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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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

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The Dutch Reformed Church, Galle.



This historic Church stands silent witness to the zeal and thoroughness the Dutch displayed in their works of constructions. It is 200 years old but bears no scars of age,

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLII.]

OCTOBER, 1952.

[No. 4

A NURSERY OF DUTCH HISTORY IN SOUTH CEYLON.

Bi-centenary of the Church in Galle.

This year, the Dutch Church in Galle enters the 3rd century of its survival. In offering greetings at a meeting commemorating this Bicentenary the Government Agent of the Southern Province stated that few buildings in Galle had claimed a wider interest to Tourist Sojourner and Resident. The following historical sketch is reproduced with the permission of the writer, the Rev. Allan Vander Gert. The blocks of the illustrations have also been kindly lent by him.

The visitor to this historic city of Galle is charmed with the solid massiveness of the Ramparts and the hoary dignity of the Dutch Church. They together form a national institution in which the sons of the south take pride. According to J. P. Lewis this church is the finest specimen of a gable roofed edifice. The facade possesses scroll-like decorations and bears a characteristic feature of Dutch architecture. Reformed Christianity was first established in Ceylon in Galle. It was in the year 1642, two years after the capture of the city. There is on record that on the 6th October, 1942, a meeting of a Consistory was held, presided by the Revd. Hornhovens its first predikant. The Galle Consistory can thus claim to be one of the earliest ecclesiastical courts of the East. The Tercentenary of the Galle Church was celebrated ten years ago and it is our privilege to celebrate the Bi-centenary of the present building. It is difficult to determine the site of the first building. One of the suggestions is that it was not far from the Anthonisz Memorial clock-tower. But this building was soon abandoned, and an old Franciscan Church, in good condition, was commandeered for the holding of Dutch services. The body of Gen. Hulft was brought from Colombo to this church, and was buried in the vault near the pulpit in 1657. His arms, buckler and spurs were placed against the wall. When Colombo was captured in 1658, the body was again removed and buried in Colombo.

When Valentyn the famous historian visited Ceylon, this building then known as "The Groote Kirk" was in a good state of preservation. Quite a large number of Catholic Institutions flourished in this part of the city before the Dutch invasion. It is said that a line drawn from Zwarte Bastion to the Light-house would include 6 Catholic infirmaries, convents, churches and orphanages. But by the end of the first half of the eighteenth century, the building appeared dilapidated. A new building was needed. And that is the present edifice whose Bi-centenary we celebrate to-day. There was a tradition that this was built on the site of a Capuchin convent. But this is discredited to-day. Maps of Valentyn and Barreto de Resinde Sloane, M.S. do not suggest the existence of a religious institution here. On the other hand a German work "*Allerneueste Geographisch Oostindien*" published in 1767 gives a ground plan of the fort of Galle in 1736 and this site is an open land. This building was begun in 1752 and was completed in 1755. The Church was the gift of a grateful lady. For a long time she was without the joy of a child. She prayed that the reproach be removed from her. When she was blessed with a baby girl, in grateful thanks to God she built this church. Adriana Gertruida Le Grand was the donor and the wife of the Commandeur Caspar de Jong. The Daag Register gives interesting information about its construction. "Monday 4th July 1752 was the beginning of the erection of the new church. Friday the 24th May 1754, the walls of the Reformed Church, which is now being erected at the expense of His Excellency the Hon. Caspar de Jong, having been through God's blessing, thus far without any mishap raised to their appropriate height, and become quite dry, a beginning is made with the construction of the roof, by the Superintendent, Abraham Anthonisz. May the good Lord crown this holy work further with his gracious blessing and with good success. May He preserve all those who are engaged in the work against misfortune and suffering, till the Founder's anxious object is achieved and successfully completed to the honour of God's Holy Name." The child was not baptized, till the church was completed. An entry in the Baptismal Register tells the story of the Baptism of the child, Adriana Johanna, daughter of the Commandeur bearing the date 24th August 1755. Three years after the Baptism, it is stated, that the Commandeur died in his 50th year on the 13th April. It was the custom when men of eminence die, that hatchments should be fixed in memory of them. In keeping with the custom a wapenbord was put up, but the name of the deceased was left out. The noble widow had resolved that her husband's name should not appear in the church which she built for the Glory of God. Thus this edifice stands as an embodiment of unostentation and humility characteristics of true Christian giving. The memorial bears miniature designs of his armorial escutcheon, spur, sword and gauntlet.

Like the church at Wolvendaal, this church too is cruciform, only the transepts are shorter. Two beautiful arches separate them from the nave. There is a high vaulted ceiling painted blue, and supposed to have been studded originally with golden stars, emblematic of the great blue vault. The roof is substantially built. The main timber is iron wood. Extensive repairs to the roof were made 27 years ago. Where

iron-wood could not be secured, well seasoned teak was used. Iron nails were replaced with delta-metal nails. In connection with the repairs of 1925 three names of men who rendered great service will ever be remembered. Mr. W. Sperling Christoffelsz who appealed to his friends and colleagues in Government Service and who secured a large sum of money, Mr. C. E. de Vos who was the Elder, Treasurer of the church, and Mr. W. Colin Thome, the Supervising Engineer. The great Dutch Churches in the Island have organ lofts. But the finest specimen is the one at Galle. This collapsed recently. The story is interesting. One of the pillars on which this beautiful loft rested was attacked with dry-rot-nearly a century ago. It was resolved that the effected timber should be replaced. Instead of iron-wood, a piece of unscheduled timber was used as a patch. In course of time, white ants had access to it, unseen, from the ground. The damage was quietly done. At last, late one evening, the whole loft collapsed. Dishonest work of a carpenter was the cause of the mishap. The repairs were extensive. But the loft shall remain, as long as the edifice remains.

Another feature of these churches is the absence of pillars and the erection of high seats along the walls. In the Galle church there are still a few high pews on the western and northern sides. Those on the southern end were dismantled to accommodate the Altar and the Communion Rails, for the use of the Anglican Community. The Galle Consistory conceded to this request and the Anglican congregation worshipped in this sanctuary from early British rule till 1867, when the present All Saints' Church was completed. The Consistory was criticised for sanctioning architectural alterations, but today the presence of Communion rails in a Presbyterian Church is an embodiment of Christian charity and amity.

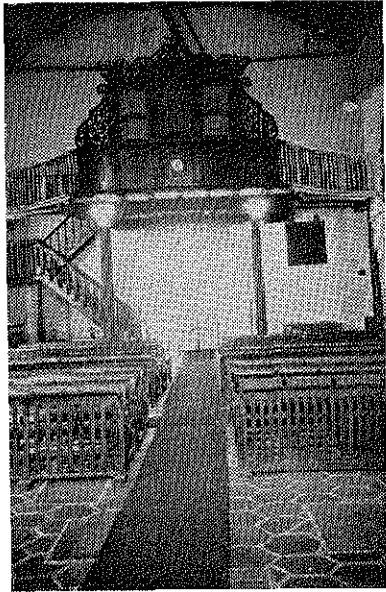
These high seats were reserved for officials and company merchants. After the Capitulation, the Commandeur's pew made of satin wood and lined with scarlet velvet was sealed, lest a minor dignitary or a nobody should occupy it. The law of life is, what is not used, must decay. And in course of time, white ants completed the tragedy. The Commandeur's pew had to be removed and today the Deacons' pew has filled the space. More recently there was a dispute between one high official and a member of a distinguished family. Each claimed prescriptive right for exclusive use of a high seat till the Consistory interfered and declared that the pews were not the property of the worshippers but of the Consistory and that no one person had exclusive rights.

The finest piece of furniture in the church is its pulpit. It is made of finely grained calamander with flowered satin-wood panels. The rails are also made of differently grained calamander. At the bottom of the pulpit there are specimens of carving, the finest is that of a pomegranate. The sounding board is massive and is suspended with iron rods and hooks. All round it there are wooden tassels. It was stated that the western end of the nave had a large vault. During the repairs in 1925, the Church was without a roof, the heavy rains made the flooring sink in certain places. There was a fear that the vaults had collapsed.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz was consulted with regard to the opening of the vault. His reply was very illuminating. "I have a perfect recollection of the opening of the church vault on the very last occasion, this was done-23rd February 1863. It was for burial of Mrs. C. P. Walker, wife of the D. J. She was a Miss Brook and I believe the right of burial in the church vault was claimed through the connection with the Rabinels and the De Moors, at any rate, permission had to be obtained from the Government because already burials within places of worship had been much restricted by law..... to get at the entrance the tombstone of Mathew vander Spaar opposite the vestry door was taken away. When the sea sand was removed to a depth of about 6 feet there was a stone gate from which a couple of steps led into the vault. I got down into the vault..... there were a number of coffins in a fair state of preservation, some of these were lined with black velvet." According to the directions received we opened the vault. It was in good preservation. The vault was much smaller than we expected. It was only 6 x 9 x 5½ feet, the remains of the last coffin were there, the lid covering the bones. On a side there were fragments of old bones and bits of coffin. It is possible that there is another vault to the northern side. But this one which we opened is quite detached and in perfect condition. Coins, an account giving the history of the vault, and the cause for opening it, were bottled and the vault was closed. But outside the church there is a two chambered vault and the last occasion when one of these was opened was in 1808. Little is known of the other. The earliest tablet on the floor of the Church is in memory of B Co (c) q who was buried in the Groote Kirk grounds. Another interesting tablet is the one in memory of Johnna Bax, an infant, ten months old. The coat of arms of the family is embossed on hard sandstone.

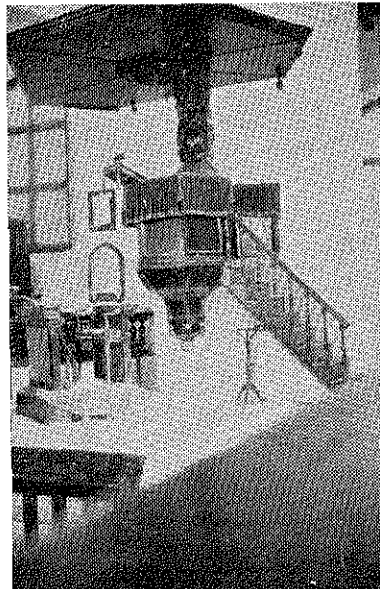
But the largest and most interesting hatchment is that of Abraham Samlant. Lewis calls it the most elaborate mural tablet in the Island. The Archivist of Batavia was interested in it and secured a photograph of it. It is the only one found in the East or in South Africa, decorated not only with armorial designs, but also with designs of martial insignias. The coat of arms belonging to the Samlant's family and those of the collateral families are inserted in it. It was originally fixed on the western end of the church, but was removed to its present position to accommodate the stained glass window in which is depicted the emblem of the Church "*Spes est Regenerari*" a fallen stump and yet growing. Samlant had a son who held a responsible post in the Dutch Service. At the Capitulation his name appears along with Anglebeek and other signatories. He was also an elder of the Galle Church. His sister married Jacob Vander Graaf, Commandeur of Galle, who at the death of Falck became Governor.

There is a tombstone in front of the deacon's pew to the memory of Anna Jacob Vander Leur. She was the wife of the Commandeur Krayenhoff. It was said that she was buried in the vault, very likely the second vault inside the Church. There is also in the south end, near the pulpit, just by the vault another tombstone, that of Maria Cornelia Schutrump, the wife of Andreas Everhardus de Ly. De Ly



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succeeded Krayenhoff as Commandeur. He had a son, Abraham Everhardeus de Ly. In 1807 Abraham was an elder of the Church. With his death, the family of De Ly's ceased to exist. He left in his Will instructions that his sword and other armorial designs were to be broken and thrown into the grave that the world may know that there were no more of the De Lys—This was done in accordance with the terms of the will.

Another beautiful hatchment is an oilpainting in colours. It is in memory of Theobold Von Hugel, Colonel Commandant of the Wurtemberg Guard. He died in 1800 and was buried inside the Church. The descendants of Von Hugel were anxious, recently, of getting photographs of the Grave Stone and the hatchment. A photograph of the hatchment was taken and sent to Strassburg. To day it is in the home of the Von Hugels.

I had mentioned that the first minister of the Church in 1642 was the Rev. J. Hornhovius. Molinaeus succeeded him. In 1645 Predikant Hilarius accepted the call. He was a distinguished preacher. By his fearless preaching he incurred the displeasure of Jan Matzuyker, the Governor. Here on the 15th May with the same fearlessness he preached before the Governor-General Van Diemen and his wife who were on a visit to Galle, bringing himself into further trouble, till he was tried, examined and exonerated by the Classis at Amsterdam. But the minister who served longest at Galle was Nichlaas Agotha. He studied at Leyden. During that period he was engaged to a lady at Leyden, but he jilted her and became engaged to Sarah Visliet. The Classis suspended his license. After a severe censure he was given another chance, his license was restored and he was sent to Galle in 1668. Sarah Visliet died shortly after her arrival. Later he married Maria Elizabeth Van Leesten, a relative of the minister at Matara. She was the mother of a large family. There is at the entrance of the present church, a tombstone brought from the Groote Kirk to the memory of this lady. A sad story is that of Nicholas Livius who arrived in 1690 in Galle. After his arrival he went to Colombo to see about his luggage. He slipped his foot on board, fell into the harbour and was drowned.

The palmy days of this Church were the 3rd, 4th and 5th decades of the eighteenth century. There were four ministers in Galle, one of whom was to serve Matara. The European predikants were specially instructed to learn the vernacular in order that the Missionary work may have its rightful place. The Consistory in Colombo urged the Classis in Amsterdam, in the choice of men for the ministry, to choose young men who could qualify themselves to preach in the vernacular. At the start there was considerable enthusiasm. Men like Conjn Fybrandsz, Wermelskirker Cramer were fluent preachers. But the enthusiasm lost fire; and the evangelization of the country, the Church and the Company losing interest, depended on the proponents and teachers. Some of these who had no experience of the saving power of Christ, had no message to give. Christianity was reduced to a knowledge of the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer and the Articles of Faith. (Articles of Faith meant only the Apostles Creed).'

At this time there came to Galle, Petrus Kalden. He had met Valentyn in South Africa. He gave up his ministry at Stellenbosch, South Africa. Hearing of the wonderful country of Ceylon the "Land of spicy breezes" he came to Galle in 1722. He was an ardent missionary, but he was transferred to the Wolvendaal Seminary and the Missionary work in Galle suffered. Where there is no mission the people perish. When the Church is not missionary minded the Church decays. Where the ministers work indifferently of the Great Commission and do not feel the need to be qualified to preach the Gospel in the language of the country, there is a little future for such a Church. The morals of the Christian community sank down. The end came in before the capitulation. There is a story said of the capture of Jaffna by the Dutch. The Portuguese garrison at last surrendered. There was a Roman Catholic priest who faithfully served his flock. They were marched out. One from the jeering crowd waiting to see the prisoners, in his moment of exhilaration shouted out "When will you come again?" The Roman Catholic priest replied "When your sins are greater than ours".

The tragedy of the Church in Galle was completed, when after the capitulation, the majority of the ministers abandoned the congregations and left to Holland and Batavia. However till 1807 the Galle Consistory met and tried to keep the people together. The Rev. B. Giffening till his death, served his best, in the interest of the Galle Church.

Capelle and Vander Broek were predikants. D'Estandau and De Ly were Elders. Wittensleger and De Vos were deacons in 1807. But the next year there was no minister. The worst had happened. Arch-deacon Twistleton tried to introduce an Anglican by the name of Reed into the Church. But the Consistory refused.

When J. D. Palm was appointed in 1812 as minister of Wolvendaal Church he planned for periodical visits to the South. Carried in palanquins, the Rev. and Mrs. Palm travelled from Colombo to Matara and along the way ministering to the scattered folks, baptizing, confirming, marrying, giving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Rev. Mr. Palm served like a true servant of God. In Galle there was the proponent Mr. J. M. Wittensleger. He conducted services in Portuguese and in English and when he died his son J. E. Wittensleger carried out the work as a proponent.

In 1845 a joint petition signed by the members of the Dutch and Scotch Communities was presented to the Governor requesting that a Presbyterian Minister be appointed for Galle and Matara. In 1847 Dr. J. King Clarke was appointed. Emerson Tennent referring to the appointment of Dr. King Clarke by the Secretary of State says "In addition to the highest reputation as a zealous and devoted minister of the Gospel, Dr. Clarke has been recommended as a scholar of profound attainments". I referred to the happy fellowship that existed between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Shortly afterwards there was a strained feeling not between the congregations but between the two ministers.

With the consent of the Consistory the Evening Sunday service of the Anglicans was held at 4-30 p.m. and the Presbyterians had theirs at 6-30 p.m. Dr. Garstin, the Anglican Colonial Chaplain, changed the hour of service to 5 p.m. without any intimation to the Consistory. Whenever their service exceeded the one hour limit—and it often happened—the Presbyterian congregation had to remain out. However there was no complaint from that quarter. But Dr. Garstin complained that the ringing of the bell outside, on the ramparts, at 6 p.m. for the Presbyterian service at 6-30 p.m., was disturbing his service. Interviews and correspondence could not settle the issue and Dr. Garstin prosecuted Dr. Clarke in the Police Court for the disturbance of a religious service by the ringing of a bell. Judge Berwick heard the case and Dr. King Clarke was acquitted and discharged.

There was another unpleasantness of a much more serious nature, between the Anglicans and the Presbyterians at Wolvendaal. There the Sinhalese Anglicans claimed the Wolvendaal Church as theirs. In this struggle the Galle Church showed every sympathy and co-operated with the Wolvendaal Church. The correspondence of 1849 was very interesting.

In 1853 the tablets and memorials of the Groote Kirk were removed to the Church for better preservation. During the absence of Dr. King Clarke in 1855, the Rev. Mr. Rippon of the Methodist Church acted. The Baptismal Register bears testimony to the many times when in the absence of the Presbyterian minister, the Methodist minister administered the sacraments. Dr. King Clarke retired in 1869, leaving the charge in the safe hands of his son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Lumsden Mitchell. During Rev. Mitchell's period, two outstanding events took place. One was the dis-establishment of the Church and the Union of the Scotch and Dutch Churches in the Presbytery of Ceylon. With regard to the dis-establishment, it was shown that the Dutch Reformed Church was the Established Religion in the Maritime Districts according to the Solemn terms of the Capitulation and that the salaries and emoluments of the ministers must be paid by the Government and that the fabrics of the Churches must be maintained in good condition. The Government may have the right to establish and to dis-establish any department of Government, but the establishment of the Reformed Church stood as one of the Solemn terms of the Capitulation. Arguments had no effect on the Government. An appeal was made by the Galle Church to the Netherlands Government. They represented matters on behalf of the Galle Church to the British Government; but it was of no avail.

Immediately thereafter the Rev. Mr. Mitchell started an Endowment Fund. He retired in 1891, when he had established a sufficient sum of money, held on Trust so that the interest may supplement the salary of his successor.

TRANSLATION FROM BALDAEUS' BOOK

Translation and Notes

By PETER BROHIER

(Manuscript dated 22nd January 1836)

(Continued from page 113 Vol. XLII No. 3).

On the 10th *Manoel Cabreira* accordingly became the bearer of a letter to *Joan van der Laan* and on the 11th a reply was obtained which conveyed assent to the proposal to treat the conditions of surrender. The deputies who proceeded in this affair were *Lourenco Fereira de Britto*, *Diego Leitaon De Souza*, and *Hieronymo de Lucena*; who on our part solicited a suspension of arms to the 25th of May especially since that time which was so precious to us the arrival of our succour was expected but the enemy aware of the besieged straits replied that we had to surrender the town on the 12th of May and in case we did not agree that they were resolved to penetrate the Town by dint of arms with the absolute denial of quarter. In this extreme the result of a consultation was the immediate drawing up of the articles of Treaty which was done within a few hours and from the shortness of time it may well be suspected were in such form, that they do not even merit the appellation of Articles of the kind. The writer had not an opportunity of seeing them and hence he cannot on any degree of accuracy assent on what conditions the town of *Columbo* was ceded but it is evidence that it is wrested from us because of the absolute want of power to defend it any longer.

Now when this affair and the final resolution of the treaty had reached the ear of the community such a grievous clamour towards Heaven put forth by the lamenting voices of women and children was echoed throughout the Town that it was overwhelming to the heart of man. The Ecclesiastics or at least the prudent amongst them proceeded with all speed to secret in the most insignificant places their images and consecrated things divesting the altars and churches of their ornaments to prevent their being seized and profaned as some have had the pain to witness who had not used this precaution.

The Dutch now proceeded to guard and man the Bulwarks while our troops were required to march out to the surrender of arms which was done by ninety soldiers and one hundred of the well-inclined which constituted the sum of our Military force in which are included the superior as well as the lower officers together with the wounded and disabled. Many wore their swords appended to their sides and while their muskets rested on their left the right hand was applied to support their enfeebled frame by the prop of a steady cane.

The Dutch now stood absorbed in mute astonishment beholding our skeleton force drawn out and it was long before they could be persuaded to believe that no more militarymen were within—: silent amazement marks the feature of every party while they contemplate each other with the recollection of the prescience with which this bloody battle was braved by these few who wore the semblance of the dead rather than the living.

The laurelled troops consisting of 10 companies now commenced their triumphant entry into the Town, the Governor *Adriaan Van der Meyden* and *Joan van der Laan* being each mounted on his charger and the *Cingalesche* who followed them with the sole purpose of filling their sacks now hastened to take charge of the general's Residency. It was now required that *Simon Lopes de Basto* should be delivered up to them. There was no hesitation on the part of the General who moreover surrendered to the Dutch an Aratchy of Negombo and with him all their deserters who had sought refuge with us. In short they were all raised to the gallows. Thus had our own eyes to behold *Simon Lopes de Basto* led to the gallows and executed by the hands of heretics; one to whom in particular ought to be ascribed all the merit of the lofty actions that have shone on our part during the siege and which in consequence bespeak for him the erection of a statue with all honourable recognition which should have carried his memory to the latest Posterity, disgraceful requital for services so faithfully rendered by this Portuguese hero, as well as to those of the well-inclined who had devoted themselves to our cause, This is evidently owing to a blameable remissness on the part of those who might well have rescued them even at the risk of life by supplying them with a dhoney in order to their trying by that means the chance of taking their flight from the island.

The Dutch on the one hand confess the high spirit of bravery with which the Portuguese have defended the town for the period of full seven (7) months with a force so comparatively small and without the aid of the least succour to which fact their own testimony is added; on the other hand they deeply feel the losses they have sustained in the course of the siege in the sacrifice of the bravest and choicest of their officers and men the number of whom counted above 3000. This with the computation of the expense and outlay of their Campaign which appeared inadequate to realize many a Town like Colombo naturally excited their resentment, but the recollection of the valour and prowess with which the siege gave occasion to display added to the view of the state to which they had now succeeded contributed in a great measure to abate and temper their choler.

No sooner had the Dutch Governor and *Joan van der Laan* taken their respective quarters they suffered their people to range out on spoil and pillage contrary to their pledged word and oath. The soldiers now fell upon this work with such wantonness as is common on occasions of the kind and with which the heretics are in particular reproachable.

Although the Governor had limited a single day for plunder *Joan van der Laan* contrary to the order extended the amount to five (5) or in other words from the time they entered the town till our departure.

An order was now announced for the immediate embarkation of our soldiers and our well-inclined were to follow on the third day. Thus all went on board but not without being again rifled at the Beach and finally on board for the third time. Some others also took ships in their company, some remaining in the town with the two old Generals with intent to avail themselves of a passage to Goa in the month of September. Many went to the King of Kandy who had now sent a general invitation to them with promises of great rewards and favours. It is very probable this is a providential means to our regaining Ceylon and many viewed it as a particular act of Providence, that a good number of Portuguese should have remained on the Island, who no doubt would rejoice if their body could be still augmented considering the probable success that might crown their essays of prejudicing the king against the Dutch and sowing the seed of discord between the two powers which report whispers they have already done.

Our people were disembarked at *Negnapatan* where the honest citizens received them with all imaginable hospitality attending at the same time to their medical comfort and the healing of their wounds and the supplying them with clothes and victuals. The latter they continued to afford for such a length of time till *Antonio Amaral de Meuses* Director and Commander-in-Chief of the domain of *Jaffnapatan* a loyal servant of the crown was pleased to order the issue of certain allowances to their relief requesting at the same time that *Antonio Mendes d'Aranha* who had for a time been a prisoner at *Gale* and was subsequently transported to *Negnapatan* would with the others join the commander at *Jaffnapatan* and take the immediate direction of the troops there as he had formerly done in Ceylon for there was otherwise hardly sufficient force to make head against the enemy who was hourly expected to invade that quarter. *Antonio Mendes d'Aranha* embarked together with the other officers and soldiers in his train, most of whom were hardly recovered of their wounds and yet were quite ill. They felt ready to return as loyalists to brave further danger where bullets throng. In particular the zealous superior officer, who if he had desired could have preferred retirement after the great inconveniences and fatigues he had recently endured.

The siege which among the few that have occurred in the world is no less singularly characterized by the peculiar circumstances which attend it, the Town having been defended against the powerful host of the Dutch with a force consisting of a number which fell short to even 200 Portuguese in which are comprehended the over-aged and the over-young, the sick as well as those killed in action, which had been defeated by the formidable force of the Dutch allied with the whole mass of the Cingalese in which the choicest of our bands have fallen. The siege having been protracted to seven months without the besieged having at all obtained the least supply of force and provision. The Moor and the Pagan communities fell astounded when they hear this account

recited by those of their bretheren who had witnessed every occurrence among the besieged and of the prodigious labour endured by them. Such were the valour and loyalty of the subjects in Colombo which are well corroborated by facts.

In fine this Heroic courage as well as the intrepid deeds of the occasion, cannot but be universally admired.

In this manner the Crown lost the possession of a dominion which it had inherited thrice in many respects, more extensive than Portugal itself richer and more prolific and in the whole world a more favoured region cannot be said to be to within the Ken of the sun. Thus is lost to us, the heart of the East and with that every part lying south of Cape Comorin which latter is now left at stake. Thus is likewise lost the whole Armada which had ventured only to that point to the succour of Ceylon, and demurred to approach the Town from the commander's apprehensions of the danger of the sea. As the first Armada ordered by the Count did not venture beyond Cape Comorin the succour destined for Mannar also vanished.

On the 29th of March the Count or Viceroy despatched the 2nd Armada which had been promised by letters, the delay was attributed to a want of Funds whereas ships and forces were enough at the Royal Command further to succour any place which may well be imagined the king would view as an object worthy of purchase at any sacrifice. A great capital disbursed and misapplied by *Nuno Alvares Botelho* in Mesambique which however has met with an unqualified admission from the part of the King of *Castilien* and could it be imagined that the King we have in Portugal is not a Sovereign of a more liberal disposition. The faculty of divination is not an attribute of Royalty hence the accumulation of National wealth is left to spoilation rather than for the service of the country, in fine the supplies wavered only for Colombo and by consequence the possession of the whole Island is lost.

Now let those who have acquitted themselves well expect requital and rewards, and those who have acted on the contrary by withholding the Town's relief on its emergency be visited by the punishments due to their demerits. Now let esteem and honour crown those who have poured their blood for the cause of their country as is set forth and is viewed in this account as long as it shall not please His Majesty to enforce with the ministers and others a due observance of the Salutary orders with which they are charged and not allow them to propose to them their own so as to prove conducive to their personal interest. He will hardly ever be enabled to confer due reward on the meritorious or justly to deal punishment to the undeserving since the true state of affairs is never unfolded and it is for this reason in particular that this account is ventured to be laid at the royal feet of our Sovereign. The details being extracted from a Journal kept in Colombo as well as from other certain proofs which have been compared and revised by such of the Ecclesiastics and laymen as have been present with all Loyalty and attachment from the commencement of the Siege even unto the—.

END.

Notes by Editor.

This concludes the translation of the Account of the Siege of Colombo by the Dutch recorded by a Portuguese who was besieged, which Baldaeus printed as an Appendix to his Book (pages 205 to 232). The Articles of Capitulation have been printed in subsequent pages of this number of the Journal. They are an important auxiliary to this historical narrative, and have not been made readily available hitherto to the student.

The following facts about Baldaeus are culled from a study by P.S. Veth (1867); They appear as a note in "The Dutch in Malabar" by Galletti, the Rev. A. J. van der Burg and the Rev. P. Groot (Selection from the Records of the Madras Government, Dutch Records No. 13 (1911)) :—

"Philip Baelde or Baldaeus, was born at Delft in 1632, and came out to the East in 1655. He went home in 1665 and wrote a book about Ceylon, Malabar and Coromandel which appeared in 1672, just after his death. He was a zealous person who learnt Portuguese and the elements of Tamil in order to re-convert Portuguese converts to Protestantism. He failed utterly with the *Paravas* of Tuticorin in 1658, but was more successful in Jaffna 1658—1665, where he had baptised 12,387 persons by 1663. Jaffna had been Christianised with their customary thoroughness in this matter by the Portuguese. Of a population of 300-thousand more than half were Christians. Baldaeus' stay in Malabar appears to have been a mere visit. He is known to have accompanied the expedition against Cochin of 1661—62, as Chaplain, and to have again arrived there in 1664."

In subsequent numbers of the *Journal* we shall publish further extracts translated into English from that part of Baldaeus' Book concerning Ceylon, partly in order to bring his work to public notice and partly to assist future historians and students.

THE CAPITULATION

Articles Proposed for the Cessation of Hostilities
by the Portuguese to the Dutch.

(Chapter 38 of Baldaeus' Book on Ceylon)

Against the 10th of May we have so far gained the advantage over the Enemy, as to be able to bring to bear our Guns on the conquered Battery St. John on the Fort, which contributed not a little to shake the self confidence of the besieged and urge them to a speedy surrender of the place. In the afternoon while His Excellency and Major Jan van der Laan went to inspect the conquered Battery, there appeared under the beat of Drum and a Flag of Truce, Captain Manoel Cabreira de Pontes who delivered the following few lines—

"Herewith goes Captain Manoel Cabreira de Pontes, to request of your Excellency a written assurance, in order to detach from this Garrison 3 Principal Persons who shall have to treat with your Excellency on matters of great weight and importance. I shall await an answer—God preserve Your Excellency".

Colombo 10th May 1656.

(Signed) Anthonio de Sousa Coutinho.

The letter was opened by Major Jan van der Laan under a promise to see it delivered into the hands of the Governor, and he also requested the Bearer of the letter to inform him, if that was a sufficient guarantee or whether he preferred to have it in writing. In reply the Portuguese Captain said, that he would take the Major's word for it. Here they parted for the time, when a temporary cessation of Arms took place, Having waited for nearly 2 hours and not seeing the arrival of the Envoys, they were then enquired after, and it was ascertained that they were awaiting the rescript of the Governor which was immediately forwarded them, in the meantime as it began to grow dark, they excused themselves on that score, alledging that it was then too late, and that they were not wont to remain out of the Garrison during the night, when we resorted to Arms again.

The day after about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 11th May, there arrived the Portuguese Deputation, Laurence Fereira de Britto, late Chief Captain at Pt. de Galle, Hieronymo de Lucena Tavares late Commissary General, and Diego Leitaon de Souza, Private Secretary of the Statlon. They then handed over in Council the following Articles with a request that they might be acceded to.

Article 1st

That the Portuguese Authorities, shall have the option to await the arrival of their Provision and reinforcements in this harbour until the 20th instant, the expected Relief is considered to be of sufficient strength, to be able to raise the siege, in which case the conditions which shall be now agreed to, shall be considered null and void, in the meantime there shall be a cessation of Arms, with this condition however, that no intercourse or communication shall take place between the Parties, but by such only who shall be officially employed, to which end, there shall be hostages furnished on both sides.

Article 2nd

In the event of the surrender of the Fort, Our Churches and Images shall be regarded with all reverence. The Clergy and Ecclesiastics shall be permitted to take with them all the Images, they might wish to remove, as well as all Relics, Holy Vessels, Silver Lamps, and all other Ornaments whatsoever appertaining to the Church, including all movable property which might belong to each of them.

Article 3rd

The Persons of the Generals Anthonio de Souza Coutinho, and Francisco de Melo de Castro and the son of the former, shall be dealt with, and treated with all due consideration and becoming respect, they shall be permitted on quitting the Garrison to take with them all their movable property, Gold, Silver, Rings, Precious Stones, together with all their Servants and Portuguese Pages, as well as all paid servants, male and female slaves, who shall be permitted to be located here under the protection of the General of Our State, until they can take ship—And it will rest with His Excellency the Governor to see them provided (at their expense) with Provisions during their stay, and with every thing which will be necessary during the Voyage, as well as with ships for the safe Transport of themselves and their families, that the Ships, be well manned with sailors, Arms and Ammunition of War and with every other necessary which might be required for the Voyage at the time when the Generals shall have to leave the place.

Article 4th

A similar treatment as that requested towards the Persons of the Generals, shall be expected to be shown to the Chief Captain of the Garrison, the Captain Moor of the Camp, the Senior Merchant, the Serjeant Major and to the family of one of the Captains lately deceased.

Article 5th

The Captains of Infantry and the reformed (Reformed Officers are they whose Troops, or Companies being broken, are continued on whole or half pay. They preserve the right of seniority, and

continue in the way of preferment) and all other officers of whatever Grade they be shall be permitted on their evacuating the Fort to march out with the Badges of honour, the beat of Drums, flying Banners, light Matches, loaded Muskets and all their Goods and Baggage they shall be supplied with Vessels to take them to India on the Coast, until which His Excellency the Governor will see them provided and maintained with the surplus funds which might be found here belonging to the King of Portugal if otherwise all such disbursements shall go as a Charge against the Honourable Company until their removal. Care should also be had, that no aggression or injury shall be done them during their stay here, or during their voyage.

Article 6th

The Oivdoor, the Judge, and other Functionaries of the Chamber, the Alcade Moor, (Alcade Moor, or more properly I think Alcantara, are Knights of a Spanish Military Order, who gained great honour during the Wars with the Moors) and the Directors of the Kings Goods, shall have the same privilege and favor granted to them as solicited for the Chief Captain of the Garrison and the field Officer.

Article 7th

All Nobles, Chevaliers, and the Principal Burghers of the Town including the well-affected ones, and the Inhabitants shall be favoured with the same indulgence as shall be allowed to the Garrison and Field Officer, and in case there be found some willing to abide under the Authority of the Dutch Government, they shall be left in the undisturbed possession of their Lands Houses and Goods and whatever else which might belong to them, and be treated as natural born Dutch subjects. With regard to their Religion they shall be allowed a Church with Priests and Clergy and shall enjoy every freedom in the exercise of their Religious Tenets, and such persons as might hereafter be inclined to pass over to the Continent, shall be allowed to sell and dispose of their moveables and immoveable Goods and effects without any let or hindrance, and be provided with Vessels free of Charges for their removal, excepting to those only who have Vessels of their own, the latter shall be permitted to Navigate their vessels all round the Island on paying the Customary Tolls and duties, and such of the Inhabitants as are willing to establish themselves here, shall likewise be allowed all freedom to carry on their accustomed Trade and avocation for their support unmolested.

Article 8th

That all Merchants and Foreign Traders whether European or Natives who have resorted to this Town with their Vessels from different places in pursuit of Trade, shall have the freedom allowed them to remove and take away with them without any let or hindrance all their movables, Gold, Silver and all other Articles of Merchandize which they might now own by purchase, especially

Cinnamon, whether purchased from the King or other Sources, including the stock as are now on board their Vessels, and the quantity yet to be shipped, they shall have free access of movement to provide themselves with the necessary staff for Life for money. In the event of their being at a loss for hands to navigate their Vessels every assistance should be afforded them in that respect.

Article 9th

That all Natives (Black) Inhabitants of this Town whether married or single, and all Foreigners of whatever Race or Caste, shall be allowed the same favor and privileges as demanded for the Portuguese, Burghers, and the loyal ones.

Article 10th

That all Modliars, Aratchies and Lascoreens who had hitherto served the King of Portugal, whether at the time of their engagement, they had then belonged to the king or Company's Service, shall be permitted to betake themselves to whatever place they might choose to resort to, without any impediment whatever taking with them their goods.

Articles 11th and 12th

That the Portuguese Simon Lopes Basto, who had served with the Dutch for a while and subsequently stepped over to us, his Crime should be overlooked and forgiven him, with permission that he might accompany the General on his departure from the Island, as well as the misconduct Crimes of all those Hollanders who have joined our flag and suffer them to be incorporated with our Troops on their leaving the Island.

Article 13th

That all our sick and wounded soldiers and the loyals, whomsoever they might be, shall be cared for and permitted to remain in the Infirmary until such time they are cured and re-established in health, and on their leaving the Island, they shall be supplied with every necessary comfort on the Company's account if their expense cannot be defrayed with the King's Funds.

Article 14th

When the surrender of the Garrison shall take place, it will rest with His Excellency the Governor to see that no disrespect or incivility shall be offered to the Persons of the Generals and other principal Functionaries. The soldiers, the well-affected ones with their wives and children will also be saved from all insolence, insults and violence and remain under the safe guard and protection of His Excellency the Governor in and outside the Town, and be free of all molestations on the part of any of the King's people.

(Signed) Antonio de Souza Continho.

There then followed the following brief answer to and confirmed by the Governor and his Council in the name and on behalf of His Imperial Majesty of Ceylon, The Lords of the United States General, and Directors of the Honourable East India Company, and His Excellency Joan Maatzuyker and the Supreme Council of India, upon the request and proposal of the Special Envoys of the Portuguese Authorities deputed from the Fort of Colombo who had to yield the Garrison to us, on the 12th May under the following conditions.

The Proposal embodied in the 2nd Article with respect to their Excellencies was fully conceded to and granted them, and they were to be provided with two suitable places of Worship against the time of their departure.

With respect to the 3rd Article, it was observed by His Excellency the Governor that it was not then practicable for them at that juncture to send the Generals, either to Mannar or Tutecorin, but shall do so, by first opportunity, and in case they prefer to betake themselves to the Continent, that His Excellency would see them transported thither within a fortnight's time with the Company's Ships. They were allowed to take with them their Male and Female slaves, as well as all what might belong to the General's Son Christovaa de Souza, as well as all the children of their adoption, relying on the good faith and probity of the Generals that no other persons shall be thus removed but what immediately belong to them, with permission to be here located until the time of the departure.

The Individuals adverted to in the 4th Article had to be treated according to their individual rank, and receive every protection, they were likewise permitted to take away with them all their property, Gold, Silver, Wearing apparel, and whatever belongs to their personal comfort, such as Bedding, Carpets, Mattresses, Coverlets, Curtains etc. The Chiefs who then still held the command and the other Reformed were allowed to leave the Garrison with their badges of honor and betake themselves to the Cormandel Coast, they were likewise permitted to carry with them their moveables, but with respect to their slaves and paid servants, it was thought mere courtesy of His Excellency that their removal was granted them.

The soldiers had to march out with their Kits, flying Banners, lighted matches, charged muskets and the beat of Drums, they had to proceed to His Excellency the Governor's quarters, and there lay down their Arms under the Dutch Standard, and after a fair and reasonable accommodation they were to be transported to Europe. The well affected and the Indians had to betake themselves to the Cormandel Coast and until then, they were to be supported on the Company's account.

The officers adverted to in the 6th Article were allowed the privileges stipulated for, and the promises held out to the other qualified persons including the Garrison and Field Captains.

All such Persons as were disposed to remain under the Dutch Authority were assured of their safety and Protection and the retention of all their property, but in the event of their quitting the place, the matter was then to be left at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor.

To the Principal Burghers, and the loyal Portuguese with their families who might not be desirous to remain on the Island, were accorded the same consideration as all other non-commissioned officers, but the well affected Native Inhabitants of this Island were to be left at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor. All European and Native Merchants and all Foreigners of respectability who have had dealings in this Town had to leave the place for the continent and for the time receive the same freedom as allowed to the other officers.

The Modliars, Aratchies and Lascoreens with their followers were guaranteed to receive every consideration and favor and looked upon as our own people.

All the sick and wounded soldiers and the well-affected, who are now in the Infirmary or elsewhere shall receive every possible care and attention and be retained there until their recovery and all their wants supplied.

All officers, the well-affected and soldiers and unmarried Women, were to be under the Protection of His Excellency the Governor, and secured from all violence, oppression and injury.

His Excellency had further reserved to himself the right on the arrival of the expected ships with reinforcements by the 20th of May to warn them of the surrender of this Town, and desire them to leave the Harbour upon Parole until they are out of sight

Thus done and concluded on the 11th May 1656.

(Signed) Adriaan Van der Meyde
 „ Jan Van der Laan
 „ Pieter de Bitter
 „ Eduard Ooms, and Ybrandt Godskena.

His Excellency Adriaan Van der Meyde on behalf of the Honourable East India Company and the Members of the Honourable Council, seeing that the Gentlemen Deputies have within the prescribed time reappeared with a full complete and Plenatory Resolutions of their General Anthonio de Souza Coutinho and his Council, bringing with them the Articles of Capitulation which had been accepted by them. We do therefore hereby promise to carry out the aforesaid Articles, without the least infraction thereof, and to show them all practicable indulgence besides.

In witness whereof we have hereunto jointly with the Deputed Gentlemen affixed on signature. Given at the Netherland's Camp before Colombo, this 12th day of May 1635.

Signed on behalf of One Party

Adriaan Van der Meyde
 Jan Van der Laan
 Pieter de Bitter, Eduard Ooms,
 Ybrandt Godskena, and Johannes Hartman,

and on the Part of the Portuguese

Anthonio de Souza Coutinho
 Francisco de Melo Castro,
 Anthonio de Silva, Gaspar de Ronga Pereira,
 Lourence Ferreira de Britto,
 Hieronymo Lucena Taveres, and
 Diego Leitao Souza.

About 9 on the following morning the aforesaid Deputies appeared again bringing with them the concerted Articles of Capitulation with a letter from both the Generals in favour of the Deserter Simon Lopez that he might be saved the punishment so justly due for his Crime, and after the Articles had been signed a second time and the Council broken up, there then proceeded (after Dinner) the Merchant Ybrandt Godskena and the Secretary Jacob Van Rhee, to demand from both the Portuguese Generals the Keys of the Garrison, and to point them out their Stores and Magazine in order to have them secured from all accidents from fire, and to shew them the necessity there was for the evacuation of the Garrison by their Troops according to the Articles of Capitulation.

The Captain Moor (Anthonio de Melo de Castro) with the King's soldiers all fully equipped and 36 of their Captains denominated Reformados (Reformed) by the Portuguese were the first that quitted the Fort with flying Banners, beat of Drums, and lighted Matches, they then marched past the files of most of Our soldiers, and proceeded to the Governor's Quarters when they laid down their Arms, they were shewn the place where they had to put up for the night. There followed then the Body of Burghers, the Sick, the wounded, and the Lame and while the process of a evacuation was continued our Commissioners were conducted by their Chief Engineer who pointed out 4 of their Mines on the side of the Bastion Rajuha, between St. Stephen and Clergos, each of these Mines were found to be filled with 3 or 4 Barrels of Gun Power, when their fuses or Pipes had been removed they were left in Charge of our sentinels.

Our Troops were now marched into the Fort followed by the Governor Major van der Laan and the Members of Council, at the Beach, hard by the Courass there came both the Generals (Venerable Old Men) with their suite to meet the Governor with much

Civility and politeness. Orders were then given for securing the Garrison with our Troops, and for disarming the Lascareens. By the evening the Princes Standard was planted on the Water Castle, and the discharges of our Guns announced equally our Triumph and the loss of a stronghold of the King of Portugal which for strength can vie with any European Defences, and which the Enemy had possessed for a Century and half. The Lord God from whom cometh Victory, His Name be blessed and praised for evermore. On the Sunday following the 14th a Sermon of Thanksgiving was preached by the Reverend Francisco Wyngaart our worthy Colleague on the same Island in the Church of St. Francisco, but now denominated the Fort Church.*

* This Church stood in what is today the Gordon Gardens. It was used by the Dutch as a place of worship until the Wolvendaal Church was built.

(This translation was made by Peter Brohier, manuscript circa 1840).

You can't change the Past,
but you can ruin a perfectly
good Present by worrying
about the Future.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF HERFT OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

I

Jacob Fredrik Herft of Hungary had the following children:

- 1 Jacob Daniel, who follows under II.
- 2 George Reinier, who follows under III.
- 3 Fredrik Magnus, who follows under IV.
- 4 Helena, born 1789, died 19th February 1859, married in St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 1st September 1814, John Foulstone, Captain in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, (Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon", page 446).
- 5 Alexander, settled in Madras.
- 6 Emanuel, settled in Madras.

II

Jacob Daniel Herft, born 1775, married at Jaffna:

- (a) In 1800, Benedicta Krasse.
- (b) By Governor's licence dated 16th January 1823, Johanna Cornelina Corteling.
Of the first marriage, he had
- 1 - Robert William, who follows under V.

III

George Reinier Herft married Petronella Ferdinand, and he had by her—

- 1 Henry Lawrence, who follows under VI.
- 2 Patrick William, who follows under VII.
- 3 Wilhelmina Abigayla married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 17th September 1838, John Bolhart.

IV

Frederick Magnus Herft, Proctor and Notary Public, born 2nd November 1787, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th May 1809, Johanna Anthonetta Van Aardenberg.
- (b) In 1817, Antoinetta Josepha Cornelia Krause.
Of the second marriage, he had—
- 1 Dorothea Mary, married at Jaffna, 10th August 1836, John William Frederick Bartholomeusz, widower of Frederica Elizabeth Thiedeman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 63) and son of Abraham Evert Bartholomeusz and Jacoba Cornelia Liendersz.

- 2 Maria Susan, married at Mannar, 8th August 1839, Lucas Adrianus Henricus Bartholomeusz, born 12th June 1818, son of Abraham Evert Bartholomeusz and Jacoba Cornelia Liendersz.
- 3 Nancy Emma Catherine.
- 4 John Richard Cyrus, died in infancy.
- 5 Eliza Henrietta, born 12th January 1824, died 29th May 1888, married at Mannar, 11th May 1847, Jacobus Cornelius Bartholomeusz, born 23rd April 1813, died 6th October 1887, widower of Johanna Elizabeth Von Braunhoff, and son of Abraham Evert Bartholomeusz and Jacoba Cornelia Liendersz.
- 6 Henry Daniel, who follows under VIII.
- 7 Frederick Samuel, who follows under IX.
- 8 Robertina Emma married Patrick de Hoedt, Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri at Mannar, and son of Johannes Carel Roedelphus de Hoedt and Barbara de Visser.
- 9 Julius Alexander, who follows under X.
- 10 Rebecca Josepha.
- 11 Peter Paul Timothy, who follows under XI.

V

Robert William Herft, Proctor, married:

- (a) At Jaffna, by Governor's licence dated 4th November 1822, Maria Carolina Matthys.
- (b) In 1842, Paulina de Moor.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 William Henry, who follows under XII.
- 2 John Charles, who follows under XIII.
- 3 Thomas Robert, who follows under XIV.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Robert William, who follows under XV.

VI

Henry Lawrence Herft, Port Surgeon, Colombo, married:

- (a) Henrietta Vander Wall.
- (b) Ann de Moor.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Charlotte Margaret married... Simons.
- 2 Henry.
- 3 Jane.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Agnes.
- 5 Ursula.

VII

Patrick William Herft married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd January 1839, Piternella Henrietta Wille, baptised 18th February 1814, daughter of Ernest Leygenes Wille and Johanna Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 116). He had by her—

- 1 Cecil Francis Edward, who follows under XVI.
- 2 William Henry.
- 3 Edmund Brixius.

VIII

Henry Daniel Herft, born 5th April 1829, died 7th November 1903, married at Mannar 30th June 1854, Sarah Lamberta (Sally) Bartholomeusz, born 27th April 1836, died 20th March 1900, daughter of Abraham Evert Bartholomeusz, Head Clerk, Kachcheri, Mannar, and Anna Catharina Werkmeester. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 58). He had by her—

- 1 Nancy Emma Grace, born 4th January 1855, died 2nd November 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 13th May 1872, Francis Robert Bartholomeusz, Chief Clerk, General Treasury, born 25th February 1848, died 28th April 1927, son of Jacobus Cornelius Bartholomeusz and Elizabeth Henrietta Herft. (Vide IV, 5, supra).
- 2 Dorothea Rebecca Louisa, born 26th November 1857, married Samuel Ursinus Bartholomeusz, born 18th May 1850, died 14th July 1895, son of Jacobus Cornelius Bartholomeusz and Elizabeth Henrietta Herft. (Vide IV, 5, supra).
- 3 Cecil Richard Lorenz, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Wilfred Magnus, born 21st February 1864, died in infancy.
- 5 Catherine Cornelia Antoinette, born 16th July 1868, married Harry Jansz, son of Francis Alexander Jansz and Charlotte Cornelia Bartholomeusz.
- 6 Frances Clara Ruth, born 18th June 1874, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 18th June 1896, Jonathan Charles Jansz, Ceylon Civil Service, born 26th January 1871, son of Francis Alexander Jansz, Ceylon Civil Service, and Charlotte Cornelia Bartholomeusz.

IX

Frederick Samuel Herft, born 1832, married:

- (a) Dorothea Werkmeester, daughter of George Alexander Werkmeester and Geraldina Petronella Von Braunhoff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 58).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1865, Anne Pave.
- (c) Virginia Bertus.

Of the first marriage, he had—

1 Helen

Of the second marriage, he had—

2 Richard

Of the third marriage, he had—

3 Mary

4 Margaret

5 Missy

6 Sarah

7 Robert,

X

Julius Alexander Herft, married:

(a) Louise Werkmeester

(b) Louisa Vander Wall

(c) Amelia Alexandra Claasz.

Of the first marriage, he had—

1 Elizabeth Marian married Cyril de Silva (widower).

Of the second marriage, he had—

2 Mabel Alexandra

Of the third marriage, he had—

3 Theodore Magnus, who follows under XVIII

4 Ernest Hilary

5 Mabel

6 Florence Amelia married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 16th May 1903, Basil Collin Arthur Bartholomeusz, born 2nd August 1878, son of Arthur Benison Melchisedec Bartholomeusz Postmaster, and Carolina Frances Wootler.

7 Adele Eugenie married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 3rd June 1903, Theodore Ernest Vander Gucht, born 2nd July 1874, son of Charles Edward Vander Gucht and Clarissa Sophia Herft, referred to in XII, 1.

8 Paul Frederick, who follows under XIX.

9 Albert Victor.

XI

Peter Paul Timothy Herft married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 12th December 1864, Sophia Clarissa Herft, referred to in XII, 1. He had by her—

1 Pauline Petronella Timothea married in St. Paul's Church Colombo, 8th June 1887, George Peterson.

XII

William Henry Herft, Secretary of the District Court, Kegalle, married:

(a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th May 1844, Wilhelmina Emelia Schumacher.

(b) Eliza Morris, widow of George Mylius and daughter of Captain John Morris of the Royal Navy, and later Commander of the Government brig "Hebe". (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 144).

Of the first marriage, he had—

1 Clarissa Sophia, born 16th March 1846, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo:

(a) 12th December 1864, Peter Paul Timothy Herft, referred to in XI supra.

(b) 12th June 1870, Charles Edward Vander Gucht, son of Theodorus Rudolphus Vander Gucht and Susan Ann Grenier nee de Wolff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 23).

2 William Henry, who follows under XX.

3 Charles Edwin, who follows under XXI.

Of the second marriage, he had—

4 Walter, who follows under XXII.

5 Laura Frances Cordelia, born 22nd October 1857, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 14th April 1873, Cecil Francis Edward Herft, who follows under XVI.

6 Richard Morris, born 18th January 1865, 9th September 1910.

XIII

John Charles Herft, born 1826, married in 1853, Anna de Moor, and he had by her—

1 Julian Henry, who follows under XXIII.

2 Vincent Henry, who follows under XXIV.

3 Daniel Jacob

4 Caroline

5 Alice Mary married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st January 1878, John William de Silva.

6 Ellen married in St. Phillip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 29th May 1876, Archibald Fernando.

XIV

Thomas Robert Herft, born 1842, married Harriet Sarah Mylius, daughter of George Mylius and Eliza Morris. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 144. He had by her—

- 1 George Thomas, died 1927, married in Kuala Lumpur, 1892, Evelyn Vander Smagt Felsing, born 8th May 1866, died 1918, daughter of Michael Alfred Felsing and Emelia Sophia Godlieb. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 125).
- 2 Eugene Henry Theodore Mylius, who follows under XXV.
- 3 Daisy
- 4 Agnes
- 5 Rosy.

XV

Robert William Herft, born 8th May 1848, died 4th August 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th February 1877, Charlotte Natalia Andriezen, born 5th June 1849, died 2nd July 1918, daughter of James George Andriezen and Sarah Louisa Christoffelsz. He had by her—

- 1 Robert William Andree, who follows under XXVI.
- 2 Samuel Godfrey, who follows under XXVII.
- 3 Frederick Francis William, born 18th March 1884, died 2nd November 1897.
- 4 Lilian Beatrice, born 30th November 1885, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 19th February 1906, Daniel George Burby, born 2nd November 1872, died 13th January 1930, son of David Burby, Telegraph Master and Jacobina Christiana Beale.
- 5 Eustace Lloyd, who follows under XXVIII.

XVI

Cecil Francis Edward Herft, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 14th April 1873, Laura Frances Cordelia Herft, referred to in XII, 5. He had by her—

- 1 Cecilia Lauretta, born 12th June 1875, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 28th January 1903, John Robert Templer, born 4th May 1875, died 6th November 1946, son of Edmund Reginald Templer and Maria de Witte.
- 2 Evelyn, died 1922.
- 3 Guildford Oswin, died 1914.
- 4 Gertrude Maude.
- 5 Mary Anna.
- 6 Sylvia.
- 7 Joseph Maxwell, who follows under XXIX.
- 8 Joseph Harold, who follows under XXX.

XVII

Cecil Richard Lorenz Herft, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 13th February 1860, married in the Methodist Church, Mannar, 6th September 1897, Lilian Caroline Victoria Meynert, born 15th October 1869, daughter of William Charles Meynert and Susan Caroline Grebe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 159). He had by her

- 1 Doreen Meynert, born 1898, died 25th April 1899.
- 2 Chapman Lorenz Meynert, born 26th May 1899, died 28th June 1899.
- 3 Cecil Eldred Meynert.
- 4 Idona Elspeth Meynert, born 27th June 1900, married 28th December 1927, Leslie Ward Campbell.
- 5 Lorenza Naomi Meynert, born 11th October 1901, married in the Methodist Church, Negombo, 8th November 1923, Herbert Percival Lourensz, born 28th November 1899, son of Johnson Ball Lourensz and Lucy Mary Cooke.
- 6 Audrey Miriam Meynert, born 18th February 1903, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 5th December 1931, Frederick Ernest Jansz, C.C.S., born 1st June 1901, son of James Collingwood Jansz, Senior Assistant Master, Royal College, Colombo, and Charlotte Henrietta Heyn.
- 7 Thelma Lilian Meynert, born 29th October 1904, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 3rd June 1931, Alexander Edward Augustus Hepponstall, born 22nd June 1902, son of Henry Alexander Hepponstall and Kathleen Edith Buckley, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 79).
- 8 Esmee Bertha Susannah Meynert, born 25th January 1908, married 30th October 1933, Carlyle Francis Bartholomeusz.
- 9 Swinburne Annesley Meynert, who follows under XXXI.
- 10 Fenton Vyvil Meynert, born 18th April 1911, married 25th January 1937, Irene Lamberta Jansz.
- 11 Orville Wesley Meynert, born 25th May 1914, married 24th December 1941, Gwen Ludwig.

XVIII

Theodore Magnus Herft, born 1st December 1871, died 27th December 1927, married:

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 16th January 1901, Mabel Louise Vander Gucht, daughter of Charles Edward Vander Gucht and Clarissa Sophia Herft, referred to in XII, I.
- (b) In St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 1st May 1918, Florence Vida Claasz, born 2nd September 1887, daughter of Thomas Brady Claasz, Secretary of the District Court, Negombo, and Catherine Rose Jansz.

Of the first marriage he had—

- 1 Eunice Clarice Alexander, born 4th November 1901, married in the Baptist Church, Negombo, 4th October 1923, Cyril Malowney.
- 2 John, born and died 4th November 1903.
- 3 Magnus Frederick, born 31st March 1910.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Hubert Brady Manning, born 17th January 1920.
- 5 Beryl May, born 24th May 1922.
- 6 Neliya Rose, born 4th February 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd December 1950. Michael Young.

XIX

Paul Frederick Herft, born 16th June 1882, died 5th March 1946, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 27th December 1913, Blanche Marion Bartholomeusz, born 13th March 1894, daughter of Arthur Benison Melchisedec Bartholomeusz and Caroline Frances Wootler. He had by her—

- 1 Julius Arthur Paul, born 22nd September 1914, died 1921.
- 2 Alroy Bertram Matthew, born 21st September 1917, died in infancy.
- 3 Irving Vernon, born 4th April 1920.
- 4 Edna Blanche Salome, born 22nd January 1922, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 15th June 1940 Francis Victor Toussaint.
- 5 Kingsley, born 1926, died in infancy.
- 6 Yvonne Phyllis Bianca, born 8th May 1929, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 24th May 1952 Pelham Lucien Keegel, M.B.B.S. (Ceylon) born 10th November 1925, son of Pelham Liebert Keegel and Enid Rachel Pereira. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 119).
- 7 Daphne Rita Marion, born 28th November 1930.

XX

William Henry Herft, born 31st December 1847, died 18th July 1930, married in St. Annes' Church, Kurunegala, 21st September 1874, Anne Harriet Vanderput, born 16th February 1851, died 20th June 1911. He had by her—

- 1 Amelia married.....Vanderput.
- 2 Lilian married.....Patterson.
- 3 Florinda
- 4 Muriel
- 5 Gerald married Millicent Barsenback.
- 6 Justin
- 7 Eric married.....Forster.
- 8 William Oswald.

XXI

Charles Edwin Herft, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, born 20th October 1851, died 29th December 1918, married:

(a) Anne Elizabeth Patterson.

(b) Ada Eliza Georgiana Meynert, born 22nd July 1872, died 6th June 1907, daughter of William Charles Meynert and Susan Caroline Grebe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 160).

Of the first marriage, he had—

1 Maud Helen, born 2nd December 1872, married:

(a) In St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, 21st May 1892, Eugene Henry Theodore Mylius Herft, who follows under XXV.

(b) In the Registrar's Office, Kuala Lumpur, 23rd August 1900, Karl Glie Edwin Prins, Government Surveyor, Federated Malay States, born 5th December 1871, died 13th March 1944, son of John Ferdinand Prins, Proctor and Notary Public, and Elizabeth Hortense Dornhorst. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105 and Vol. XL, pages 10 and 13).

- 2 Charles Edwin, born 7th August 1874.
- 3 Lloyd Ernest, who follows under XXXII.
- 4 Donald Sidney, who follows under XXXIII.
- 5 William, born 1880, died 1882.
- 6 Percival Clement, who follows under XXXIV.
- 7 Violet Clare, born 24th May 1885, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 1907, Richard Fitzron Foster.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 8 Iona, born 1st August 1890.
- 9 Dagmar, born 27th January 1892.
- 10 Delma.

XXII

Walter Herft, Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, Kandy, born 4th October 1855, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th June 1877 Lydia Elizabeth Passe daughter of John Bernard Passe and Eliza Hortensia Petranella Fermer. He had by her—

- 1 Ulric Walter, born 27th May 1883, died 9th March 1948.
- 2 Elaine, born 12th April 1885.
- 3 Victor, born 30th November 1887.
- 4 Irene Sylvia, born 18th January 1889, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 22nd July 1925, Bertram Alwyn Deutrom, born 25th May 1888, son of James Vincent Deutrom, Inspector of Police, and Abigail Maria Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 65 and 68, and Vol. XXXIX, page 150).
- 6 Percival, born 3rd May 1893, married in the Methodist Church, Badulla, 28th March 1932, Pearl Barbet.

- 7 Ieene Nellie, born 9th December 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy 8th April 1920, Rienzie Sansoni, born 21st April 1892, son of Miliani Henri Sansoni, Proctor, and Alice Rosalind Aldons. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 117).

XXIII

Julian Henry Herft, born 6th April 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th July 1869, Jane Sophia Sansoni, born 21st December 1851, died 15th February 1928, daughter of Louis Sansoni and Varney. He had by her—

- 1 Rosabel Aneta, born 9th May 1870, died 24th December 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th September 1891, Justin Gerald Lawson Brohier, born 20th July 1864, died 5th January 1919, son of James Henry Whiting Brohier and Sophia Matilda Dissanayake. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, pages 200 and 207).
- 2 Charles Louis, who follows under XXXV.
- 3 Charles Allan, born 18th February 1873.
- 4 Elsie, died in infancy.
- 5 Collin Victor, who follows under XXXVI.
- 6 Winifred Millicent, born 22nd August 1877.
- 7 Juliet Sophia, born 15th March 1878, married Joseph Van Langenberg, son of Ubald Leo VanLangenberg and Caroline Lombas.
- 8 Florence Ann, born 29th December 1880, married Granville, Andriesz.
- 9 Ottelia Isabel, born 4th March 1883.
- 10 Elsie Maud, born 11th October 1884, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 22nd July 1907, Arthur William Newman.
- 11 Clara Olive, born 23rd March 1888, married Paul Von Bergheim.

XXIV

Vincent Henry Herft, married 18th September 1875, Charlotte Sophia Loos, born 22nd April 1853, daughter of Pieter John James Loos and Matilda Bartholomeusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 109). He had by her—

- 1 Venetia Helen born 1st March 1878.
- 2 Frances Laura, born 27th January 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1906, Frederick Richard Percival Loos, born 12th December 1883, son of Owen Julian Loos and Laura Sophia Elizabeth Pieres. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 113 and 118).

XXV

Eugene Henry Theodore Mylius Herft, born 8th May 1866, died 4th June 1900, married in St. Andrew's Church, Gampola, 21st May 1892, Maud Helen Herft referred to in XXI, 1, supra. He had by her—

- 1 Phyllis Helen, born 20th June 1893, married in the Methodist Church, Kuala Lumpur, 17th April 1911, James Walter Van Rooyen, born 23rd February 1883, died 22nd April 1950, son of Vincent Walter Van Rooyen and Charlotte Catherine Deutrom. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 64).
- 2 Audrey Claire, born 29th September, 1895, married in the Methodist Church, Kuala Lumpur, 4th March 1911, Henry Robert Bartels, born 19th March 1888, son of Walter Charles Bartels and Florence Isabel Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 66.)
- 3 Gladys Maud, born 6th February 1897, married in the Methodist Church, Kuala Lumpur, 29th June 1912, Arthur Harold Frugtniet, born 15th June 1887, son of Charles Arthur Frugtniet and Agnes Blanche de Neys.

XXVI

Robert William Andree Herft, born 6th January 1879, died 7th January 1947, married:

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 24th October 1907, Madeleine Felicia Mortier.
- (b) In St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, Lydia de Fry.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Robert born and died 8th October 1908.
- 2 Helen Dagmar, born 8th June 1910.

XXVII

Samuel Godfrey Herft, born 23rd March 1881, died 27th March 1923, married in St. Michael's and All Angel's Church, Colombo, 8th August 1908, Gerogiana Horan nee Shaw. He had by her—

- 1 Samuel George, who follows under XXXVII.

XXVIII

Eustace Lloyd Herft, born 28th December 1888, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 19th December 1912, Rita Rubina Pereira, and he had by her—

- 1 Eustace Reginald, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 2 Rita Violet, born 7th September 1913, died 3rd November 1914.
- 3 Gladys Nora, born 23rd September 1914, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 20th June 1942, Felix Alexander Thomas Rudolph
- 4 Pearl Gertrude, born 12th April 1918, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 1st December 1934, John Henry Reid.

XXIX

Joseph Maxwell Herft, born 13th March 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th November 1920, May Mac Carthy, and he had by her—

- 1 Clodagh Mavis, born 18th September 1921, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 1942, Frederick Von Berghen.
- 2 Gwendoline Barbara, born 12th March 1923, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th May 1952, Shelton Llewellyn Crozier, born 20th March 1911, widower of Gladys Aileen Sela. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 23) and son of Claude Ellerton Crozier and Violet Rosamond de Zilva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 26 and 28).
- 3 Estelle Therese, born 9th June 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 19th June 1948, Raymond Wells of Birmingham.
- 4 Rita May, born 25th March 1931.
- 5 Maurie Patricia, born 15th March 1934.
- 6 Brian Maxwell, born 12th June 1935.
- 7 Antonetta Monica, born 6th April 1937.
- 8 Emanuel, died in infancy.
- 9 Pauline Averill, born 7th April 1943.

XXX

Joseph Harold Herft, born 13th March 1894, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th April 1922, Stella Hyacinth Landsberger, born 26th June 1900, daughter of William Francis Landsberger and Florence Mary Miler. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 63 and 64.) He had by her—

- 1 Harold Anselon, born 9th February 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1950, Yvonne Mavis White.

XXXI

Swinburne Annesley Meynert Herft, born 8th April 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd September 1933, Carmen Dacia Edith Foenander, born 27th June 1906, daughter of Samuel Peter Foenander and Edith Adeline Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 106). He had by her—

- 1 Swinburne Piers Foenander, born 20th October 1934.
- 2 Romayne Foenander, born 20th October 1937.
- 3 Annesley Gavin Foenander, born 17th July 1939.

XXXII

Lloyd Ernest Herft, born 12th October 1876, died 22nd April 1937, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwela, 15th July 1903, Rachael Gertrude Campbell, born 15th November 1885, daughter of James Duacan Campbell and Pauline Van Twest. He had by her—

- 1 Joseph Hume Ivan, who follows under XXXIX.
- 2 Norman Clare, born 24th June 1907, died 5th January 1921.
- 3 Henry Lloyd Anthony, born 10th October 1909.
- 4 Henniker Rex Hilary, born 12th August 1912.
- 5 Elmo Archibald Duncan, born 5th June 1914.
- 6 Ernest Vere Hugh, born 11th July 1916, died 16th December 1917.
- 7 Fitzroy Percival, born 1st May 1918.
- 8 Hiram Ennis Patrick, born 6th July 1919.
- 9 Albert Dunstan, born 21st January 1921, died 2nd April 1939.
- 10 Mary Rachael, born 3rd October 1922.
- 11 Anne Pauline, born 8th January 1925.
- 12 Anthony Gerard, born 31st May 1927.

XXXIII

Donald Sydney Herft, born 17th March 1878, died 20th August 1945, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, 1904, Frances Marion Willenberg, born 6th October 1876, died 4th June 1944, daughter of Philip Raymond Willenberg, Minister of the Methodist Church, and Janet Marion Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 103 and Vol. XXXVII, page 31). He had by her—

- 1 Leslie Dodwell, who follows under XL.
- 2 Kingsley Randolph, born 22nd April 1907, died 1945.
- 3 Clare Beryl, born 27th June 1908.
- 4 Denzil Stanley, died young.
- 5 Gladys, born 9th September 1917, married Noel Guinan.
- 6 Mervyn Ashley, died 1919.
- 7 Esme, died 1920.

XXXIV

Percival Clement Herft, born 19th January 1883, died 30th June 1930, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, 23rd February 1906, Elsie Evangeline Willenberg, born 9th April 1882, daughter of Philip Raymond Willenberg, Minister of the Methodist Church, and Janet Marion Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 103, and Vol. XXXVII, page 31). He had by her—

- 1 Harold Percival, born 14th December 1906, died 31st July 1907.
- 2 Earle Percival, who follows under XLI.
- 3 Esme Phyllis, born 7th August 1911, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 29th September 1938, Frederick Christian Scharenguivel, Superintendent of Police, born 15th February 1906, son of Christian Adrian Scharenguivel and Lucy Clement.

- 4 Mavis Helen, born 5th July 1915, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 28rd December 1938, Mare Ernest Nell, born 9th September 1905, son of Paul Nell and Alice Newman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 123.)
- 5 Richard Clarence, who follows under XLII,

XXXV

Charles Louis Herft, born 4th December 1871, married Laura Charlotte Pereira, and he had by her—

- 1 Ottelia Alfrida, born 29th December 1899.
- 3 Hector Reginald, born 4th March 1904.

XXXVI

Collin Victor Herft, born 8th November 1875, died 1917, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 31st January 1900, Cecily Alice Peries, born 2nd July 1879, died 1910, daughter of John William Peries and.....Kelaart. He had by her—

- 1 Percival Colvin, who follows under XLIII.
- 2 Hazel May, born 11th May 1905, died young.
- 3 Sila Ethel, born 14th January 1907, married Robroy Aloysius Pereira.

XXXVIII

Samuel George Herft, born 25th May 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 15th June 1935, Sylvia Eleanor Rodé, born 15th November 1905, died 22nd January 1945, daughter of James Peter Rodé, and Adeline Lucretia Koelmeyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 106 and 107). He had by her—

- 1 Sylvia Claudette, born 1st August 1936.
- 2 Spencer George, born 7th October 1938.

XXXVIII

Eustace Reginald Herft, born 7th September 1912, married in St. Philip Neris' Church Pettah, Colombo, 23rd October 1943, Delicia Mary Margaret Cunningham, born 18th December 1926. He had by her—

- 1 Estelle Delys Marie, born 28th July 1944.
- 2 Arlene Jean Monic, born 27th January 1946.

XXXIX

Joseph Hume Ivan Herft, born 10th August 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th November 1927, Amelia Frederika Hortense Wilhelmina Florence Prins, born 18th September 1906, daughter of Frederick Nell Hortensius Dornhorst Prins and Agnes Amelia VanCuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82, and Vol. XL, page 13). He had by her—

- 1 Claire.
- 2 Rita.
- 3 Aimee.
- 4 Dolly.
- 5 Bernadette.
- 6 Frederick.

XL

Leslie Dodwell Herft, born 1st February 1905, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 13th April 1936, Christobel de Silva, and he had by her—

- 1 Desmond.
- 2 Cedric.
- 3 Robin.
- 4 Brian
- 5 Charmaine.

XLI

Earle Percival Herft, born 24th June 1908, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 8th July 1935, Olive Druscillia de Lile, born 20th January 1915, daughter of the Duncan de Lile and Nellie Melonius. He had by her—

- 1 Glenville Percival, born 1st February 1936.
- 2 Yvonne Maureen, born 4th February 1937.
- 3 Eunice Eileene, born 1st April 1943.

XLII

Richard Clarence Herft, born 2nd May 1920, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 10th August 1946, Esme Marie Audrey Scharenguivel, born 16th June 1923, daughter of Christian Adrian Scharenguivel and Lucy Clements. He had by her—

- 1 Romanie Mellanie, born 23rd February 1947.

XLIII

Percival Colvin Herft, born 12th November 1900, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 26th December 1923, Norah Freda Jansz, born 4th April 1904, died 5th August 1950, daughter of John Alexander Jansz and Jane Helena Polack. He had by her—

- 1 Carlyle Percival, born 21st November 1924.
- 2 Ian Clifford, born 24th July 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 25th June 1949, Doreen Iris Hughes, born 8th November 1928, daughter of Richard Lawson Hughes, and Annie Sambrook. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 163.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF LOURENSZ OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1916: revised by Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1952).

I

Hendrik Lourensz of Gottenberg in Sweden, Assistant in the Dutch East India Company, married at Colombo:

- (a) 10th December 1724, Anna Magdalena Louin, baptised 7th September 1710, daughter of Jacob Louin of Geneva and Gertruida Stadlander.
- (b) 18th February 1731, Johanna de Moor, baptised 11th March 1708, daughter of Pieter de Moor of The Hague and Johanna Obrak. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 27).
Of the first marriage, he had—
- 1 Anna Gertruida, baptised 10th March 1726, married:
 - (a) Johannes Ferdinandus Crytsman, Oppen Coopman, born at Colombo, 17th April 1709, died at Matara, 7th December 1758, widower of Josina Jacoba Wynbergen of the The Hague, and son of Johannes Crytsman of Breslau and Gertruida de Haan.
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th December 1759, Godfried Leonard de Costa of Gera, Captain in the Militia.
- 2 Hendrik, who follows under II.
- 3 Jacobus, who follows under III.

II

Hendrik Lourensz, baptised 22nd June 1727, married Lucretia de Silva, and he had by her—

- 1 Gerrit, who follows under IV.
- 2 Johannes Henricus, who follows under V.
- 3 Johannes Melianus Wilhelmus, baptised 15th November 1772.

III

Jacobus Lorensz, City Surgeon, Dutch East India Company, baptised at Tuticorin, 11th September 1729, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 29th June 1777, Maria Francina Jansz, baptised 23rd July 1761, daughter of Abraham Jansz and Johanna de Bona.
- (b) 3rd February 1788, Anna Catharina de Rozayro.
Of the first marriage, he had—
- 1 Hendrik Jacobus, baptised 23rd May 1784.
Of the second marriage, he had—
- 2 Jacobus Philippus, baptised 13th September 1795.
- 3 Wilhelmina Sophia, baptised 20th August 1796.
- 4 Hermanus Johannes, baptised 21st July 1799.

IV

Gerrit Lourensz, baptised 27th April 1755, married Anna Catharina Van Paddenburg, daughter of Pieter Jansz Van Paddenburg of Amsterdam, Quarter Master, and Catharina de Silva. He had by her—

- 1 Lucas Hendrik, who follows under VI.
- 2 Johan Christiaan Gerard, baptised 2nd October 1785.
- 3 Justinus Jacobus, baptised 18th February 1787.
- 4 Gysbert Simon, who follows under VII.

V

Johannes Henricus Lourensz, third Surgeon, Dutch East India Company, baptised 3rd December 1758, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1786, Martha Elizabeth Jenke, daughter of Willem Jenke of Dantzic and Adriaan Fernando. He had by her—

- 1 Bernardina Lucretia, baptised 3rd December 1786, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1804, Richard Owen Morgan of Masulipatnam, Port Magistrate, Colombo, and Registrar to the Diocese of Colombo, born 1786, died at Colombo, 21st March 1821. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 62).
- 2 Catharina Henrietta, baptised 14th December 1788.
- 3 Wilhelmus Franciscus, baptised 23rd January 1791.
- 4 Justina Jacoba, baptised 11th August 1793, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th June 1818, Dominicus Matthysz.
- 5 Adriana Dulcima, baptised 26th October 1806, died 18th April 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th January 1825, Hendrik Liebert Alvis, baptised 13th June 1802, son of Bernhardus Alvis, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue, and Libertina Maria Landsberger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 62, and Vol. XLII, page 33).

VI

Lucas Hendrik Lourensz, baptised 13th October 1782, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 16th July 1809, Wilhelmina Josepha Cornelia Specht, baptised at Tuticorin, 19th February 1792, died 13th November 1819, daughter of Jan Specht and Florentina Mulder.
- (b) 24th July 1820, Wilhelmina Petronella de Run, baptised 4th June 1789, widow of Elias Wilhelmus Staats, and daughter of Hermanus de Run and Jacoba Elizabeth Hoepels.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Johan Gerard, born 12th August 1810.

- 2 Dorothea Christiana, born 3rd April 1812, died 14th January 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd February 1837, Jacobus Wilhelmus (James William) Ohlmus, born 9th October 1811, died 19th August 1862, son of Lodewyk Johannes Ohlmus and Petronella Elizabeth Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 167 and 170 and Vol. XLI, page 175).
- 3 Willem Jacob, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Robert Brownrigg, baptised 30th August 1819.
Of the second marriage, he had—
- 5 Bernarda Diderica, born 14th June 1821.
- 6 Arnoldus Henricus, who follows under IX.
- 7 Elizabeth Henrietta, born 3rd August 1824, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th November 1842, Henry Alexander Soerts, son of Peter Frederick Soerts and Justina de Silva.
- 8 Edward Hendrik, baptised 5th October 1826.
- 9 Hendrik Lubbert, who follows under X.

VII

Gysbert Simon Lourensz, baptised 29th May 1791, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd February 1813, Johanna Maria Pegalotti, died 13th August 1854. He had by her—

- 1 Johannes Maximus, born 30th March 1814.
- 3 Willem Henrie, who follows under XI.
- 3 Peternella Elizabeth, born 2nd May 1818.

VIII

Willem Jacob (Henry William) Lourensz, born 21st May 1816, died 1868, married at Hambantota by the Assistant Government Agent, Charles Patten Walker, 21st January 1842, Henrietta Maartensz, and he had by her—

- 1 James
- 2 Jonathan Lambertus, who follows under XII.
- 3 Charles Martin
- 4 Jane
- 5 Mary
- 6 Helen.

IX

Arnoldus Henricus Lourensz, Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, born 19th January 1823, died 13th May 1882, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1847, Georgina Christiana Schokman, born 18th April 1826, died 25th July 1856, daughter of Lucas Francois Schokman and Gerardina Eusonia de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 105, and Vol. XXVII, page 133).

- (b) In the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo. 2nd June, 1889, Ellen Ball, born 5th May 1829, daughter of John Ball and Johanna Wilhelmina Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 78).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Frances Alice, born 5th May 1850, died 31st August 1900, married 21st April 1879, Walter Willis.
- 2 Wilfred Harris, who follows under XIII.
Of the second marriage, he had—
- 3 Ann Harriet, born 9th August 1860, died 4th August 1876.
- 4 Johnson Ball, who follows under XIV.
- 5 Charles Ball, who follows under XV.
- 6 James Alexander, who follows under XVI.
- 7 Hans, who follows under XVII.

X

Hendrik Lubbert (Liebert Henry) Lourensz born 28th June 1829, died 4th March 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th June 1857, Georgiana Van Arkadie, and he had by her—

- 1 James Augustus, born 11th March 1858.
- 2 Owen Wilfred, born 1st July 1859.
- 3 Louisa Eleanor, born 25th February 1861.
- 4 William Michael, born 13th November 1865.
- 5 Alice Frances, born 31st January 1873, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th January 1893, Richard Van Arkadie.

XI

Willem Henrie Lourensz, born 12th August 1815, married in St. Peter's Garrison Church, Colombo, 15th January 1844, Elizabeth Fisher, and he had by her—

- 1 Francis Christian, born 28th June 1845.
- 2 John Alexander, who follows under XVIII.

XII

Jonathan Lambertus Lourensz, born 18th February 1848, died 24th September 1926, married at Hambantota by the Assistant Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, 18th October 1880, Sophia Matilda Wootler, widow of Henry Wallace Auwardt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 73). He had by her—

- 1 Rosalind Agnes, died 1935.
- 2 Hilda Augusta, born 2nd May 1882.
- 3 Duncan Arthur Ainslie, who follows under XIX.
- 4 Claude Irene, born 23rd November, 1888.
- 5 Alyne Constance, born 10th June 1897.

XIII

Wilfred Harris Lourensz, born 14th October 1852, died 24th May 1930, married:

- (a) In the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 28th June 1880, Laura Florinda Scharenguivel, born 2nd October 1860, died 9th April 1881, daughter of Herman Christian Scharenguivel and Elizabeth Petronella Ferdinand, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 15).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st February 1888, Maria Selina Misso, born 27th March 1860, died 1st September 1942, daughter of Michael Bartholome Misso, Surgeon, and Josephina Wilhelmina La Brooy, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 70, and Vol. XXIX, page 56).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Laura Florinda, born 9th April 1881, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 25th November 1905, Charles Henry Keegel Scharenguivel, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.F.P. and S. (Glas). Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, born 12th August 1881, died 25th October 1950, son of Charles Peter Scharenguivel and Evelyn Priscilla Keegel, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 16, and Vol. XXVII, page 116).

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Michael Arnold Harris, who follows under XX.
- 3 William Herbert Spencer, born 8th June 1890.
- 4 Eric Arthur, who follows under XXI.
- 5 Mona Isobel, born 30th August 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 14th February 1924, Edward Dunbar Lancelot Ephraums, born 26th March 1899, son of Lancelot Sidney Ephraums and Frances Eugenie Ball. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 110).

XIV

Johnson Ball Lourensz, Planter, born 16th May 1862, died 3rd July 1943, married in St. Mary's Church, Chilaw, 26th April 1892, Lucy Mary Cooke, died 14th April 1914, daughter of Nathaniel James Cooke, Proctor, and Louisa Arnoldina Perez. He had by her—

- 1 Clarence James Cooke, born 13th March 1893, married:
 - (a) In the Registrar's Office, Northampton in England 1945, Rosa Maude Josephine Russell, of Northampton.
 - (b) In St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Kollupitiya, 18th August 1948, Kathleen Brenda South nee Vander Straaten, born 25th September 1907, daughter of Cyril Arthur Pompeus Vander Straaten and Frances Cecilia Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 162, and 2nd Vol. XXIV page 73).

- 2 Dudley Johnson, born 10th November 1894, served in the Great War, 1914—1918, in the Royal Garrison Artillery and died of wounds. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 4).
- 3 Eric Rienzi, who follows under XXII.
- 4 Herbert Percival, who follows under XXIII.
- 5 Lionel Graham, born 19th November 1900, died 1932.
- 6 Claude Edward, born 18th November 1902, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th May 1944, Olive Mary Moldrich, born 6th January 1914, daughter of Thomas Ernest Walter Moldrich and Millicent Mary Jane Louisa Rudd. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 120).
- 7 Dorothy Mary, born 29th February 1904, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st April 1927, Arthur Everard Arndt, born 14th September 1893, son of Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt and Alice Mabel Felsing, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 126, and Vol. XLI, page 16).
- 8 Carl, who follows under XXIV.
- 9 Nelly Ruth, born 16th March 1910, married in St. Anne's Church, Puttalam, 14th September 1937, Joseph Shelley Ryde (Pereira).

XV

Charles Ball Lourensz, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. (Lond), M.R.C.S. (Eng), Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, born 5th December 1864, died 17th June 1929, married at Colombo in 1892, Susanna-Graham, daughter of Adolphus Frederick Graham M.D., and Susanna Gilbanks. He had by her—

- 1 Margery Graham, born 30th March 1894.

XVI

James Alexander Lourensz, Deputy Fiscal, Galle, born 13th April 1867, died 7th December 1938, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th July 1894, Lucille Flanderka Weinman, born 15th September 1871, daughter of Henry Edward Weinman and Lucy Harriet Flanderka. He had by her—

- 1 Lucy Ellen, born 6th May 1895.
- 2 Lucille Weinman, born 11th January 1897, married:
 - (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th April 1922, Leslie William Fretz, born 11th December 1888, son of Arthur Henry Fretz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Agnes Jane Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 74, and Vol. VII, page 24).
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th April 1927, Louis Vernon Koch, born 25th October 1904, son of Louis Henry Koch and Mabel Henrietta Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 235, and Vol. XXXIV, page 73).
- 3 James Herbert, who follows under XXV.

XVII

Hans Lourensz, Medical Officer, Sumatra, born 31st December 1869, married 27th August 1906, Elizabeth Petronella Louisa Baars of Gravenhage in Holland, died at Quetta in India 31 May 1935. He had by her—

- 1 Hans Pieter, B.Sc, Special, Lond, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps, born 19th November 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1934, Ariel Verna Arden Weinman, daughter of William Algernon Weinman, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, and Caroline Maud Reimers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 48).

XVIII

John Alexander Lourensz, born 19th July 1850, died 13th August 1915, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th September 1872, Matilda Marthina de Kauwe, and he had by her—

- 1 Elizabeth Rosalind, born 12th July 1873, died 26th June 1948, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 14th December 1896, Julian Richard Lewis, born 22nd April 1870, son of John Abraham Lewis and Eliza Arnoldina Atzelyn.
- 2 Maria Alexandra, born 8th February 1875, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 28th December 1898, Newman Stewart Ferdinands, born 5th December 1872, died 2nd May 1942, son of George Cornelius Ferdinands and Louisa, Sarah Newman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 79)
- 3 Victoria Adelaide, born 13th April 1877.
- 4 Hector Reginald, born 7th April 1881, died 9th April 1941.
- 5 Ronald Godfrey, who follows under XXVI.
- 6 Evelyn Ruth, born 10th February 1886.
- 7 Ebenezer Jenkins, who follows under XXVII.
- 8 Algernon Rupert, who follows under XXVIII.
- 9 Clarence Melville, who follows under XXIX.

XIX

Duncan Arthur Ainslie Lourensz, born 20th December 1884, died 24th May 1925, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Galle, 30th August 1919, Hazel Giffening Jansz, born 5th June 1898, died 24th May 1925, daughter of William Luke Jansz and Dorothy Henrietta Giffening. He had by her—

- 1 Donald Ainslie Lambert, who follows under XXX.
- 2 Thomas Wilhelm Danville, born 28th June 1922.
- 3 Robert Stanley, who follows under XXXI.

XX

Michael Arnold Harris Lourensz, born 14th December 1888, married in St. Marys' Cathedral, Galle, 29th December 1924, Mary Agnes Placida Swiney, born 5th October 1900, daughter of Alfred Antony Swiney and Agnes Thomasey Barsenbach. He had by her—

- 1 Michael Alfred Harris, born 24th January 1826.
- 2 Mona Aileen Swiney, born 8th April 1929.
- 3 Medric Arnold Placidus, born 28th September 1932.

XXI

Eric Arthur Lourensz, Head Guard in the Ceylon Government Railway, born 22nd November 1892, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 15th June 1918, May Hensley Bridget Buultjens, born 7th May 1891. He had by her—

- 1 Harris Eric Arthur, who follows under XXXII.
- 2 Vernon Anton Malcolm, born 23rd February 1924, married in the Methodist Church, Maradana, 17th January 1948, Blossom Eleanor Van Langenberg, born 28th February 1230.
- 3 Mona Isabel Lourdes, born 21st January 1926, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Kalegana, 26th December 1944, Oscar Felix Buultjens, born 20th November 1915.
- 4 Doreen May Antonette, born 21st February 1928, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 18th September 1945, Charles William, LaBrooy, born 10th August 1918, son of William Edwin LaBrooy and Erin Beatrice Williams. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 80, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 119.)
- 5 Sheila Maria, born 17th October 1933.
- 6 Mavis Christobel, born 2nd May 1935.

XXII

Eric Rienzi Lourensz, born 7th May 1896, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd January 1922, Kathleen Darling Scharenguivel, born 30th September 1897, daughter of John Richard Scharenguivel and Katherine Darling Keegel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 16 and Vol. XXVII, page 116. He had by her—

- 1 Sylvia Lucy, born 10th February 1923.
- 2 Ulrick Johnson Peter, born 1st August 1924, married in St. Pauls' Church, Kandy, 8th August 1951, Ethne Carmen Lynette Misso, born 5th December 1927, daughter of James Charles Stanley Misso and Ruby Arlene Reimers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 73 and Vol. XXXIII, page 49).
- 3 Cynthia Jennifer, born 2nd April 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya 14th April 1947, Gerard Pitman de Souza.

XXIII

Herbert Percival Lourensz, born 28th November 1899 married :

- (a) In the Methodist Church, Negombo, 8th November 1923,

Lorenza Naomi Herft, born 11th October 1901, daughter of Cecil Richard Lorenz Herft, District Engineer, Public Works Department, and Lilian Caroline Victoria Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 159).

- (b) In St. Marys' Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd November 1932., Livy Stella Godlieb, born 15th April 1903, daughter of Charles Henry Godlieb and Clara Henrietta Felsing. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 127).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Lucy Margot Lilian, born 2nd December 1923.

XXIV

Carl Lourensz, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 3rd November 1906, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 9th February 1929, Hester Kathleen Darling Keegel, born 22nd April 1908, daughter of Dionysius (Denis) Edward Keegel, Inspector of Police, and Ethel Alexandra Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 118, and Vol. XXXIV, page 72). He had by her—

- 1 Anthony Brian Carl, born 23rd October 1930.
- 2 Joseph Ivan, born 21st March 1933.
- 3 Maurice Elmo, born 25th June 1935.
- 4 Wilhelm James, born 12th February 1938.
- 5 Trevor Patrick Maji, born 6th January 1940.

XXV

James Herbert Lourensz, born 1st July 1898, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 25th April 1931, Marguerit Agnes Werkmeister, born 10th February 1894, daughter of William Alfred Werkmeister and Agnes Sophia de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 59 and 60.) He had by her—

- 1 James Bertram Alfred, born 2nd August 1933.

XXVI

Ronald Godfrey Lourensz, born 27th September 1883, died 20th June 1920, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 13th December 1909, Rachel Mira Cunningham, and he had by her.

- 1 Errol Godfrey, who follows under XXXIII.
- 2 John Alexander, who follows under XXXIV.

XXVII

Ebenezer Jenkins Lourensz, born 15th May 1891, died 23rd October 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th May 1922, Dulcie Gertrude Belle Alexander, born 31st March 1901, daughter of Victor Francis Emanuel Alexander and Lilian Gertrude Rabot. He had by her—

- 1 Evan Joseph Kenneth, born 13th February 1924.
- 2 Elroy Anthony Darrel, born 17th November 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 2nd May 1946, Eva Josephine Belle Gonsalves, born 11th June 1923, daughter of Joseph Croos, Gonsalves and Anna Lucia Raux.

XXVIII

Algernon Rupert Lourensz, born 1st October 1893, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 18th April 1927, Aileen Myra Frank, born 18th September 1907, daughter of Alfred John Prince Frank and Emily Constance Whatmore. He had by her—

- 1 Sheila Eileen, born 6th February 1928.
- 2 Algernon Frank, born 10th December 1931.
- 3 Pamela June, born 14th June 1933.
- 4 Heather Marjorie, born 26th December 1938.
- 5 Myra Dawn, born 17th November 1941.
- 6 Algernon Robin, born 1st September 1943.

XXIX

Clarence Melville Lourensz, born 2nd November 1897, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 12th June 1924, Irene Elizabeth Mayo, born 24th June 1902, daughter of Henry Oliver Walter Mayo and Amanda Laura LaBrooy. He had by her—

- 1 Clarence Malcolm, born 17th May 1925.
- 2 Alexander Oliver, born 21st October 1927.
- 3 Clarine Inez, born 11th April 1936.

XXX

Donald Ainsley Lambert Lourensz, M.B.B.S., (Ceylon), Ceylon Medical Department, born 25th September 1920, married in St. Mary's Church Bambalapitiya, 14th January 1948, Reta Marjorie Raux, born 3rd September 1929, daughter of Benison Anthonisz Raux and Isobel May Rankine. He had by her—

- 1 Donaldine Mary, born 26th March 1949.
- 2 Duncan Ardon, born 30th July 1952.

XXXI

Robert Stanley Lourensz, born 18th December 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th September 1948, Sheila Therese Octavia Chapman, born 9th September 1927, daughter of Quincey Stanford Chapman and Constance Ann Sylvia Templer. He had by her—

- 1 Lorraine Dorothy Katherine, born 3rd June 1950.

XXXII

Harris Eric Arthur Lourensz, born 3rd April 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1947, Marjorie Alvina Vanden Driesen, born 10th October 1919 daughter of Allister Clive Vanden Driesen and Maud de Croos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV page 62). He had by her—

- 1 Humphrey Eric Anton, born 28th September 1948.

XXXIII

Erol Godfrey Lourensz, born 29th April 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd June 1945, Basylda Kathleen May,

Pereira, born 30th January 1933, daughter of Bertram Basil Pereira and Frances May Speldewinde. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 76). He had by her—

- 1 Jennifer May, born 26th December 1946.

XXXIV

John Alexander Lourensz, born 19th February 1917, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 16th September 1942, Ethel Millicent Bartholomeusz, born 16th December 1917, daughter of Alfred Hugh Bartholomeusz and Gertrude Beatrice de Fransz. He had by her—

- 1 Howard Ralph, born 9th August 1947.

- NOTES:—(1) There is a tablet in the Dutch Church at Matara to the memory of Johannes Ferdinandus Crytsman, referred to under I, (a) His father Johannes Crytsman, was "Commissaris" of the Arecanut Department, Colombo. He was five times married. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife, whom he married at Colombo, May 22, 1695, was Simonia Van de Rondewerken. By her, he had a son, Johannes Christiaan, Boekhonder, who married Laurentia Dominicus, daughter of Cornelis Dominicus and Johanna Herding, daughter of Hendrik Herding of Zutphen and Florentina Bosgaert of Rotterdam, widow of Lieutenant Jacob Pietersz de Vos. His third wife, whom he married at Colombo, June 15, 1698, was Elizabeth Roelants, daughter of Dominicus Roelants of Gheut and Maria Perez of Colombo. His fourth wife, whom he married at Colombo on 6th November 1701, was Rachel Hogertinde. His fifth wife, whom he married at Colombo on 25th May 1708, was Gertruida de Haan, daughter of Jan de Haan of Dordrecht, Fiscal of Colombo, and Alida Brouwer of Amsterdam. (Lewis on "Tombstones and monuments in Ceylon", page 206).
- (2) Anna Catharina de Rozayro, referred to in section III, (b) as widow of Jacobus Lourensz, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th May 1805, Jacob Fredrik Claessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 114).
 - (3) The Governor-General of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies remitted in 1846 to the Government of Ceylon a donation for the relief of widows and orphans of servants of the late Dutch Government. Among the recipients was Wilhelmina Petronella de Run, widow of Lucas Hendrik, Lourensz referred to in section VI, (b) (Government notification dated 17th July 1847).
 - (4) Johnson Ball Lourensz, referred to in section XIV, was a most enthusiastic exponent of cricket, and was the last surviving member of the St. Thomas' College Team, which played against the Royal College Team in the first match of this annual fixture in 1880.

THINGS IN GENERAL

From A Women's Standpoint.

BY ATHENA.

Practically every woman has a mission—to labour in the world or to labour in the home, but whatever it may be, it is important work indeed, for we have to show to our own people, as well as the world, our ideal of womanhood. The world may be able to see nothing but a very ordinary common place sort of person going about the tasks of life, but we can be doing work that has a far-reaching influence on the lives of men.

It is within the power of every girl and woman to develop just that sort of womanliness which every man, if he is fit to be called a man, respects. Such respect, when womanliness and goodness blend, soon bears fruit in homage, reverence, and devotion. The great thing is to recognise and respect your own womanhood. Woman is no copy of man. She is widely different from him, and was ordained to be the noble and honourable mate of man, sent to help him with her own different type of humanity.

To attain this end she must primarily learn to respect herself. I do not mean by this that she must try to assert herself but rather that she must prove herself worthy of man's respect by her own quiet strength of consistent goodness. She should shun fully, flippancy, and frivolity, steadily striving for all that is highest and noblest in life; then she will *command* rather than *demand* respect. The world has no room for silly women who trade on their femininity, but we must not delude ourselves with the idea that the world has no need for the natural femininity of women. The charm of a woman to men always lies in the contrast between the sexes. Men as a rule abhor masculine women. Womanliness is a woman's chief asset. The woman that best influences man in the highest sense is a womanly woman. This point cannot be too deeply emphasized during this day of woman's progress, which sometimes presents woman in the guise of a suffragette!

It is not always the successful, popular, happy woman, who has the most beneficial influence on man. The woman who has the greatest influence on the lives of the men around her, is in many cases, the woman who has suffered and has known renunciation. It truly does not seem possible that the woman who sails gaily through life, getting all she wants, could ever be much of a force for good, since she can know nothing of the real needs of humanity, its troubles and limitations. Without a comprehensive knowledge of human needs we can never help the world to a better state.

How few women realize, that a tremendous responsibility is theirs! Mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, are always for good or evil, influencing men. In a wonderful way can a good woman influence and ennoble the life of a man who once feels her spell, be he lover, husband son or brother. As Ruskin beautifully puts it "The soul's armour is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it, it is only when she braces it loosely that the honour of manhood fails." Think what a responsibility is ours, you mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, who hold so lightly and carelessly, the power that lies in your hands to influence for good the men whose lives touch yours!

I will quote Ruskin again where he says:—"Man in his rough work with the open world must encounter all peril and trial:—to him therefore the failure, the offence, the inevitable error." It should be a woman's part with her gracious influence to counter-act the evil that assails man, to hearten him in failure, overlook the offence, forgive the error. She should for ever strive to make herself "enduringly, incorruptibly good, instinctively infallibly wise—wise, not for self development but for self-renunciation; wise not that she may set herself above her husband, but that she may never fail from his side; wise not with narrowness of insolent and loveless pride, but with the passionate gentleness of an infinitely variable, because infinitely applicable modesty of service,—the true changefulness of woman." So can a woman gain sovereignty over the hearts of all the men within the range of her influence.

Some of us have got so used to our daily duties as mothers, wives and daughters, that we have ceased to look on these duties as some of the most important work in the world, with its many opportunities for influencing the lives of our men folk. We understand that we must always be neat and sweet to look upon, that our homes must be homes in the highest sense of the word, that our husband's comfort and well being must be secured, and our children well-trained and looked after; or those of us whose duties in other directions, that they must do well whatever their particular work is,—that goes without saying. It is just a part of our every day life, but we do not always realize how important a part it is. Man forms his idea of womanhood as a whole from the woman he comes in contact with. We stand for his ideals of daintiness and order, faith and chastity, tenderness and pity,—in short for all that is understood by the word "womanliness."

Those of us who have children to bring up have yet a larger responsibility. We are moulding the next generation with all its possibilities. It is truly overwhelming to think of the tremendous responsibilities and enormous power of women. It is not within the hands of only a chosen few; it is given to us all, all the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts in the world. But because this special work given women to do is made up of little things, common place practical duties we are so apt to forget it is God-given. When the eternal God purposed to send us His Son "for our salvation" he first chose a good woman. God's best gift to the children of men, is the gift of a consecrated womanhood.

To those young girls at the dawn of womanhood, who are just faintly realizing their influence over the opposite sex, I would say do not abuse your newly acquired power by indulging in the pastime of breaking hearts. How many girls thus bring womanhood into degradation! Remember that you can only hold your position as queens over the hearts of men so long as you retain your self-respect, and no woman of any self-respect can hold herself so cheaply as to indulge in the silly game of flirting, thus destroying all the reverence for womanhood that is innate in the heart of every man worthy of the name. I might here appropriately quote Coventry Patmore's lovely lines.

"Oh wasteful woman! She who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay—
How has she cheapened Paradise!
How given for naught her priceless gift,
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine."

THE STORY OF THREE CHURCH BELLS

It happened that I was asked the other day whether I knew anything about the old bell which reposes in the vestry of the one-time Dutch Church in the Fort of Jaffna. Historical intelligence, like any other indulgence, is apt to get tiresome on the mind after a while. I had therefore to plead for time to look up my notes. The search has disclosed to me the story of three church bells which are museum pieces of local interest, and equally, head-lines in history. The story of each of these bells is therefore worth the telling. The stories carry back to days when the Portuguese governed the maritime portions of Ceylon and reared for themselves a monument in the influence of the Roman Catholic faith which flourishes to this day wherever it was implanted by the Franciscans. Swinging or jangling these bells must have made themselves heard down the ages—ringing in the dawn, or ringing out the hour of sunset, ringing in small joyous peal, or stirring the air in muffled clangour.

The basic facts concerning these bells, as disclosed by that ardent historian the late Rev. Father S. G. Perera, are that the oldest of the three is of the 16th century. It must therefore have been in the Island nearly one hundred years before the Dutch ships dropped anchor in the Bay of Colombo. The other two bells offer proof of their age by inscriptions which mention the year 1648.

The threads of the story of the first and oldest of these bells, are interwoven with geographical history which puts the suburb of Colombo we call Kotte, full in the blaze of its one-time glory, and names it *Jayawardanapura Kotte*, "the City of Victory". In this royal city where tall coconut palms shot up their slender brown trunks and tufts of dusty green branches against the glassy dazzle of a perfect blue tropical sky, and leaned over the roofs of palaces and temples, there stood a Portuguese Church: its columns and facade defined by architectural distinctiveness. This edifice was known as the Church of St. Francis.

The circumstances under which this city of Kotte was rubbed out of form in 1665 belong to another story. When the Dutch arrived in 1656, only desolation and abandonment brooded over such splendour. They discovered great buildings reduced to ruin and hidden in a mantle of jungle. The country around was an elephant-infested wilderness. The only ecclesiastical remains of the Church of St. Francis which the Dutch would appear to have salvaged seems to have been the church bell. This they removed in due course and eventually set up on the Belfry at Kaymans Gate. Here it hangs to this day.

In the stream of commerce which whirls around the main street of the Pettah, both the bell and the belfry fail to claim any notice except when on festive occasions, or to mark special services at the Wolvendael Church, it proclaims its existence to that multi-coloured, seething life which pulsates the water-front of the Colombo harbour.

The story of the other two church bells draws us to north Ceylon, and to Portuguese Jaffna which fell to the Dutch as spoils of war in 1658. At that time there stood within the walls of the Portuguese *Casteel* (Fort), besides many spacious secular buildings, a famous church. It was dedicated to, and named after Our Lady of Miracles. This Church, together with its cloister, was sited, according to a plan of Jaffnapatam in Baldaeus' Book, in the middle stretch of the rampart off the edge of the lagoon. Baldaeus, who was an eye-witness to the storming of the Fort, writes: "We found the Fort in a sad and deplorable condition from the havoc caused by our Grenades and to the Stones from our Mortars, and there prevailed such a stench, as not to be endured. The wells were immediately cleaned of all impurities, and heaps of dirt and rubbish removed." Apparently great damage was done to the church and cloisters, for the same historian writes: "the dilapidated Walls of the Church and houses were repaired." It was in this Portuguese church, duly altered to serve the form of worship of the Dutch Reformed Religion, that Predicants preached to the earlier generations who had been converted to the doctrinal standards of the Synod of Dort. They were called to worship by two bells, one large the other small, which bore the legend: *Nossa Senhora Dos Milagres de Jafanapatao 1648*.

Within two decades of the expulsion of their rivals, the Dutch built a new fortress at Jaffna, as they considered the old Portuguese structure to be out of date. The historian Valentyn, has supplied the earliest known plan of this "new fort". The Church of Our Lady of Miracles has disappeared in the course of the changes effected, and a new church: "the Krays Kerk", which stands within the Fort as a museum piece today, was erected 58 years after the Portuguese surrender. The bells from the old church were set up in the new.

On the 11th of July, 1872, "the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Wolfendhal", transferred the Jaffna Church to Government for a consideration of Rs. 6,000/. Twenty three years later, a generous British official thought of turning the bells which had long remained voiceless to some use, and gifted the larger of the two to St. Michael's Polwatta.

The smaller bell continued to hang on the belfry of the Jaffna Church. It was removed eventually for safety and is lodged today in the vestry.

R. L. B.

DEFAMATION IN 1885*

In page 103 of the last number of the Journal reference was made to an exciting and amusing incident concerning a Fiscal's Officer in the sixties. In the July number of the Ceylon Causerie, more light is thrown on this episode by a writer T. M. G. Samat. We have his permission to reproduce the facts disclosed. These show that the action for defamation was brought by an English business man, in 1885, (not 1860, as stated in the earlier article in the Journal) and almost culminated in an *affaire internationale*.

Capt. Fourmier and the crew of the French brig-of-war, the *Victor*, had, only just before the incident in a letter to the Governor shown their appreciation of the warm welcome accorded to them by the officials and residents of Galle. Relations between the old Dutch town and the visitors could not have been better, until a certain Mr. Black was taken on board the brig-of-war by his friend Mon. Montclar, a French sugar planter. The French authorities had, after first accepting it, turned down an application made by Mr. Black for the post of French Consul, the reason being that a fiat of bankruptcy had been issued against him. It was alleged by the Captain that everything he had discussed confidentially with Mon. Montclar concerning Mr. Black had been disclosed to the latter by the former. A case for defamation was subsequently brought against the Captain by Mr. Black in the District Court of Galle; a warrant in mesne-process for the arrest of Capt Fourmier was issued; and so the fireworks started.

The Deputy Fiscal supported by four peons and a posse of constables boarded the *Victor*. After listening to the Deputy Fiscal the Captain refused to give himself up. When informed that force would have to be used he ordered all guns to be loaded and turned out his marines for protection. The Deputy Fiscal, his peons, and police protectors returned to shore under the fire of menacing French guns.

The District Judge of Galle soon heard how the authority of his Court had been defied by the Captain of the French brig-of-war. Orders were issued by the Judge for a strong force to assist the fiscal and arrangements were made to summon the military. The Harbour-Master received judicial orders not to provide the French vessel with a pilot.

Worthy of reproduction is the Judge's "Paper of Instruction" it reads as follows:—

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1. The Fiscal's Officer having been deforced and threatened with violence he has been ordered to return to board the French ship accompanied by the Inspector of Police and a party of the police force.

2. Mr. Keegel (the Inspector of Police) will immediately proceed on board with his party and the Fiscal's Officer in the hope that this demonstration of ordinary civil force will induce Mon-Fourmier to abstain from further violence of the law and peaceably to present himself before Court.

3. The Police will protect the Fiscal's Officer in the execution of his duty and will resist with force, if necessary, any violence that may be attempted on him or on themselves and they will carefully observe and will be able hereafter to identify the individuals most prominent in offering or using violence.

4. The Police will not attack Mon. Fourmier on board but if actual violence is committed on them, the Inspector will despatch a constable to inform the Magistrate and will remain on board with his party until further instructions. The Inspector and party ought not on any account to leave the ship until these instructions are received and in the interval will act with all possible moderation, temper, and forbearance remaining as passive as circumstances permit.

5. If Mon. Fourmier peaceably comes ashore the Police will continue to attend the Fiscal's Officer for his protection. They will be careful to show Mon. Fourmier every courtesy and respect and act with as much delicacy and as little public exposure as possible. Mon. Fourmier in that case will be brought immediately before the District Judge at the Court house.

6. Mon. Fourmier is known to have officers on board who understand the English language and the Inspector may exhibit the Paper of Instruction.

A further instruction required that if Mon. Fourmier should leave his ship to come ashore he should be spared the inconvenience of crowds following him. The inspector was to despatch a constable ahead in a canoe to communicate with the Police Magistrate.

At this point some slight doubt arose regarding the legality of the warrant. Mr. Berwick, who was acting for the Permanent Magistrate, placed the whole matter at this stage before Government. The orders issued to the Harbour Master and police were suspended. The affair now was less a matter of defying the Court and had, more or less, reached international status.

Soon the Lieut Governor, Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy received a complaint from Captain Fourmier that the serving of the warrant or rather the attempt to do so, amounted to an insult to the French flag. The Captain contended that the action of the local authorities at Galle constituted a breach of international law and he demanded the instant dismissal of the District Judge.

Consultations with the Queen's Advocate revealed that the Captain was well within his rights and that the warrant was illegal. Furthermore, the Queen's Advocate pointed out that men-of-war at anchor in ports of friendly powers formed part of the territory of the nation to which they belonged and were therefore exempt from the jurisdiction of local tribunals. It was his opinion that a breach of international law, though doubtless unintentional, had been committed by all the public officers concerned in the proceedings.

A letter of apology to Captaln Fourmier was despatched at once but the brig had sailed. A communication was immediately sent to Her Majesty's Britannic Government in England requesting that an official apology be sent to the French Government. Mr. Berwick, the Acting Judge, received a grave reprimand which did not however, prevent him from rising later to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

There are those who cast their bread upon the waters and expect it to return toasted and buttered,

DUTCH SCHOOLS IN CEYLON

Great importance was attached to educating the people of the country during the Dutch period in Ceylon. An institution called "the board of *scholarchen*" played a prominent part in this connection.

It was on the schools principally that the Dutch built their hopes for establishing the Dutch Reformed Religion in this Island, as the adults were, generally speaking, "supposed to be strongly imbued with a leaven of popery, or testified more the name than the reality of Christianity." One or more schools were established in every parish, and in many instances several school-masters were attached to each. Attendance was compulsory, education gratis. Religious instruction was most carefully attended to, and the school-masters conducted divine service on Sabbaths, where there was no clergy or Proponent. Thus the school became the focus of religious activities in each circuit. The children were not permitted to give up attendance at school till found qualified by inspectors appointed by Government. They were then at liberty to leave, but were obliged to attend twice a week for religious instruction for three years longer, and then for two years more, less strictly.

The Board of *Scholarchen* were established in the Colombo *deggavany*; and in the Commandments of Jaffna and Galle. Miss M. W. Juriaanse states in a publication: "The Catalogue of the Archives of the Dutch Central Government of Coastal Ceylon",* that this Board was entrusted with work which at the present day comes under various headings of mission work, educational work and registration, although the words are too pretentious to be applied to a society which existed under pre-eminently rustic conditions.

In the villages, schools and churches were clearly associated one with the other. What has been already said will show that the schools were parish schools, many of them were Church schools, the church and the school being under one roof.

Miss Juriaanse goes on to say: "The schoolmaster, who had to be a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, had to pass an examination before he received from the *scholarchen* his appointment written on an *ola*. He had to prove his knowledge of the catechism, reading and writing of one of the vernaculars, and arithmetic, so as to be equipped to impart to children some practical knowledge. It was the duty of the schoolmaster not only to see to the teaching but also to keep a watch over the Christian population in the parish. He had to register births, deaths and marriages, and furnished monthly reports

for Colombo. With the help of the dhobies, who were under obligation to report to him events of this nature in the villages,* he was able to carry out his difficult task. Once a year a special commission of two members of the *Scholarchen* visited the schools and churches. The predicant, who knew the vernacular, examined the schoolmaster and the pupils.†

The schoolmaster, or Tombholder as he was called, since he was responsible for the School Tombo, or register, was in these circumstances a very necessary part of the system. Yet, as a general rule, reports sent in to the authorities about them were not very encouraging. With some exceptions, they were said to have served for the sake of a livelihood and not with any desire for the truth, either to save their own soul, or the souls of others. A predicant labouring in the Matara District twenty-two years after these organisations were evolved, graphically describes the schoolmaster preacher as follows: "If I put them any questions, they stand looking on not knowing what they shall say. The best of them know but so much to answer that there is a God who dwells in heaven, and is distinguished in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost; but ask them the peculiar operations of each of these persons, they stand with their mouth full of teeth, and know not what to reply. Indeed, one of the schoolmasters in the District is suspected of being a devil dancer, and I have resolved in this visitation to make strict enquiries."

The total number of schools in the Colombo dessavany varied slightly from time to time but apparently never exceeded 53. The following represents a complete list of the Dutch Schools in Colombo, Galle and Matara Dessavanies. This information in respect of the Jaffna Commandment has not been traced. It does not appear in the catalogue referred to. Miss Juriaanse stated "from the Jaffna records only a few files remain".

COLOMBO DESSAVANY

(a) Alutkuru Korale :

Dandugama	Pamunugama
Kimbulapitiya	Toppuwa
Kotugoda	Weligampitiya
Minuwangoda	Welikada
Mukalangamuwa	Welisara

(b) Colombo Four Gravets :

Colombo Malabar Sch.	Mutwal
Colpetty	Slave Island
Milagiriya	Wolvendaal

* This was because dhobies were always called upon to do ceremonial washing.

† Full details will be found in Rev. J. D. Palm's "The education establishments of the Dutch in Ceylon Jul RAS (CB) Vo. II 1846-47, reprinted in the D.B.U. Jul. Vol. XXVIII No. 4 and Vol. XXIX, No. 1 & 2. 1939-1940.

(c) Hapitigam Korale :

Maditiyawala	Mugurugampola
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(d) Hewagam Korale :

Hanwella	Weregoda
Kaduwellu	Weragoda Slave Sch.
Nawagamuwa	Talangama

(e) Kalutara District :

Alutgama	Maggona
Beruwalla	Migama
Kalutara gravets	Payagala
Kalutara river	

(f) Negombo and Chilaw Districts :

Bolawalana	Negombo gravets
Chilaw	Pitipancara
Hunupitiya	

(g) Pasdum Korale :

Agalawatta

(h) Rayigam Korale :

Diyagama	Rammukkana
Horana	Uduwara
Madurawala	Wadduwa
Panadure	

(i) Salpiti Korale :

Galkissa	Moratuwa
Kotte	Wewala

(j) Siyane Korale :

Imbulgoda	Mapitigama
Kelaniya	Tottapattara
Mahara	Wattala
Mandawala	Weliweriya

(k) Walallawiti Korale :

Badugoda

GALLE DESSAVANY.

Ahangama
Ambalangoda

Kodagoda
Koggala

Ambana
Baddegama
Bentota
Badulla
Galle Sinhalese Sch.
Hikkaduwa
Induruwa
Kahawe
Karawegoda
Kiembie

Kosgoda
Madampe
Mapalagama
Pitigala
Talpe
Telikada
Walawe
Wattugedera
Welitara

MATARA DESSAVANY.

Akuressa
Atureliya
Babarenda
Denepitiya
Dikwella
Dondra
Getamana
Hakmana
Kahawatta
Kamburugamuwa

Kottawatte
Kotuwegoda
Matara High School
Mirissa
Pamburana
Polwatte
Puwakdandawa
Talalla
Weligama

**EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS
OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE****20th May, 1952:**

1. Votes of Condolence were passed on the deaths of Mrs. R. L. Spittel, Mr. B. C. Kelaart and Mr. Bonny Beling.
2. Mr. F. M. Keegel was elected Hony. Secretary.
3. Mr. L. V. Koch was elected Hony. Asst. Treasurer.
4. Messrs. J. R. Toussaint, F. R. Loos and W. A. R. Leembruggen were elected to fill vacancies in the General Committee.
5. The charges for liquor were reduced.

17th June, 1952:

1. Votes of Congratulation were passed to Dr. J. R. Blaze on the honour conferred on him by the Royal College of Physicians and on his appointment as Professor of Medicine in the University of Ceylon; and to Mr. W. A. R. Leembruggen on the award of the Queen's Police Medal.
2. Dr. J. P. Bannier and Messrs. L. K. Templeman-Kluit and L. H. Metzeling were elected to Membership of the Union; and Mr. N. E. D. Jansz was re-elected.
3. The following were elected to serve on the Executive Committee of St. Nikolaas' Home: Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz, Chairman, Mesdames Ruth Kelaart, John Ferdinands, H. K. de Kretser, Lucien Jansz and R. B. Jansz and Mr. Alex vander Straaten, Secretary.
4. The Social Service Committee reported that provisional arrangements had been made for an Utility Sale in September.
5. The Committee for Entertainment and Sport reported that a Members' Day was being arranged for in July to include dinner, games, dancing etc.; and that it was proposed to hold a Dance on 31st December.
6. The Education Committee reported that it had under consideration the holding of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition in November; and that it was investigating applications for assistance to a pupil at St. Margaret's Home and to a student who had passed the University Entrance Examination.
7. The President said that he had received Rs. 2000/- from the children of the late Dr. Louis C. Brohier to be called the "Louis C. Brohier Memorial Endowment Fund" and that the interest accruing therefrom could be used for running expenses of the St. Nikolaas' Home.

8. Mr. B. R. Blaze was elected Editor of the Bulletin. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz who had been the Editor.
9. The President reported that the Dutch Burgher Comrades' Association which had been wound up had sent him Rs. 1000/- to be held in deposit and the interest therefrom to be used in his discretion for certain specified activities of the Union. The donation was gratefully accepted.
10. The offer of Mr. V. Claasz to lend his copy of "Popular Photography" to the Union Reading Room was accepted with thanks.
11. The following resignations were accepted: Messrs. L. C. Austin, C. A. E. Schokman and E. A. Weinman.

22nd July, 1952:

1. It was agreed that the cash deposits made by the several inmates of the St. Nikolaas' Home should be lodged in the Bank of Ceylon Savings account in the name of the Union on behalf of each Inmate and that interest at the rate of 2% per annum from date of receipt of each deposit should be added from monies held on account of the St. Nikolaas' Home.
2. Six applications for assistance were dealt with by the Social Service Committee. The Utility Sale was to be held on 27th September.
3. The Education Committee had in hand two applications for assistance when the University moves to Peradeniya.
4. The Reference Library Committee had appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. R. L. Brohier, B. R. Blaze, J. G. W. Jansen and Mr. T. L. F. Mack, Secretary, to revise and complete the catalogue of books; to verify what books have been lent out and are yet outstanding; to make suggestions regarding the acquisition of new books and to report if any books had deteriorated through want of binding or attack by insects.
5. The Historical Manuscripts and Monuments Committee reported that it had been decided to inspect the old Dutch building in Commissariat Street and the remains of the ramparts at Galbokka; and to address the Scriba of the General Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church with a view to securing an authentic and detailed statement of monuments recently moved in the Dutch Cemetery, Pettah, for publication in the Journal.
Mrs A. McNeil Wilson and Mr. J. G. W. Jansen were elected to serve on this sub-Committee.
6. It was decided to hold Founder's Day on the 22nd October next. It was announced that this would be the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Founder. A sub-committee was appointed to consider and advise how the occasion should be celebrated.

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