts for the period January to August 1950 showed an approximate excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 448/50.

Several members to whom the President had written for payment of arrears had responded.

Messrs. N. T. de Kretser, H. V. T. Leembruggen, A. E. McHeyzer, C. Felsingier and J. P. F. Misso were struck off for non-payment of dues.

Amendment of By-Laws: By-Laws VII (2) was amended fixing the subscription to the Journal at Rs. 10/- per annum; single copies of the current issue—Rs. 2/50 each; back numbers—Rs. 5/- per copy unless otherwise decided by the General Committee.

20th. November 1950.

Condolence: A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. P. E. Paulusz.

New Members: Mr. C. H. Woutersz was elected to membership after the usual ballot.

Mr. Denzil Koch was re-elected a member.

St. Nikolaas' Home: The President said that the work on the building appeared to be slow but that the Contractor had assured him that the building would be ready by the agreed on date.

It was decided to print forms to be filled in by prospective applicants for admission to the Home.

Receipts towards the Building Fund amounted to Rs. 2,999/-.

Entertainment and Sport: The accounts for Founder's Day Celebrations were tabled and passed.

Social Service: It was reported that a grant of Rs. 25/- has been made to one applicant for the purchase of a pair of glasses.

Arrangement had been made for the distribution of Christmas Hampers to the needy on 22nd December.

The amount at credit of the Social Service Fund as at 31st October was Rs. 1,414/44.

Finance: The statement of accounts for the period January to September was tabled and disclosed an excess of Income over Expenditure of Rs. 665/83.

A sum of Rs. 8/- due by a deceased member was written off.

12th December 1950.

Condolence: A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mrs. Z. Spittel.

New Members: Miss Adina Ludekens, Dr. (Miss) E. Jonklaas, Mr. T. vanRooyen and Mr. Douglas Martenstyn were elected to membership after the usual ballot.

Messrs. A. J. A. Drieberg, H. V. Koch, P. G. Berenger and Carl Lourensz were re-elected to membership.

Resignations: The resignations of Mrs. Muriel Anthonisz, Dr. J. H. Sproule and Dr. W. M. Muller were accepted with regret.

St. Nikolaas' Home: The President reported on the progress of building operations and said that he expected the building to be ready for occupation by the end of January.

An estimate for Rs. 1,194/16 for the installation of electric lights was accepted.

Receipts for the month amounted to Rs. 822/46.

Entertainment and Sport: It was reported that a Nigger Minstrel Show had been arranged for in January.

Social Service: Two applicants were reported as having been granted casual relief.

A sum of Rs. 25/- was voted from Union Funds to supplement other contributions for the provision of Christmas Hampers.

The Fund had Rs. 1,433/- in hand on 30th November.

Education: It was reported that nominations had been made of candidates to sit for the Sinhalese Prize Examination in January.

It was decided to continue the payment of school fees in the cases already allowed except where the parents of the children had left the Island.

Finance: The Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period January to October 1950 were tabled showing an excess of income of Rs. 798/27.

A sum of Rs. 200/- was voted as bonus to the office staff.