

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



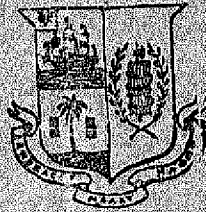
"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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JOURNAL
OF THE
DUTCH BURGHER UNION
OF CEYLON.

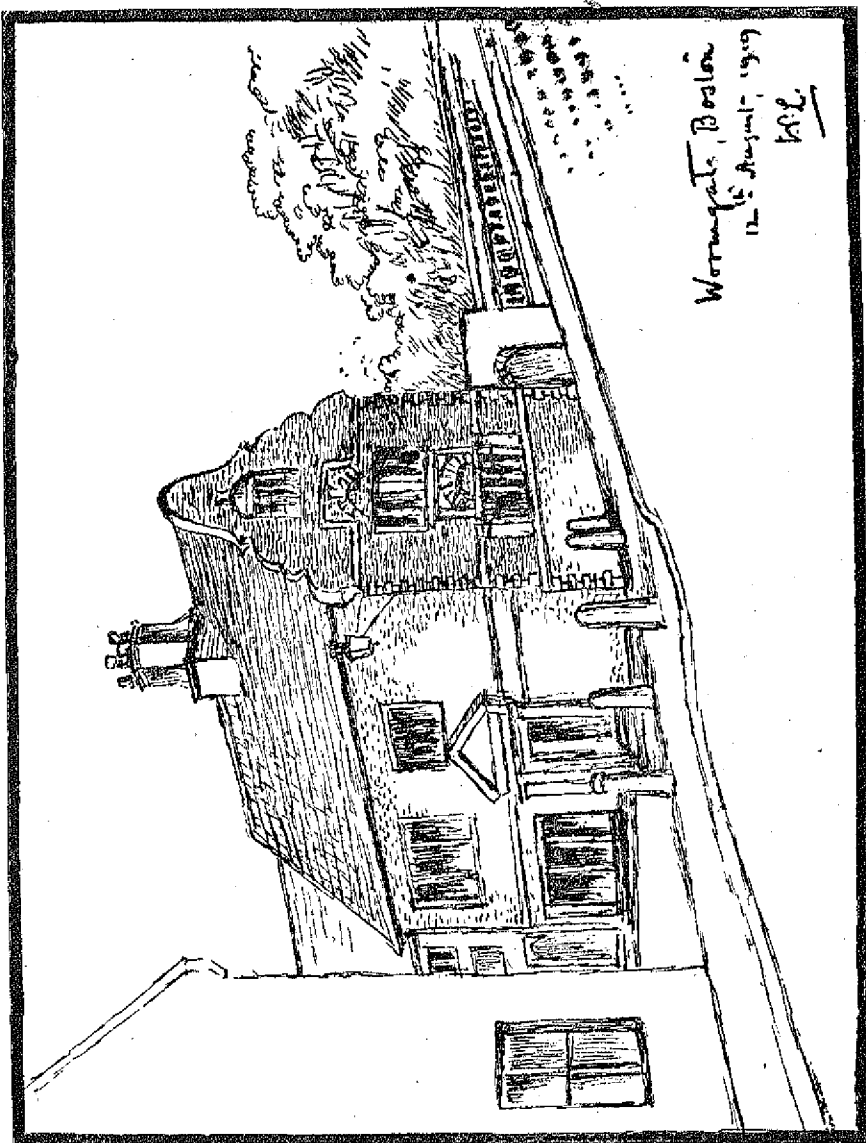
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"Eendracht maakt Macht."

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DUTCH COLONISATION OF THE EAST

By F. H. DE VOS.

To the student of Dutch Colonial history in the East the position of Ceylon is unique. About a century and half (A° 1500—1658) of fairly continuous Portuguese rule had preceded the advent of the Hollanders (A° 1638—1658) who found here the native Sinhalese, more or less westernized, living side by side with the local Portuguese, who had made Ceylon their home. Indeed, the westernization or europeanization was so great that we see it stated (*C. A. L. Van Troostenburg de Bruyn, De Hervormde Kerk*, page 454, citing *François Valentyn*, that *van gansch arië wer ddāir, op Ceylon door de onzen, (de Nederlanders) op het eind der 17th eeuw het beste Portugeesch gesproken*. "At the end of the 17th century the best Portuguese spoken by us (the Dutch) in the East was in Ceylon). Such a state of things showed how readily the Sinhalese must have taken to the language before the arrival of the Dutch. In 1602 the King of Kandy and his Mudaliyar Emanuel Dias spoke Portuguese very well. The Dutch conquered a country A° 1638—1658 under Portuguese rule with Portuguese as the state language i.e. a country already a European colony. There can be no doubt that if the Sinhalese had been in occupation of the Island,

instead of the Portuguese, at the time of the Dutch conquest, the conditions which would have followed such a situation would not have been so favourable to the Dutch. It should however be remembered that Portuguese was the *lingua franca* of the East and was freely spoken even in places where there had been no previous Portuguese colonisation.

The Portuguese, who came to a civilized country (Ceylon) found it colonized, so far as the coast was concerned, by Arab traders, within palisaded trade centres which they had selected as being most advantageous commercially. These trade-centres afterwards developed into the chief towns and forts under the Europeans. The hinterland was, generally speaking, governed by a few petty rival kings, under conditions more or less tyrannical and quite inimical to human progress. It is impossible to conceive of a southern race, like the Portuguese, living among a European-featured Aryan race, like the Sinhalese, being affected by any race repulsion or antipathy. Miscogeneration followed in the natural order of things and a local "Portuguese" community was formed which supplied wives to the constant stream of European Portuguese immigration which poured into the Island. So that, during no part of Portuguese rule, did the "Portuguese" community cease to be Europeanized. When the Dutch captured the Forts (A^o 1640—1658), the condition in the treaties of capitulation that the Portuguese women, unmarried and widows, should remain in the Island and marry the Dutch, although harsh, decided a race-problem in a manner eugenistically favourable to the Dutch.

"*Nunca na India fez o Olandez mayores afrontas a nação Portuguesa argumento claro do pouco q' ja a temia. Levou os casados pa. Betavia (A^o 1658) cam alguns sold^{os}, deyxando pr. algum temps em Jafanapatao as viúvas e donzelas pa. as reduzir a seu intento : e affirmão q' algumas filhas de homes graves obrigadas destes apertos, consentirão casar com herejes e alguns escravos se preverterão.*" De Queyroz *Conquista temporal e espiritual de Ceylao*. Government edn. page 824. As regards Colombo, A^o

1656, (Saar) see Journal R. A. S. O. B. vol. xi. As regards Galle, Ao. 1640, de Queyroz pp. 696—700.

"*Lancou o Olandez fora da praca os naturaes da terra, q' restavão com suas familias : e involtas cõ eles, sahirão tambem algumas mulheres Portuguezas cõ seus filhinhos, fugindo a morte : e muitas amas q' leverão as vrianças que sustentavão, vendo o Pays e Mays em poder de inimigo..... Embarcarão depois os casados Portuguezes com suas familias..... Mandon o concelho q' todos os meninas orfaõs com as viúvas fossem recolhidos na casa dos orfaõs (orphan chamber) e doutrinaões na seyta do Calvino...*

That this scheme was carried out is proved also by the Portuguese names of the wives and mothers in the early Dutch church registers. Ribeyro (Leo's translation) says that at the time of the conquest of Colombo (A^o 1656) there were 900 noble Portuguese families settled at Colombo. As communication between the East and West became less irksome, we find European Dutch women settled in the East and marrying there, thus disproving the heavy popular theory that no Dutch woman came out to Ceylon in the Dutch times. II Journal D. B. U. 114. (Marriages in Batavia), II Journal D. B. U. 171 (Marriages in Colombo.)

The Dutch in Ceylon were essentially an urban, and not rural, community, and were mostly employees of the Dutch East India Company. This has been their salvation. If they had taken to agricultural pursuits and been land owners, settled on their farms, they would have soon merged in the native population. The *censura morum* of the church kept them straight morally in the towns, whatever certain German and non-Dutch writers, who wrote with a strong bias against the Dutch, may say.

The Dutch community, thus created after the fall of the Portuguese rule in Ceylon, also provided wives for the constant stream of Dutch immigrants that settled in Ceylon. There was thus, in process of time, a distinctive Dutch Community formed, with an assured and recognized social position. Pieris "*Ceylon and the Hollanders*" p. 154. The rule of the Dutch service was

that every body began at the bottom of the ladder—i.e., with the rank of a soldier, sailor etc. Thus, the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon, van Angelbeek, a native of Witmond (Friesland) entered the service of the company as a *soldaat*. van der Parra, whose father also was born in Ceylon, and who rose to the position of Governor-General, started life as a *soldaat-by-de penne*.

This is an age when we are put to the proof of everything. This is why the notice is repeated in every issue of the Journal:—"That the publication of the Genealogies of Dutch-Burgher families" "will always form one of the features of the Journal." "These genealogies, (there are many more to follow), which give chapter and verse, and which any "doubting Thomas" may verify, supply such proof.

One of the objects of the Union is to encourage, among the Dutch descendants, a pride of race and origin. The test of a man's race is that of his earliest known ancestor in the direct male line of legitimate descent. If the ancestor were French, the "Dutch descendant" would be European in origin, French by race, and British by nationality i.e. a British subject. A wife or child follows the racial status of her husband or father, a bastard that of his mother. Legitimacy *per subsequens matrimonium* is a part of the Law of Ceylon.

It is not unlikely that the Dutch, on the capture of the Forts, allowed some of the artisan class of their Portuguese prisoners of war to live in these forts. Hence the "mechanic" class. There is however no Portuguese family in Ceylon which can trace to the original Portuguese settler in pre-Dutch times—no families, such as the Dutch-Burghers, with their *stamboeken*, which are valued in proportion to the inability of their owners to read them. Those Dutch-Burghers, whose published genealogies trace the family to some town in Europe, should get reprints made of them and sent to the Burgomaster of the town with the request that the same may be made known there by distribution among people of the same name. This will, in some cases, bring these families in Ceylon in touch with the

collateral branches of the family in Europe. Ceylon, like the Cape, was not conquered by the British. The Dutch and English were allies against Napoleon.

When the Stadthouder took refuge in England, England took the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies under her wings. As compensation for such protection the Dutch ceded Ceylon and the Cape to the British, keeping their present colonies.

In the Cape, as here among the Dutch-Burghers, the publication of genealogies was thought necessary, and de Villiers "*Kaapsche Geslachtlysten*" (Cape Genealogical Lists) are quite encyclopædic in this respect. The Franchise Ordinance has safeguarded the political rights of the Dutch-Burghers and defined them as a class. Genealogically however each family stands on its own peculiar ground, though it can never be such a thing apart as not to form part and parcel of the entire community and influence it in directions beneficial to the whole. The Dutch community in Ceylon, under the rule of the Dutch East India Company, was composed of various Europeans and their descendants who, on taking service under the Dutch, had to take the oath of allegiance to the Dutch Government. These thereupon became Hollanders or Dutchmen and were known as *Company's Servants* (*Compagnies dienaren*). Those Europeans who were allowed to live in Ceylon, without entering the service of the Company, were known as *burgers*, and, if free from service in the *burgerij* or militia, *vrij-burgers*. The division thus of the Dutch community into *company's servants* and *burghers* answers to our division into *official* and *unofficial* of the present day. On the capitulation of the Island to the British (A° 1796) the Dutch East India Company ceased to exist, and, with it, the "Company's Servants", and the entire Dutch community became *burghers*.

CEYLON AND SOME GREAT NAMES

Some two years ago a paper was printed in this *Journal* on various references to "Ceylon in English Literature." At that time it seemed doubtful if one was justified in thrusting a little hobby of one's leisure moments on the notice of serious students of literature. But the unexpected interest shewn in the matter by those whose judgment we all respect has been such as to encourage the publication of another paper which, though on somewhat different lines, may be considered supplementary in a sense to the former, the common interest in both being the connection with Ceylon.

The present paper is on "Ceylon and Some Great Names." And here it may be pointed out that the word *Great* is applied in a loose way, to indicate not only the rare few to whom the attribute of greatness may rightly be assigned, but also those who are merely famous, or prominent, or only well known; not only in literature, but also in politics, in religion, in science, in war, in the professions, and in social life.

Again: the connection with Ceylon is not in all the instances to be quoted of the same value or importance. It is more often slight, casual, remote, and indirect. Many of those to be mentioned never set foot on this island, and perhaps never spoke of it. There is, strictly speaking, no direct connection between them and the island: the connection being indirect, through the people they knew or to whom they were related. Others had a direct and personal interest in the island. And between these extremes there are varying degrees of relationship.

For example,—and the example shall be one familiar to most—Lord Byron was never in Ceylon. There is perhaps only one direct reference to Ceylon in his poems; and one indirect reference in his letters: that in which he mentions the *Talapoin*—a name given to the Buddhist monks of Ceylon and Southern Asia.

But, at one of the many social entertainments he attended in England, he was introduced to a lady, "the beautiful

Mrs Wilmot," who happened to be attired in mourning dress, the black dress being covered with numerous spangles. It was quite a striking costume which, with the lady's own beauty, at once suggested to the poet's mind the brilliant nights of the tropics. Next day, he wrote on her those stanzas which have fascinated the world for a hundred years:—

"She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!"

The lady so immortalized was the wife of Robert John Wilmot, Byron's second cousin. When he married he added his wife's name to his own, and, as Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, came out to Ceylon as Governor in 1831. The Horton Plains near Nuwara Eliya, and probably Horton Place in Colombo, are named after him; while Lady Horton's Walk in Kandy perpetuates the name of the Lady in whose honour Byron's exquisite poem was written.

One of the poets whom Byron praised was Henry Kirke White, who wrote the hymn "Oft in danger, oft in woe." Kirke White had a friend in England who afterwards came out to Ceylon and connects us with two other great names. This friend was Sir William Rough, Serjeant-at-law, who was called

to the Bar in 1801, was Puisne Justice of Ceylon in 1831, and Chief Justice from 1836 to 1838, when he died at Nuwara Eliya. Serjeant Rough married a daughter of *John Wilkes*, the famous political agitator who so worried King George III. The Chief Justice was himself a man of distinguished attainments, and he was the friend of *Walter Savage Landor*. He wrote poems too, and printed a tiny collection of them in Colombo.

Kirke White's poems lie unread because of their didactic and melancholy tone. A very different poet was *Charles Stuart Calverley*, the "unsanctified poet" of Oxford and Cambridge. He is connected with Ceylon through his brother-in-law and biographer, Sir Walter Sendall, who began his career at Assistant Master in the Colombo Academy, and was promoted Inspector of Schools. He was next appointed Director of Public Instruction, and on leaving Ceylon was Governor of several colonies,—a fine precedent, which we cordially anticipate will be followed very soon by the promotion of another and more recent Director of Education.

Sir Walter Sendall did much to improve teaching in Ceylon and his Reports as Inspector of Schools and as Director are well worth publication. His remarks on the bad spelling of examination candidates shew much insight:—"The correct rendering of their own names into English characters is in many cases a matter of uncertainty, to be decided according to the fancy of the individual, and it is not to be expected that accurate spelling in general should possess in their eyes that importance which is attached to it by educated people of other countries.

Another Inspector of Schools was E. A. Helps, who was in Ceylon from 1870 to 1875; during part of this time Sir Walter Sendall was Director. In 1874 he acted as Director of Public Instruction and is reported to have "deserved and gained the confidence of managers"—presumably a difficult task, but obviously not impossible, Mr. Inspector Helps connects us with his father *Sir Arthur Helps*, the friend of Queen Victoria

and the author of Essays which have a pleasant flavour of their own.

Two or three names we may pass hurriedly. *Swinburne* the poet was a nephew of Lady Ward, wife of Governor Sir Henry Ward, whose statue faces the Kandy Lake. *Lewis Carroll*, author of "*Alice in Wonderland*," whose real name, C. L. Dodgson, is less familiar, had a niece who lately married a planter in Ceylon. *Edward Fitzgerald*, whose *Oman Khayyam* is, or was, so widely read among us, attempted the study of Emerson Tennyson's volumes on Ceylon; but he said he could not read them! The book was merely a dry catalogue! He preferred De Quincey's essay on Ceylon, which gave him a much clearer idea of the country. "Anyhow," he said, "I prefer Lowestoft, considering the snakes, sand-leeches, mosquitoes, etc." But Fitzgerald often wrote hastily. You may remember how he irritated Robert Browning.

Robert Browning is not unconnected with Ceylon. In "*The Pied Piper of Hamelin*," there occur the lines:

"So Willy, let you and me be wipers
Of scores out with all men, especially pipers."

Willy, for whom the poem of "*The Pied Piper*" was written, was the eldest son of William Macready, the celebrated actor. Willy came out to Ceylon in 1854, became District Judge of Kurunegala in 1862, translated one of Totagamuwa's classical poems, died at Pattalam in 1871, and was buried in the Old Garrison Cemetery, Kandy. His son, William Charles Macready was the late Assistant Postmaster General of Ceylon.

Macready the actor was a friend of the leading literary men in England,—Charles Dickens, for instance, and *Lord Tennyson*, who wrote a sonnet to him on his retirement from the stage in 1851. But Tennyson is again connected with Ceylon through another Civil Servant, Hardinge Hay Cameron, whose parents, Charles Hay Cameron and Julia Margaret Cameron, were friends and neighbours of the poet in the Isle of Wight. Charles Hay Cameron was one of the two Commissioners sent out in 1830 to report on the judicial establishments of Ceylon. It was on their

report that the present system of courts was established and the Legislative Council founded. He is next seen in India where he assisted Macaulay in preparing the Indian Penal Code, and where he succeeded him as Legal Member of the Governor-General's Supreme Council. From 1848 to 1875 he and Mrs. Cameron lived in England, their house in the Isle of Wight being known as Dimboola, and then they came to Ceylon, where afterwards they both died. Mrs. Cameron was a keen photographer, and among her subjects were Darwin, Carlyle, Newman, and Tennyson. Tennyson was difficult to manage, but Mrs. Cameron was always ready to coax and humour him.

Of *Dickens* and his connection with Ceylon something was said in the former paper. It has since been pointed out by a distinguished reader, that in "Edwin Drood," Neville and Helena Landless are described as having spent their childhood in Ceylon, "among abject and servile dependents, of an inferior race."

It is to Mr. J. P. Lewis that we are indebted for the discovery of *Thackeray's* connection with Ceylon. In the "Times of Ceylon Christmas Number" for 1916 he has indicated several points of interest in *Thackeray's* story of "The Newcomes;" and in his monumental and invaluable book of Inscriptions, he has traced the relationship between *Thackeray* and Robert Langslow, the first barrister who was appointed District Judge of Colombo. Langslow's tempestuous career in Ceylon may be studied in Mr. Lewis's book. *Thackeray's* father was a Bengal Civil Servant whose sister, Sarah Jane Henrietta, married Robert Langslow, so that *Thackeray* was Langslow's nephew by marriage.

The novels of *Anthony Trollope* are not much read nowadays, yet not long ago they had a great vogue. *Trollope* was a Post Office Surveyor in Ireland and England, and in the course of his duties he travelled a good deal—in the West Indies, in Egypt, South Africa, and Australia. Naturally, he visited Ceylon, and the local newspapers reprinted several letters which he contributed to an English newspaper, giving his impressions

of the island. His descriptions are racy and they are not wanting in acute observations. It was the Sinhalese people who chiefly interested him. "The person who will strike you most," he writes, "is the epicene-looking person with a round comb in the head, and the hair turned up behind." He remarks that the Sinhalese are much given to agriculture, and are land-owners, "sometimes to the extent of a coconut tree each." Life in Galle with his own countrymen he found delightful,— "white jacket and white trousers, and over so many rupees a month." But the days of Galle were even then numbered. The Colombo breakwater was shortly to be built, and then, writes *Trollope*, "the white trousers and the white jackets and the good dinners, and the soda and brandy, will all migrate, and the Collector of Customs will no longer complain, as he did in my case, because he is called upon to sign his name on a holiday."

Not to part from the novelists at once—*Bertram Mitford* is a name not unknown in Ceylon libraries. He was the fourth son of H. L. Mitford of the Ceylon Civil Service, who deserves a whole lecture to himself; for he retired from the Service in 1866 on account of "age" (he was then 55) and died in 1912 at the age of 101 years. The Ceylon newspapers remarked with almost envious candour that for 46 years after his retirement he drew an annual pension of £500, the total amounting to £23,000. And he deserved it, as a study of his life will shew.

William Clark Russell, the novelist of the sea, wrote also on the history of ship-building. He does not find any originality in Sinhalese ships.

"The Ceylon boats of to-day suggest no native progenitors. What they were in the sixth century remains that century's secret. Their craft of to-day are built upon the models of other nations."

From ships to tea is a big jump. The novelist *W. J. Locke* has a passage in one of his books where China tea is differentiated from Ceylon tea: "If it's China, we'll have the lemons, and if it's Ceylon the milk."

Some of us have already forgotten that Sir *Henry Rider Haggard* visited Ceylon a few years ago and was cartooned by a local artist for an evening newspaper. When interviewed, he enquired persistently where the original records were of the Sinhalese chronicles. We have also forgotten that in 1896, *Mark Twain* was in Colombo where he delivered two public lectures.

Captain Marryat was another novelist of the sea. In "Midshipman Easy" he obviously refers—as Mr. J. P. Lewis points out—to Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of Ceylon. Marryat is not known to have landed in Ceylon, though he passed it several times. Under him there served a Robert Atherton—a connection of the Mitford family—who was honourably mentioned in Marryat's despatches for services in the first Burmese War. This Robert Atherton was afterwards appointed a District Judge in Ceylon, though, according to a savage critic, "though destitute of the commonest requisites for his legal office." He had not even passed the Junior Cambridge Local Examination! But his name is still honourably remembered in Ceylon.

The novelist, *W. E. Norris*, was the brother of Lady Havelock, wife of Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Ceylon. Their father was Sir William Norris, Chief Justice of Ceylon immediately before Sergeant Rough.

We come now to the lady novelists. *Mrs. Campbell Praed* was Australian-born. She visited Ceylon and contributed to the "Queen" newspaper a series of Letters on Ceylon, accompanied by her own drawings and sketches. She liked Ceylon curries, as the following extract shows:—

"As a change from the beauties of Nature it must be told you that the curries are a constant excitement and an abiding joy. A planter friend says Ceylon curries are execrable: perhaps his taste is vitiated. We are always wondering what our next curry is going to be made of—it was bits of omelette this morning—and what sort of curious vegetable compounds and atoms go with it."

Jane Austen, the author of "Pride and Prejudice," had two brothers in the British Navy, both Admirals. Mr. Lewis tells us that, curiously enough, there is a monument to the younger brother in the Burial Ground at Trincomalie, but there is no evidence that he was actually buried there.

Charlotte Bronte was a novelist as gifted as Jane Austen. How many of us are aware that certain mills in Colombo are, or were, called the "Bronte Mills"? A local newspaper once sought information on this point from the owner, who is reported to have replied, "that at the time he arrived in Ceylon the mills were occupied by a merchant named Mr. Bramwell, whose initials he did not remember, but who was married to one Miss Bronte, a grand-niece of the famous Charlotte Bronte." It is noteworthy that the sisters Bronte had a brother whose Christian name was Branwell.

Miss Harriet Martineau recalls a yet more famous name. She was the sister of the great preacher and philosopher, *Dr. James Martineau*, and was herself a person of considerable repute as a writer on political economy and on social questions. She wrote stories to illustrate economic theories, and about the middle of the last century she published a romance, called "Cinnamon and Pearls," in which she suggested that the Ceylon government should give up its monopoly in the Pearl Fishery and in the Cinnamon Trade. The "Spectator" of that period is said to have commended the work as a "vehicle of important truths," but local critics were openly contemptuous.

Miss Martineau's well-meaning championship of the people of Ceylon was on many points mistaken and ill-informed. She is shocked, for instance, that "the poor natives of Ceylon, with the thermometer above 80," are sent forth "half naked to their toil." She complains again: "If any one in Ceylon has a fancy for potatoes and onions, he must get them from Bombay. If his ambition extends to peas and cabbages, he must wait till they are brought from England." She believes that the Arabs (meaning perhaps the Moors) must drink a cup full of [ghee] every morning. And so on.

A poet now hardly known was Miss *Letitia Elizabeth Landon*, who wrote over the initials L. E. L. She had many literary friends and her poems were widely read. But the morbidly melancholy tone of the poems makes them unacceptable. She was a devout Christian. When Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, returned to England in 1818, he took with him two Buddhist priests who were to be instructed in Christianity. Miss Landon heard of them, and wrote about them, to interest Christian people in England on their behalf.

There is more than one link which connects our island with the great name of *Lord Macaulay*. It is worth considering, for instance, how far his famous Minute on education in India has affected the course of education in Ceylon. Reference has already been made to his connection with C. H. Cameron, the father of H. H. Cameron, once District Judge of Kandy. Macaulay was also connected, though rather distantly, by family marriages, with William Gisborne, Government Agent in Ceylon.

There is another link which brings him more near to us. About the middle of the last century, there was in Ceylon a little group of literary and public men who adorned what was perhaps the most brilliant period of Ceylonese achievements—men like C. A. Lorenz, the Stewarts, J. H. Eaton, Frederick and Louis Nell, Sir Richard Morgan, and James D'Alwis. One of this group was Dandris De Silva, afterwards Dandris De Silva Gunaratne, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate. In some way, the Mudaliyar got into touch with Lord Macaulay, and letters passed between them. One story is that the Mudaliyar wrote to the London "Times" on the Indian Mutiny, or on the Ceylon Floods. Macaulay, alluding in a speech, or perhaps in conversation, to the many imitators of his style, is said to have declared that the only good imitation was that of Dandris De Silva. The story adds that a correspondence followed between the two, and that Macaulay presented the Mudaliyar with a complete set of his works.

One wishes this story could be fully verified, and there are men now living who should be able to verify it, or to give us the correct facts. If Macaulay's letters have been preserved, they should prove most interesting, and the publication of them might even be a public service.

One fact is clear—that the Mudaliyar did correspond with Macaulay. It has been stated on excellent authority that the Mudaliyar complained to Macaulay of the unsympathetic and even hostile attitude of the English in Ceylon towards the natives of the country; and that Macaulay replied that he had observed that natives in ceded territories were usually worse treated than those in territories that have been conquered outright:—a fine subject for discussion in our larger debating societies!

Let us pass on to some names not intimately connected with Literature.

Admiral John Fisher, afterwards Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, whose recent death we all regret, especially on this 115th anniversary of Trafalgar, was born at Ramboda, Ceylon, where his father, Captain Fisher, was a coffee-planter. The joke that his mother was a "Cingalese princess" appears to be still taken seriously by some people. Lord Fisher had five younger brothers who were born in Ceylon, and one of them was Francis Conrad Fisher, Government Agent of the North-Western Province.

Another prominent man born in Ceylon was *Henry Mathews*, Viscount Llandaff, and Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's government of 1886-92. He was the son of Henry Mathews, Advocate-Fiscal (i.e. Attorney-General), and afterwards Puisne Justice of Ceylon in 1827. This Ceylon judge was known in England as the author of a book named, "The Diary of an Invalid."

His predecessor, as Advocate-Fiscal, was Sir Hardinge Giffard, who afterwards became Chief Justice of Ceylon. Sir Hardinge's nephew is *Lord Halsbury* who is still living and who was once Lord Chancellor of England. The portrait of

Sir Hardinge Gifford in the Colombo Law Library is the gift of Lord Halsbury.

There is recorded a curious incident in which both Sir Hardinge Giffard and his successor Henry Mathews were concerned. The military authorities seized a supposed deserter from the Indian Army. An application to the Supreme Court (Sir H. Giffard) resulted in the issue of a writ of Habeas Corpus on the prisoner's behalf. Mr. Mathews, Advocate-Fiscal, obtained time to shew cause against the writ, and in the interval, the Governor issued a Regulation declaring that it not only is, and *shall be*, but also WAS, lawful for the Governor to detain in custody any person. Sir Hardinge was thus compelled to withdraw the writ, but he commented severely on the unconstitutional proceedings, and on the Advocate-Fiscal's tactics. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mathews, who as an official could make no public explanation, had actually done all he could to prevent the issue of the Governor's Regulation.

The incident shows us how difficult it is for the common man to judge the actions of a state official!

The first Warden of St. Thomas's College, Colombo, was the Rev. Cyril Wood, brother-in-law of the *First Earl of Selborne*, who thus refers to him:—

"Early in 1851 he married my sister Eleanor, and she went out with him to Ceylon, where he was Principal of St. Thomas's College, Colombo, under Bishop Chapman. While there, they worked energetically, and with good promise of establishing a lasting influence: but the work in that climate proved too much for the health of both, and they were obliged to return to England."

In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, troops were hurried from Persia to India, under *General Havelock*, the famous general who relieved Lucknow, and a relative of Governor Havelock of Ceylon. Havelock's steamer, the P. & O. "*Erin*," from Bombay, was wrecked off Kalutara in June 1857. The General and his son landed at Kalutara. The General's charger swam safely to shore, but his son's pony was drowned.

During the siege of Lucknow, two and a half months before Havelock entered the city, its Governor *Sir Henry Lawrence* died—the gallant hero, on whose tomb was inscribed, at his own request, the modest words—"Here lies one who tried to do his duty." Sir Henry was one of two brothers who were born at Matara, of which town his father was then Commandant. Mrs. Lawrence spoke of her two boys as her "*Matara Diamonds*." The elder boy, George, died when less than two years old, and was buried in the Dutch Church at Matara.

It is interesting to note that Brigadier-General R. C. Lawrence, who lately commanded the forces in Ceylon, was a grand-nephew of Sir Henry Lawrence.

Lord Roberts of Kandahar married a sister of Lieutenant Bews, an officer in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. *Sir George White*—the defender of Ladysmith in the last Boer war—married the only daughter of the Rev. Joseph Baly, second Warden of S. Thomas's College. The *Duke of Wellington* was in Ceylon for about two months, collecting stores for an expedition against Mauritius or Batavia. He was then known as Colonel Wellesley, but his brother was Governor-General of India. Colonel Wellesley was audacious enough to act on his own judgment when he suddenly left Trincomalie with his troops for Bombay against the express instructions of Governor North and General Maedowall.

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, the author of such stirring poems as "*The Wreck of the Birkenhead*" and "*The Private of the Buffs*", was the grandson of General Doyle, who commanded the Ceylon forces in 1796-97. John Pybus of Madras, who came as British Ambassador to Kandy in May 1764, was the father-in-law of *Sydney Smith*,—and thus we are brought back to Literature.

Sir Redvers Buller has a more intimate connection with Ceylon. A brother of his was a planter in Dimbula, and he was closely related—was probably a nephew—of two Bullers who became famous. One of these was Arthur Buller, Queen's Advocate (i.e. Attorney-General) from 1840 to 1848, when he

left Ceylon to become Legal Member of the Supreme Council in Calcutta. He was the author of the epigrammatic description of a Kandyan marriage, as being contracted with a wink and dissolved with a kick. Arthur and his elder brother Charles were the favourite pupils of *Thomas Carlyle*, whom in this way we bring into connection with Ceylon.

The great scientist *Thomas Huxley* was the friend of Sir William Gregory. When Governor Gregory was planning a Museum for Colombo—Huxley speaks of it as a Natural History Museum—he wanted a curator. Huxley knew a young Dutch scientist, named Dr. Dohen, and asked him to suggest a suitable person for Colombo. Dr. Dohen appears to have wished to take the place himself, and accordingly Huxley sent his name up to the Governor. But the appointment was not made, probably because the tropical climate was not suited to Dr. Dohen's state of health.

A hundred years ago the first Church Missionaries came to Ceylon to open their Mission. One of the missionaries was the Rev. Robert Mayor who, being most anxious to work in entirely native surroundings, opened an establishment at Baddegama in the Southern Province. Here a son was born to him, *John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor*, who went up to Cambridge and there finally became Regius Professor of Latin. He died only ten years ago, and was a great name in the University. His edition of Juvenal became a classic, and his Greek Reader was used for many years at the Colombo Academy. He was an Esperantist and a vegetarian, and was reported to live on a glass of water and a split pea a day.

Four years before the Church Missionaries, came the Wesleyan Missionaries. One of their leaders was the Rev. Benjamin Clough, the compiler of a Sinhalese Dictionary. Clough was the uncle of the celebrated preacher *William Morley Punshon*, who divided the palm for pulpit oratory with the great Spurgeon. Dr. Punshon never forgot his uncle, and frequently spoke of him and his work in Ceylon.

It is time now to make an end. *Dr John Davy*, who was in Ceylon and wrote one of the earliest books on Ceylon, was a brother of the renowned *Sir Humphry Davy*. There was a near relative of *Sir John Tenniel*, the famous artist of "Punch," living in Batticaloa. *Walter Crane*, artist, visited Ceylon in 1907, and was not reluctant to impress his Socialist views on a newspaper reporter. A grandson of *Henry F. Lyte*, the author of the hymn, "Abide with me," was a planter in Gampola.

It is obvious that the list may be extended indefinitely—for nothing has been said about names like *Creasy*, *Layard*, *Shelley*, *Welldon &c.*, all of whom are still represented in Ceylon. If any one cares to cultivate the harmless hobby exemplified in this paper, he will find it full of interest. It will lead to no "practical" result, of course; there is no money in it, and years spent in collecting these little odds and ends may produce nothing more than a paper which one may read in half an hour. But the pursuit of the hobby will recall many rememberable names and many noteworthy facts and incidents. It is good to be in the company, occasionally, of people who, even if they are not greater than ourselves, are certainly different.

L. E. BLAZE.

THE NETHERLANDS IN ENGLAND

On August 11th, 1819, I spent the day, which was fine and sunny, exploring the old town of Horncastle in Lincolnshire near the centre of the country.

"In Far Street" or "West Street" leading to the station there are red-brick Queen Anne and Georgian houses, and two others of the same periods painted white, and black and white, respectively; the doors windows and arches, of the latter picked out in black. Its appearance was not unpleasing, and the one wholly white was quite effective. There is an inn in this neighbourhood called "The Fighting Cocks," and a house carrying on its front an urn in a recess, with a tablet below

it stating that it is "A Tribute to Virtue." The house must have some history but I had no opportunity of learning it. It is situated in or near "Grundy's Court," or possibly bears that name.

The town, with its red-brick and gabled houses; its two small rivers, the Waring and the Bain, which are shallow and sluggish and in the town more like canals; with, in addition, its *pucka* canal, constructed in 1801, but now abandoned, is like a miniature Bruges.

In Watermill Road by the banks of the Bain there is a vista beyond a small bridge at the end of it of a narrow winding street of gabled houses called St. Lawrence Street; this too and the South Bridge over the Waring, and "water, water everywhere" in the shape of canal-like rivers, with the walls of red houses and cottages rising directly out of them, all bring back to remembrance the Netherlands.

So do the Bull Ring, and near it the river Waring with on one bank the garden of the Grayhound Inn, and opposite it the wall of the Ship Hotel dipping right down into the waters; Prospect Street and St. Ann's Road with their small bridges.

But this feeling is perhaps strongest in Bridge Street where it crosses the Bain, opposite the White Mart, a small Georgian hostelry, and Rolleston House, both Georgian. Here the old houses rise straight out of the water and the bow-window of one overhangs the river, while beyond the bridge both banks are overarched by fine shady trees, and pleasure boats are moored on its placid waters. The whole thing vividly recalled a similar scene—a bridge near the church of St. Jacques at Bruges—which I saw every day and several times a day of an anxious week in July-August, of the fateful year 1914, when I was at my wits' end as to how to remove my family. Meanwhile the Great War had begun.

Here too are a good Georgian house, a portion of Roman wall, and a fine quadrant-shaped Market Place, while close by is the old grey church of St. Mary standing in a flagged yard away from the street, with broad, squat tower crowned by a

centre spirelet springing from the middle of its flat roof. The church is approached at one corner by a narrow alley with red-bricked and many gabled small houses, a combination to which has been given the rather grand name of "St. Mary's Square," though it has little of the square about it.

Just outside the railway station at a corner in Far Street, is a heavy-corniced Georgian house, faced by a row of cottages of the same period, and in the same street is "Cromwell House," so called apparently because Oliver Cromwell did not sleep in it after the fight at Winceby near by on 6th October, 1643, but in the house next to it. The office of the 'Horncastle-Gazette' is in another quaint old house, worth notice.

Far Street leads into Prospect Street, which with its high gables, is most picturesque, and has a curious old-world house called Mount House.

North Street has some nice red brick Georgian houses—the house of "Mr. Boulton, Surgeon," having in particular a most quaint courtyard; but this street also has some hideous 19th century dirty yellow brick buildings, *e.g.* the Town Hall, considered by the local guide to be a "fine structure" in the modern Italian style, and another in the Lombardic taste still uglier. High Street possesses one quaint shop occupied by a butcher, but Georgian buildings are being replaced by others, some of them Victorian and common-place.

The Market Place with its trees, the cobbled streets, the canal-like rivers with their little bridges, are all Bruges. The old Grammar School now the Church House on the bank of the Waring is another Georgian building, which adds to the old-world aspect of the place.

Horncastle took an active part in the Pilgrimage of Grace and rather a passive one in the Civil War between King and Parliament. In the Church are a number of scythes and bay knives displayed on the wall which were used as weapons at the battle of Winceby.

An open common south of the town and belonging to it has a curious name, "The Wong," which is said to be old English

for a meadow. I noticed an odd surname over a confectioner's shop, "Kisbee."

The resemblance to the Netherlands is characteristic also of Boston which I visited next day, and with a still wider application; but this is not to be wondered at, for is not Boston in "Holland," the Holland division of Lincolnshire, in the midst of the fen country, that is so much like Holland? And is not "Boston Stump" the ungracious name which is locally given to the graceful decorated church tower that is seen for miles across the flat country, and reflected as one approaches it in the waters of the Witham, said to have been "built after the model of the great church at Antwerp?"

John Wesley had a good deal to do with Boston, visiting it three times, and making "most interesting notes" about the town and the fine architecture of the old church of St. Botolph. The official guide-book says that he "made a mistake however in supposing it to have the highest tower in England." But John Wesley was strictly correct, for the Stump, is really the highest tower in England, though not the highest tower and spire combined. Among towers, it beats even the central tower of the mother church at Lincoln. As regards combinations of tower and spire, it is beaten in the county itself by Grantham and Louth. The latest estimate of its height is 268 feet.

Between the railway station and the river and church, at the back of the White Hart Hotel, and in the neighbourhood of the King's Head Inn, are some quaint old courts and houses. One of the latter, occupied by a branch of the S. P. C. K., is half timbered. North of the church, at the entrance to a narrow close called "Wormgate" which has nothing to do with worms, but is a corruption (it shows how place-names can change in the course of centuries) of "Withamgate," is a small house of yellow brick with string courses, door and window arches of blue brick. With its Dutch gables, pedimented doorway and small-paned casements, it might have come straight out of Leyden, with which place the Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers of Boston had a close connection in the early seventeenth century.

I was so struck with its appearance that I made a rough sketch* of it which I was able to complete next day when by a lucky chance I had nearly an hour to wait at the station on my journey to Northamptonshire, the station being within three quarters of a mile from it.

Another house of red brick on the Quay, has the "stepped" gables which are characteristic of Belgium. I had noticed at Horncastle a gable of similar design, over a garage which though it happened to be entirely modern, was quite in keeping with the *genius loci*.

There was one street with a name which seemed to intimate that a Pussyfoot campaign would be useless here, "Liquorpond Street" leading out of Fish Street. For even the ponds would seem at the time to have been filled with liquor instead of water.

Boston in the Middle Ages had much to do with the Hanseatic League and the trading towns of North Germany, and in the seventeenth century with the Netherlands. Everyone knows the story of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Mayflower, but everyone does not know that the word "sterling," which has lost so much of its potency of late owing to the ascendancy of the once despised rupee, is derived from "Easterlings," the name by which the Hanse merchants were known in London. There is an interesting relic of the former period (besides the obure) to be seen in the Guildhall, a red-brick building with a fine decorated Gothic window in the end gable, and inside cells in which some of the Puritans were confined. Another mediæval relic is "Shodfriars Hall," a beautiful half-timbered house much restored, standing in the same street as the Guildhall. I had heard before of Black, White, and Gray Friars but this is the only instance that I know of an order of friars so described, quite as correctly as in the other cases. But the name has not caught on as the others have.

J. P. L.

* See Frontispiece.—ED.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF JOSEPH OF CEYLON

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH of Lichding (Lorraine), of the Regiment de Meuron, b. 1768 d. 1817, testament 18 Dec. 1816, attested by *Adriann van Dort*, Notary Public, m. at Colombo, 5 Dec. 1802, *Anna Catharina Riphagen*. He had by her:—

- I. *Carolus Petrus Joseph* b. 16 Oct. 1803
- II. *Johanna Christina Joseph* b. 14 Ap. 1805
- III. ANDRIES ADRIANUS JOSEPH (who follows under II)
- IV. *Jasomina Petronella Joseph* bap. 31 Dec. 1809. m. *Johan van Twest*
- V. *Catharina Louisa Joseph* b. 1 Sept. 1811. m. *Thomas Gerardus Ohlmus* b. 8 July 1806, s. of *Lodewijk Johannes Ohlmus*, organist, and *Petronella Elizabeth Hoffmann*
- VI. *Wilhelmus Arnoldus Joseph*, b. 19 Oct. 1813, m. *Sara Frederica van den Driesen*, b. 27 Nov. 1814, d. of *Jacobus Cornelis van den Driesen* and *Cornelia Wilhelmina Giffening*, and had by her:—
 1. *William Arnold Joseph* b. 19 Dec. 1842, m. *Jane Ferdinands* and had by her:—
 - (a) *Jennie Joseph* d. 1919
 - (b) *William Joseph* m ... *Ferdinands*
 - (c) *John Josef* m ... *Grieve*
 - (d) *Louis Joseph* m ... *Bartholomeusz*
 2. *Samuel Joseph* b. 13 Jan. 1845
 3. *Cornelia Lucretia Joseph* b. 12 July 1847
- VII. *Catharina Elizabeth Joseph* bap. 12 Nov. 1815
- VIII. GERARDUS PETRUS JOSEPH (who follows under III)

II.

ANDRIES ADRIANUS JOSEPH bap. 12 Ap. 1807, m. 1832 *Carolina Amelia de Neys*, b. 29 March 1815, d. Oct. 1898. He had by her:—

- I. *Abraham Dionysius Joseph* b. 17 Dec. 1832
- II. *Arthur Francis Joseph* b. 17 Aug. 1834 m. *Eugenie Lucretia Pompeus* b. 22 Oct. 1836, d. of *Christian Albertus Pompeus* and *Emelia Josephina Wilhelmina van der Straaten*. He had by her:—
 - (1) *Arthur Joseph* b. d. 1917 in Australia
 - (2) *Louis Joseph* Doc. Med. d. in Newfoundland
 - (3) *Hugh Joseph* m. *Kate Burke* d. of *George Burke* and *Sophia Keegel*
 - (4) *Edwin Joseph* m. *Winifred Meier* and had by her:—
 - (a) *Milroy Joseph*
 - (5) *Alfred Morgan Joseph* d. at Colombo
 - (6) *Lawrence Joseph* b. 8 March 1871, m. *Christina Richardson* of Edinburgh and had by her:—
 - (a) *Halford St. Aubyn Joseph* b. 6 Feb. 1898 Hon'y, Lieut. Royal Flying Corps
 - (b) *Arthur Eliot Joseph* b. 8 Aug. 1899
 - (c) *Eugenie Isabel Joseph* b. 22 Sept. 1901, d. at Glasgow 8 Aug. 1909
 - (d) *Edmund Percival Ohlmus Joseph*, b. 18 March 1903
 - (7) *Halford Joseph*
- III. *Philip Edmund Joseph* b. 22 Ap. 1836, m. Colombo 25 July 1859 *Caroline Louisa Maria de Vos*, b. Colombo 27 Dec. 1842, d. of *Henry Benedict de Vos* and *Anna Eliza Brohier*
- IV. *Anna Joseph* m. *Philip Edmund van Geyzel*
- V. EUGENE JOSEPH (who follows under IV)
- VI. *Helen Joseph* m. *Peter John Fernando*

III.

GERARDUS PETRUS JOSEPH, bap. 11 July 1817, m. 22 June 1841 *Johanna Francina Martensz* d. of *Andries Nicolasz Martensz* and *Johanna Henrietta Hilmers*. He had by her:—

- I. *Catharine Harriet Joseph* b. 11 Dec. 1840
- II. ABRAHAM ORLANDO JOSEPH (who follows under v)
- III. *Josephine Laura Joseph* b. 3 Aug. 1846
- IV. OSCAR GERARD JOSEPH (who follows under VI)

IV.

EUGENE JOSEPH b. 18 July 1839, d. 23 Ap. 1915, m. 31 Jan. 1870 *Georgiana Jemima Ohlmus*, b. 25 May 1848, d. 11 June 1906. He had by her:—

- I. *Julia Rosamond Joseph*, b. 9 March 1890, m. *Walter Owen Oorloff*
- II. EUGENE ROWLAND JOSEPH, (who follows under VII)
- III. SYDNEY PERCIVAL JOSEPH who follows under VIII)
- IV. *Edith Mabel Joseph* b. 24 March 1875, m. 15 May 1901, *Arthur Philip Hoffmann*
- V. *Ernest Alwin Joseph* b. 12 March 1877
- VI. *Cyril Walwin Joseph* b. 20 Sept. 1878, m. 28 Dec. 1906 *Nina Helen Fernando*
- VII. *Florence Clara Joseph* b. 13 Ap. 1880, m. 28 Dec. 1903 *Leopold Percival Stork* (VII. 25)
- VIII. *Osmond Donald Joseph* b. 5 Aug. 1881, d. 29 Oct. 1918
- IX. *Reginald Launcelot Joseph* b. 21 Sept. 1882
- X. *Duncan Evan Joseph* Chaplain (1920) Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, b. 11 Feb. 1884
- XI. *Oswald Burleigh Joseph* b. 4 June 1885, m. 21 Oct. 1915 *Cara Kelaart* and had by her:—
 - (1) *Cara Milion Joseph*
 - (2) *Harold Leigh Joseph*
- XII. *Hilda Constance Joseph* b. 1 Oct. 1886
- XIII. *Lionel Clarence Joseph* b. 3 Jan. 1888
- XIV. *Victor Melville Joseph* b. 2 March 1889, d. 30 Nov. 1912

xv. *Herbert Stanley Joseph* b. 13 May 1891, m. Oct. 1915 ... and had by her:—

- (1) *Noel Stanley Joseph* b. 25 Dec. 1917

V.

ABRAHAM ORLANDO JOSEPH Proctor, Colombo, b. 27 Oct. 1842, m. *Louisa Elizabeth Wilhelmina van Langenberg*, d. of *Hendrik van Langenberg* and *Lucretia Eliza van Hagt* (IX. 128). He had by her:—

- I. *Louisa Jane Joseph* b. 11 March 1865, d. 30 Jan. 1867
- II. *Edith Blanche Joseph* b. 2 Dec. 1866 m. *F. H. Modder*, Proctor
- III. *Ernest Henley Joseph* Secretary. Colombo Municipality b. 16 June 1868 m. *Isabel Louise Maartensz* and had by her:—
 - (1) *Ernest Mervyn Corbet Joseph* m. *Gladys Anthonisz* d. of *Dr. Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz* and *Lena Victoria Atendorff* (XI. 59)
 - (2) *Frank Venis Joseph*
 - (3) *Vernon Maartensz Joseph*
- IV. *Gerard Abraham Joseph* Ceylon Civil Service, Librarian, Colombo Museum b. 6 April 1870, m. *Mabel Goldstein van Langenberg* and had by her:—
 - (1) *Cholmondeley Gerard Joseph*
 - (2) *Neil Stanley Joseph*
- V. *Henry Loos Joseph* b. 23 March 1872
- VI. *Lilian May Joseph* b. 18 Aug. 1874, d. 21 Dec. 1891
- VII. *Ethel Louise Joseph* b. 15 Jan. 1876, m. *S. W. Dassanaike*, F. C. H. District Engineer, P. W. D, Ceylon
- VIII. *Harris Orlando Joseph* b. 29 Sept. 1877
- IX. *James Martensz Joseph* b. 1879, d. young
- X. *Eric Verne Joseph* b. 6 Ap. 1883, m. 4 June 1906 *Eleanor Mildred van Houten* b. 3 Sept. 1883, and had by her:—
 - (1) *Elertic Vernie Joseph*, b. 28 Feb. 1908, d. 11 Dec. 1908
 - (2) *Eileen Verna Joseph* b. 4 Oct. 1909
 - (3) *Phyllis Norah Joseph* b. 12 Sept. 1913
 - (4) *Andrey Maureen Joseph* b. 5 Nov. 1916
 - (5) *Adriaan Orlando Joseph* b. 5 May 1919

VI.

OSCAR GERARD JOSEPH b. 2 Ap. 1848 m. 14 Dec. 1872 *Lucy Loos* (IX. 99) and had by her :—

- I. *Oscar Loos Joseph* b. 27 Sept. 1873, m. *Blanche Slocum* U.S.A.
- II. *Cyril Loos Joseph* b. 4. Sept. 1875, m. *Millicent de Kretser*.
- III. *Hugh Percival Joseph* Govt. Medical Dept. b. 5 Sept. 1876 m. *Blanche Thomasz*, widow *Dr. George Thomasz* and d. of the Hon'ble *C. Van der Wall* M.L.C.
- IV. *Lena Joseph* b. 28 Dec. 1877 m. *Thomas Kelaart*.
- V. *Lloyd Annesley Joseph* Chaplain, Wolvendaal Church b. 19 May 1879 m. *Ruth van Geyzel* (x. 76)
- VI. *Nellin Joseph* b. 11 Sept. 1880, m. *John Stewart*
- VII. *Muriel Joseph* b. 21 March 1882, m. *H. C. van Dort*

VII.

EUGENE ROWLAND JOSEPH b. 26 Oct. 1871, d. 13 Jan. 1915 m. 31 Jan. 1899 *Helen Alexandra van der Wert* and had by her :—

- I. *Henry Eugene van der Wert Joseph* b. 14 Jan. 1900.
- II. *Georgiana Helen Joseph* b. 20 Feb. 1901
- III. *Rowland Clifford Ohlmus Joseph* b. 4 June 1903
- IV. *Vere Joseph*
- V. *Marjory Joseph*
- VI. *Doreen Joseph*
- VII. *Maine Joseph*
- VIII. *Dorothy Joseph*

VIII.

SIDNEY PERCIVAL JOSEPH Government Medical Dept. b. 20 Feb. 1873, m. 4 Sept. 1905 *Anna Noble Ohlmus* b. 18 Dec. 1878 and had by her :—

- I. *Noble Georgiana Frances Ohlmus Joseph*, b. 25 June 1906
- II. *Sidney Eugene Edward Ohlmus Joseph* b. 7 Aug. 1910
- III. *Louis William Abraham Ohlmus Joseph* b. 12 Sept. 1912
- IV. *Victor Christian de Meuron Ohlmus Joseph* b. 8. Jan. 1916

FREDERICK HENRY DE VOS

Born at Galle, 14th September, 1857.

Died at Galle, 28rd July, 1920.

The death of "Harry" de Vos deprives the Community of one who was proud of it, sought its continued welfare, and strove in his own way to serve it unweariedly. As in other communities, so in ours, there are some—not very many, it is hoped—who have no right appreciation of their history and no keen sense of their proper place among the various races in the island. When they are not altogether indifferent they are critical; and critics whose chief business is to find fault do not really help in any way whatever. With such people Mr. F. H. de Vos had no sympathy, and he regarded them with amused tolerance.

"The Dutch-Burghers", he wrote, "were beginning to lose their sense of nationality when the Union was started. The Union revived it in some degree, but not altogether in the directions desired and expected by the thinking part of the membership. So far as I am concerned, my plan of action is settled, that is, to prove our claim to be considered Dutch-descendants in the sense of our rules. My genealogies will do this.

It is left to other members to invest themselves with those attributes which Dutch descent should carry with it, (1) a knowledge of the Dutch language (2) a knowledge of Dutch history (Netherlands and Ceylon under the Company).

I am of Belgium; therefore of *Nederlandsch* descent. My ancestors having been in the Dutch service in Ceylon, I am a Dutch-Burgher. I know for most practical purposes the Dutch and French languages—languages spoken in Belgium (literary Flemish is Dutch). I keep up the knowledge of these languages because it accords with my idea of the fitness of things that I should. If I may be permitted

to say so without being considered vain-glorious, *O si sic omnes!* If my ancestors in the Dutch service had been of German descent, for instance, I should certainly have learnt German and spoken it, although now [1916] *Deutsche ist streng verboten* for sentimental and emotional reasons — reasons which I never can understand, as a knowledge of the enemy's language is a help against their 'knavish tricks'."

There is more on this subject of the Dutch-Burghers in his article on "Dutch Colonisation in the East" with which this number of the JOURNAL opens. His interest in the Union was strong and his faith in it unshakeable, though he rarely attended a meeting or took part in any formal proceedings. But he was a member of Committee from the beginning, and a tower of strength to the Genealogical Committee, while his contributions to the JOURNAL were regular and manifold. His services to the Union and the Community were recognized when in 1912 he was elected President of the Union.

It was by his pen, rather than by other means, that Mr. de Vos elected to serve the Union and the Community. The volumes of the JOURNAL bear witness to his zeal as well as his knowledge. All the Genealogies published here were compiled by him, and he sought every source of information in order to secure fulness and accuracy. He was a Member of the Society of Dutch Literature, Leyden, regularly read Dutch and French periodicals on his favourite subject, and corresponded with men of letters both in Europe and in the Dutch Indies.

"I am of course only publishing genealogies of families which can trace to the settler from Europe, as a first instalment. There are numerous D. B. families which are undoubtedly Dutch-Burgher, but through the disappearance of the Jaffna, Trincomalie, Batticaloa, Mannar, Calpenty and other Church registers, cannot trace to the original ancestor. I am putting these back till I obtain this information from other than Ceylon sources. It will take many years before I am finished with these Ceylon

genealogies. There are hundreds of families (existent and extinct) which have yet to be tackled. I shall be nearer the truth if I said a couple of thousand."

The Genealogies interested mainly those who were immediately concerned in them, but a search through the JOURNAL will shew that Mr. de Vos wrote many articles of interest and of value to students of Dutch colonial history. He was anxious that the JOURNAL should preserve its character as a periodical of standing, and he was aware that the general reader did not find it very enlivening.

"We as a Community live in the past as well as the present. I myself 'bulk more largely' in the first category! So everything I write, I fear, is somewhat 'dry as dust.'"

It is up to others to satisfy the palates of those with whom the dead past is not worth considering."

But it would be a mistake to think that he was unable to indulge in a lighter vein. There can be no harm in revealing now that he was the "Baas Keuvelaar" whose accounts of the "Good Old Days" were eagerly read by so many. These stories, brimming over with jest and wit, are easy and pleasant reading, and they may with advantage be read again and again. But they are not written chiefly for the amusement of readers.

"They are meant to give some idea of social conditions in Ceylon during the Dutch period under the guise of light fiction. They are not to be taken seriously, nor are they meant for people of an intensely earnest frame of mind. For instance, a man who says (and rightly) that there was no Commandeur or Dissave of the name of van Alphen would be historically correct, but painfully lacking in 'infinite jest' or capacity to look at the light side of things."

A further mark of interest in the Union was his strongly-expressed desire that it should have a Library of Dutch books for purposes of reference. There are books published in Holland and Batavia of the first importance to Dutch-Burghers in Ceylon since they contain histories of families who were,

and still are, represented in Ceylon. He mentions several in his letters, and there should be enough public spirit in the younger and the keener members of the Union to see that such a Library is begun before it becomes too late. "I should like to see the day", he wrote, "when the knowledge of Dutch will be an indispensable qualification for membership of the Union."

There were other studies besides Dutch and German, French and Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. The length of the following extract from one of his letters [September 1917] is justified by its interest:

"I was rather interested in the accounts in the papers of the Vacation Lectures at Jaffna. van der Wall's lecture (English Pronunciation) deals with a subject into which I have gone a bit. I have come to the conclusion that the root of the evil lies in our having had Scotchmen as schoolmasters in Ceylon. When I was put under a tutor at Cheltenham he told me bluntly that I spoke Scotch-English and that he would cure me of it. He was a bit of a purist. I remember going with him to a 'spelling-bee', and one of our fellows, who thought no small beer of himself, went on the stage as a competitor. He was asked to spell *diaeresis*, and the man who was running the show pronounced it *diaerésis*. Our fellow of course spelt it wrong. My tutor, who always stood up for his pupils, at once got up and said that he thought the man was misled by the pronunciation, and the point was not counted against him. Correct pronunciation must be associated with correct cadence. Cadence in one language is different from cadence in another. The tendency among Ceylon boys is to put the accent on the first syllable; e.g. a Jaffna Tamil doctor gets into the witness-box and invariably says, 'I am sub-ass'istant Colonial Surgeon.' Many Ceylon ladies, when they scold children in English, adopt the Sinhalese cadence in 'rowing' the servants in the vernacular. I was once asked to examine a class in reading. All the boys made the same mistakes: words

like *fort*, *port*, etc, were pronounced *fote*, *pote*. Until had its accent placed on the first syllable, in *often* the *t* was pronounced, etc. I called up the masters (Sinhalese) and they were by no means convinced that the boys had made any mistakes.. I won a bet for one rupee from an Englishman, a Cambridge graduate, the other day. I maintained that *indis'soluble* and not *indissol'uble* was the proper pronunciation. How few Englishmen there are who can correctly pronounce *vagaries*, *ancillary*, *dolorous*, *sonorous*, *flaccid*, *rapine*, *humourous*, *dessicated*, etc.! What is the proper cadence in the sentence, 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?' No two clergymen will be agreed on the point. Why is it that in church 99 out of 100 of our people say, 'thy kindom come', instead of 'Thy kingdom come.' You will notice it when you go to church next Sunday. I hear these lectures are to be printed in book form. I should like very much to get a copy.

Of course, there are words like *command* which one can pronounce with or without the broad sound of the *a*. Curiously enough, a Scotchman, Irishman, or Welshman would not pronounce it broad, but an Englishman would. A German works on sound lines: *command* would be sounded broad, but *commānd* would have the sound of *a* in *and*. I think it was a Scotchman (or was it Dr. Johnson?) who was asked which was correct, *nīther* or *nēether*. He said, *nayther*.

Perhaps I should have said *Scotsman*."

A letter like this sends us off to our dictionaries, but alas! the dictionaries are compiled by Scotsmen!

Such were some of the literary activities which beguiled Mr. de Vos from the Law, from the Volunteers, and from social life. His translation of the *Beknopte Historie* for the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is perhaps the largest complete work which he has left us; but the sum of his writings is considerable. Our loss of him will be felt more and

more as the years roll on. The social crazes of the moment and the passions of the hour make us careless and forgetful of the things that matter. The crazes and the passions will pass, but the unsettled problems of our history and our future will remain. When they press for solution we shall think more regretfully than ever of him who made them the study of his life.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon held at the Union Hall on
Saturday the 21st February 1920.*

The following were present :—

Mr. A. W. Alvis, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz, Miss Anthonisz, Mr. & Mrs. M. M. Anthonisz, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz, Mr. & Mrs. Altendorff, Messrs. A. R. Bartholomeusz, L. E. Blaze, C. P. Brohier, T. W. Collette, H. H. Collette, Mrs. L. Clementi Smith, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Christoffelsz, Messrs. H. P. Christoffelsz, W. E. Deutrom, Ernest vanDort, Basil Driberg, P. H. Ebell, F. W. Ebert, Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Ebell; Mr. & Mrs. C. Foenander, Messrs. J. A. Frazer, A. L. Fretsz, Alden van Geyzel, Mrs. & Mrs. G. H. Gratiaen, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Joseph, Mr. & Mrs. C. K. Joach'm, Mr. & Mrs. Denis Keegel, Messrs. A. E. Keuneman, Denzil Koch, Collin Kriekenbeek, Gladwin Koch, R. A. Kriekenbeek, R. V. E. Koch, W. H. Kellaart C. O. Kellaart, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. Beatrice Loos, Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Maartensz, Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Mack, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Mack, Mr. W. de Niese, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Messrs. J. G. Paulusz, R. S. V. Poulier, R. O. Spaar, C. Speldewinde, W. E. Schokman, J. R. Toussaint, J. P. de Vos, H. C. de Vos, Mrs. W. A. S. de Vos, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. vanderWall.

1. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President of the Union took the chair,

2. The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

3. The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 22nd February 1919 were taken as read and confirmed.

4. The President then addressed the meeting as follows:—

This is the fifth time I have the privilege of addressing you from this chair. On each occasion I endeavoured to draw attention to the principle of union and co-operation among ourselves, which, I am sure, we are all sufficiently convinced must form the basis of our association. I do not propose to-day to hark back to the same subject, partly because I fear you must now consider it rather a hackneyed one, and more especially because the present time of stress, of threatened upheaval, and perhaps of danger, seems to demand from us a somewhat wider outlook—a look outside and beyond ourselves. Our relations with those by whom we are surrounded, and indeed with the world at large, has become at this moment a subject of paramount importance. I shall therefore, with your permission, leave out of discussion for the present some of those particular objects which we have associated together to accomplish. I shall not consider, for instance, how far we have carried into effect those pet ideals cherished by some of us twelve years ago when the Dutch Burgher Union was first evolved, but only mention in passing, that, if in some ways we have not reached the highest point of our expectations, yet we have not much reason for disappointment; because in spite of all we now and then hear urged against the Union, there are convincing proofs on every hand of the wholesome influence it has had on the Community, and this influence it must continue to exercise as long as it stands. We may therefore trustfully leave the conduct of the Union in the hands of those officers and Committees of whose good services there is ample proof in the Report now in your hands.

The wider outlook to which I have referred has to do with our relations with those outside our Union. The time has arrived when we must carefully examine the nature of these

relations and endeavour if we can to improve them. It was inevitable that when the Dutch Burgher Union was first established some misunderstanding should arise as to its real objects. In spite of this misunderstanding, and, I am sorry to say, some misrepresentation also, we held to our objects, making no attempt to vindicate ourselves or to answer any of the calumnies hurled against us. I believe we are better understood now. But to remind you of the friendly feeling towards other communities which actuated us at the beginning, I would venture to quote the following passage from a speech made by me at the preliminary meeting we held in November 1907. These are the words I used :

"A union among the Dutch Burghers is not going to disturb any of the existing friendly relations they have with members of other communities. For instance, we have most of us friends in the Sinhalese, the Tamil, and the English communities: I do not believe any of us wish these friendships broken. For my own part, I have tried and loyal friends in other communities whom I am not going to give up for any number of Unions "

These words I am sure indicate the spirit which prevailed among us all at the time and which has prevailed to the present time. I have thought that the pressure of existing circumstances makes it necessary that we should reiterate these sentiments now; because, perhaps in spite of ourselves, we are called upon to take our place as a recognized institution in the body-politic of this Island. Such a position does not necessarily require that we should actively participate in any of the political movements that are going on around us; but as an association of intellectual beings, united together for beneficent purposes, it is better that our feelings and sentiments in regard to some of these movements and their organisers be clearly understood than be left to be interpreted to our disadvantage.

The present, as I have said, is a time of stress, and the signs are not wanting of coming changes of a far-reaching character in the social and economic no less than in the political sphere. At such a time, when we with all our co-patriots are to be involved in a general upheaval, it behoves us to examine closely

our relations with them. It is manifest that in such circumstances as these much is to be gained by mutual help and sympathy, while the converse is concisely expressed in the words of the Prime Minister, quoted in our last *Monthly Bulletin*: "If we quarrel among ourselves, we impair our strength and retard our progress." Are there then any grounds for quarrel among us? I think it will be found that such grounds, if they ever existed, were purely imaginary, or at least based on misunderstanding. When we have made due allowance for the human infirmities of some of the individual members of our communities we are forced to the conclusion that there never has been any real variance among us. Differences of opinion on certain matters need not suggest animosity or ill-feeling between communities any more than they would between individuals. That they should arise is in the nature of things and cannot be avoided; but such differences are innocuous and should lead to no estrangements as long as we regard one another with the respect and confidence which our long association with one another demand. I do not, in saying this, suggest that any estrangements have ever existed between us and the other communities. I believe, on the contrary, that we have a very good understanding among ourselves. But nevertheless the warning is not out of place in this present crisis that much harm may arise by our entertaining suspicions of unworthy motives which may be found on enquiry to be non-existent. I must ask your forbearance for dwelling on this subject here; but the time seemed to me opportune for some expression of what I believe to be our views on the subject. There can be no doubt that if we cement our friendship with those of our co-patriots who are in the same situation as ourselves, we shall strengthen our own position while we contribute to the advancement of the common welfare of all.

I cannot conclude this address without a word as to the need that exists now more than at any other time for our young men to work assiduously to gain an independence for themselves. By independence I do not mean exclusively those occupations

outside the Government Service in which there is a general belief that fortunes are easily made. True independence may be acquired even in the humblest positions in life. It seems a pity that our young men on leaving school do not sufficiently realise the value of the Clerical Examination, which is indeed an avenue by which the youth without capital or private influence can by his character and individual unaided efforts rise to a position of trust and respectability among his countrymen. The competition in the Clerical Service is a healthy one and the fruits of industry and perseverance are soon obtained. Yet whether in the Government Service, or in the professions, or even in the pursuit of trade, character and perseverance are the qualities by which men are distinguished from one another. This is a point which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of our rising generation on whom depends the welfare of our Community, and who will in the course of time be called upon to carry on the worthy traditions, which we have inherited from our ancestors.

5. The following report and financial statements for the year 1919 which had been previously circulated among the members having been taken as read were submitted to the meeting.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon beg to submit the following Report for the year 1919:—

Members.—The number of members on the roll on the 31st December, 1919, was 495, as compared with 487 on 31st December, 1918, being an increase of 8. The Committee have to record with regret the loss during the year of 11 members by death and 1 by resignation. Against this 20 new members were enrolled, including 2 widows of deceased members.

Office-Bearers and Committee.—Mr. W. A. S. de Vos, who had with much acceptance carried on the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Union since February, 1916; resigned in October; and at the meeting of the Committee held on 6th November, 1919, Mr. D. V. Altendorff was elected Honorary Secretary. A vote of thanks to Mr. de Vos for his valuable services was recorded in the minutes of the Committee and he was elected a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Altendorff as Honorary Secretary. Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen was elected a member of the Committee in place of the late Dr. G. W. vanTwist.

Work of Sub-Committees.—1. *Committee for Ethical & Literary Purposes.*—Parts 3 and 4 of Vol. XI. of the Journal were published during the year. The Committee has also decided to issue a monthly leaflet, in order that members may be promptly informed of the work done by the Union. As the regular quarterly issue of the Journal was found to be difficult, it was considered that a monthly leaflet would keep the members in close touch with the various activities of the Union.

Five meetings of the Sub-Committee were held during the year, the average number of members present being 5. Tuition classes, for the children of those members who might not be in a position to pay for the extra tuition so often required by boys attending the different colleges, were formed on the suggestion of Mr. R. S. V. Poulier and held under his guidance. On His departure to Galle the work has been carried on by Mr. Cecil A. Speldewinde.

It was proposed to collect a Reference Library of Original Authorities and Translations dealing with the Dutch period in Ceylon; but, in view of the prohibitive cost of these original works and the great difficulty in procuring them, it has been suggested that for the present only such works as are easily procurable may be obtained; e.g., copies of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal containing papers relating to the Dutch in Ceylon, The Ceylon Literary Register, Memoirs of the Dutch

Governors, etc., and such books as may be in the possession of members of the Union who are willing to lend them to the Reference Library.

The Reading Club has met regularly during the year, the average attendance being 8. The proceedings were of much interest, papers being read by, among others, Dr. A. Noll, Mr. S. J. C. Schokman, Miss R. Rode, and Dr. R. L. Spittel.

2. *Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.*—

On 22nd February, 1919, the outgoing General Committee were "At Home" to the members after the Annual General Meeting.

The Committee have endeavoured to hold a quarterly entertainment regularly; and with this object in view, a dance was organised for the 16th July, which was well attended. In order to make these functions more popular, the charge per head was only Rs. 2-00. The next dance was held on 31st October, and took the form of a welcome to the members of the community who have returned from the War.

The Annual Children's Fete was as usual held on St. Nicolaas' Eve, 5th December. The evening unfortunately turned wet, but nevertheless there was a record gathering of children. Indoor games were indulged in, and suitable toys were distributed to the children by St. Nicolaas.

3. *Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.*—Five meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and 18 applications for membership dealt with.

4. *Committee for Purposes of Social Service.*—It is a pleasure to report that the receipts of this Committee for the year 1919 totalled Rs. 1,902-72, which is a very appreciable advance on previous years. This good result is largely due to the three following causes:—(a) A Concert and Children's Play organised by Mrs. L. M. Maartensz, which brought in the creditable nett sum of Rs. 231-85; (b) The cordial support and interest of an increasing number of members of the Union,

whose donations amounted to Rs. 1,410-55 and represented the gifts of 84 different subscribers; (c) the enthusiasm of a few members of the Committee, mainly ladies, who decided to make a real effort to get in funds. Up to September only Rs. 315-65 had come in as donations but during the last three months of the year this campaign for funds resulted in the large additional sum of Rs. 1,094-90.

The total receipts were:—

Donations	...	...	Rs. 1,410-55
Concert	...	...	" 231-85
Collections at General Meeting...	...	...	" 46-56
Balance from 1918	...	...	" 213-76
			<hr/>
			Rs. 1,902-72
			<hr/>

The total expenditure was Rs. 865-21, leaving a credit balance in hand of Rs. 1,037-51 for 1920. Of the sum of Rs. 865-21 Rs. 480-05 were devoted to the payment for school fees and the purchase of books for several children; Rs. 321-20 to small monthly allowances to poor widows and others; and the funeral expenses of a poor member accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 25-00; while Rs. 42-00 was expended in the purchase of stationery, post cards, postage stamps, etc.

Seven boys and one girl are now being educated at the Royal, Kingswood, and St. Anthony's Colleges and in one or two other schools in Colombo and Galle, two of the boys being taught shorthand and typewriting. The approximate cost has been Rs. 44-00 per mensem, or Rs. 528-00 per annum. The monthly allowances total Rs. 28-50, i.e., Rs. 342-00 per annum. It will thus be seen that this Committee needs a regular annual income of Rs. 1,000-00 to carry out its present obligations, but there is much useful work awaiting the Committee's ability to undertake enlarged responsibilities. The work itself, as regards

its nature and aims, requires no recommendation, and, indeed, the increased interest and support of members of the Union is at once the best evidence that its value is being appreciated and the best guarantee for its future.

Rev. L. A. Joseph resigned the Secretaryship in November after many years of useful and self-sacrificing labour, and the Committee would like to record its deep sense of obligation to him and appreciation of his services.

The "three-year bursary" at Kingswood College, Kandy, for an orphan boy whose relatives are poor, which a member of the Union generously offered about two years ago, is still open for a suitable candidate, and any member who knows of a case fulfilling the conditions should arrange with the Sub-Committee for the acceptance of such a candidate.

Building Scheme.—The draft Memorandum and Articles of Association were approved by the subscribers, and are now in the hands of the printer. As soon as they are ready application will be made for incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, and the property will in due course be vested in the Company thus formed.

Finances.—The accounts of the Honorary Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted, from which it will be seen that the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,559-65 which with a balance of Rs. 513-78 brought forward from the previous year gave a total income for the year of Rs. 3,073-43. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,964-65, leaving balance at the end of the year of Rs. 108-78.

D. V. ALTENDORFF,
Hony. Secretary,

Colombo, 15th February, 1920.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

Year Ended 31st Dec. 1918	RECEIPTS			Year Ended 31st Dec. 1918	EXPENDITURE			Year Ended 31st Dec. 1919
	R.	C.	R. C.		R.	C.	R. C.	
713 70	To Balance from last a/c			513 78	By Amount paid for Salary of Clerk			500 00
17 00	" Amount received on a/c of Entrance Fees		20 00		" Clerical Assistance to Treasurer			300 00
316 50	" Arrears of Subscription		1158 75		" Wages of Servants			105 00
814 00	" Subscription for current year		1267 00		" Books and Stationery			60 88
31 00	" Do in advance		55 75	387 23	" Printing and Advertising			406 18
9 00	" Social Service		21 90		" Entertainment Fund			60 00
79 25	" Entertainment Fund		15 00		" Club D. B. U.			20 00
	" Club D. B. U.		20 00		" Commission to Collector			134 32
	" Miscellaneous		25		" Lighting			110 00
1266 75			2559 65		" Rent of Hall			800 00
					" Social Service			21 90
					" Postage			128 37
					" Petty Expenses			21 50
					" New Stage in D. B. U. Hall			237 50
					" Furniture for Ladies' Room			60 00
					" Balance on December in Bank of Madras			2964 65
					" Cash in hand			68 10
1980 45				3073 43				40 68
								108 78
								3073 43

Audited and found correct
FRANK E. LOOS, Auditor.

Colombo, 10th January 1920.

A. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ,
Hony. Treasurer, D. B. U.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	R.	c.		R.	c.
Subscriptions collected towards :—			Amount expended on :—		
Dance held on 26th July, 1919 ...	174	00	Dance held on 26th July, 1919 ...	170	17
„ „ 31st Oct „ ...	226	00	„ „ 31st Oct. „ ...	232	68
St. Nicolaas' Fete „ ...	580	00	St. Nicolaas' Fete „ ...	598	94
Expenditure over receipts „ ...	21	79			
	Rs...	1,001 79		Rs...	1,1001 79

Audited and found correct.
FRANK E. LOOS,
Auditor.

Colombo, 31st January, 1919.

ALDEN VANGEYZEL,
Hony Secretary
Entertainment Committee.

DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1919.

	R.	c.		R.	c.
To Capital Account of the Union ...	6,757	48	By Cost of 25 shares in Building Fund	1,250	00
			„ Value of Furniture as per last		
			Balance Sheet... Rs.	417	95
			„ Ladies' Room ...	60	00
			„ Piano... ..	1,350	00
				1,827	95
			„ Subscriptions Outstanding	3,570	75
			„ Cash, Madras Bank Rs.	68	10
			„ Cash in hand ..	40	68
				108	78
	Rs...	6,757 48		Rs...	6,757 48

Audited and found correct.
FRANK E. LOOS,
Auditor.

Colombo, 30th January, 1920.

A. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ,
Hony. Treasurer.

SOCIAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1919.

RECEIPTS.

	R.	c.
By Balance from last year	213	76
" Subscriptions (list printed in Journal)	1,410	55
" Collection at General Meeting, 22nd February 1919	46	56
" Proceeds of a Concert	231	85

EXPENDITURE.

	R.	c.
To School Fees and Books for 7 children	480	05
" Allowances to poor widows and others	321	20
" Funeral Expenses	25	00
" Temporary Assistance	4	00
" Commission on money orders and stamps	1	96
" Minutes Book	4	50
" 500 Printed Post Cards, Envelopes, Postage	28	50
" Stamps, etc.	1,037	51
Balance		

Rs... 1,902 72

Rs... 1,902 72

Audited and found correct,

FRANK E. LOOS,

Auditor.

Colombo, 30th January, 1919.

G. H. P. LEEBRUGGEN, *Almoner*
Social Service Fund.

6. Mr. C. Speldewinde proposed that the Report and Financial Statements for the year 1919 be adopted. Mr. F. E. Loos seconded.

Mr. R. O. Spaar offered a few remarks on the report and suggested that six members of the General Committee should retire in rotation every year.

The motion was carried unanimously.

7. At this stage Mr. R. G. Anthonisz vacated the chair. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. J. P. de Vos that Mr. Arthur Alvis do take the chair. Carried unanimously.

8. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. F. W. Ebert that Mr. R. G. Anthonisz be re-elected President of the Union. Carried unanimously. On resuming the chair Mr. Anthonisz briefly thanked the members.

9. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. T. D. Mack that Mr. D. V. Altendorff be re-elected Hon. Secretary. Carried unanimously.

10. It was proposed by Mr. L. M. Maartensz and seconded by Mr. E. H. Joseph that Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz be re-elected Hon. Treasurer. Carried unanimously.

11. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. P. H. Ebell that Mr. F. E. Loos be re-elected Auditor. Carried unanimously.

12. It was proposed by Mr. J. R. Toussaint and seconded by Mr. Basil Driberg that the following do compose the Committee for the ensuing year :—

Mr. Arthur Alvis (Colombo) Mr. L. E. Blaze (Kandy) Mr. E. Buultjens (Matara) Messrs. Allan Driberg, P. H. Ebell (Colombo) Dr. F. V. Foenander (Jaffna) Messrs. J. A. Fryer, Alden van Geyzel, Dr. C. T. van Geyzel, Messrs. W. E. Grenier, G. V. Grenier (Colombo) Mr. W. Herft (Kandy) Mr. E. H. Joseph (Colombo) Dr. A. Kalenberg (Kurunegala) Mr. G. E. Keuneman (Matara) Messrs. A. E. Keuneman,

E. de Kretser, P. H. de Kretser (Colombo) Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Matara) Messrs. C. H. Kriekenbeek, C. Kriekenbeek, R. A. Kriekenbeek (Colombo) Mr. G. E. Leembruggen (Jaffna) Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen (Colombo) Dr. W. E. Leembruggen (Negombo) Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. F. E. Loos (Colombo) Dr. E. Ludovici (Galle) Mr. L. M. Maartensz, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. E. H. Ohlmus (Colombo) Mr. L. G. Poulier (Tangallé) Dr. L. A. Prins (Nuwara Eliya) Messrs. W. E. V. de Rooy, G. S. Schneider, Dr. G. P. Schokman, Messrs. C. Speldewinde E. A. vander Straaten W. P. D. vander Straaten, J. P. de Vos, W. A. S. de Vos (Colombo) Messrs. C. E. de Vos, Messrs. F. H. de Vos (Galle) Mr. E. H. vander Wall (Colombo) The Hon. Mr. C. vander Wall (Kandy).

13. Mr. Arthur Alvis moved "That that this Union desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. W. A. S. Vos, its late Secretary." Mr. L. M. Maartensz seconded. Carried unanimously.

14. Mr. J. P. de Vos withdrew the motion of which he had given notice.

15. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

NOTES OF EVENTS

2nd and 3rd Quarters 1919

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on 3rd July, 14th August, 4th September, 2nd October, 6th November and 4th December, 1919.

NEW MEMBERS. The following new members were enrolled:—Messrs. A. W. Andree (Colombo), P. G. Cooke (Colombo), H. P. Christoffelsz (Colombo), A. E. Direkze (Jaffna), Dr. C. Deutrom (Kandy), Messrs. M. H. C. Foenander

(Singapore), L. J. van Geyzel (Johore), E. Lawson Hunter (Colombo), C. K. Joachim (Colombo), Sam A. Koch (Colombo), V. A. Loos (Colombo), H. K. Loos (Colombo), A. J. Siebel (Colombo), Travice K. Toussaint (Colombo), Trevlyn K. Toussaint (Colombo). Mrs. F. W. O. Modder (Colombo) Mrs. L. H. Koch (Colombo).

OBITUARY. Mr. C. L. Alvis, Dr. C. W. van Geyzel, Mr. W. E. Gratiaen, Dr. J. W. de Hoedt, Dr. G. W. van Twest.

OFFICE BEARERS. Mr. W. A. S. de Vos, Honorary Secretary of the Union resigned in October and at the meeting of the Committee held on 6th November 1919 Mr. D. V. Altendorff was elected Hon. Secretary.

Rev. L. A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service and Almoner of the Benevolent Fund, resigned in November and Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen was elected Hon. Secretary of the Standing Committee.

1st and 2nd Quarters 1920

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on 8th January, 5th February, 4th March, 1st April, 6th May and 3rd June 1920.

NEW MEMBERS. Mr. W. O. Edema, Mr. H. H. Hunter, Mr. H. R. Hunter.

OBITUARY. Mr. J. R. Loos.

STANDING COMMITTEES. At the meeting of the General Committee held on 4th March 1920 the following Standing Committees were appointed for the year.

(1) Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.

Mr. Arthur Alvis	Mr. R. S. V. Poulier
Miss Grace vanDort	Dr. L. A. Prins
Mr. Allan Drieberg	„ R. L. Spittel
„ G. S. Schneider	Mrs. G. S. Schneider
„ R. O. Spaar	Mr. S. J. C. Schokman
„ C. E. de Vos	Mrs. Clementi Smith
„ F. H. de Vos	Mr. E. H. vanderWall
„ L. E. Blaze, Editor of the Journal, and	
„ R. A. Kriekenbeek, Hon Secretary and Convener.	

(2) Standing Committee for purposes of Entertainment and Sport.

Mrs. E. H. Joseph	Mrs. P. R. Loos
„ W. A. S. de Vos	„ F. E. Loos
„ G. S. Schnsider	Miss Myra de Kretser
„ T. D. Maek	Mr. J. A. Fryer
„ F. H. B. Koch	„ M. O. vander Straaten
„ M. M. Anthonisz	„ F. E. Loos and
Mr. Alden van Geyzel, Hon. Secretary and Convener.	

(3) Standing Committee for Purposes of Social Service.

Mrs. G. A. Rode	Miss H. Collette
„ F. H. Koch	„ E. de Vos
„ J. A. van Langenberg	„ Violet vander Straaten
„ H. A. Loos	Dr. L. Brohier
„ L. M. Maartensz	Mr. Allan Drieberg
„ G. S. Schneider	„ L. M. Maartensz
„ W. A. S. de Vos	„ W. P. D. vander Straaten
„ G. P. Schokman	„ M. O. vander Straaten and
„ Miss Dora Anthonisz	Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen,
Hon. Secretary and Convener.	

(4) Standing Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.

Mr. Arthur Alvis	Dr. E. H. Ohlmus
„ W. S. Christoffelsz	Rev. J. A. Spaar
„ P. H. Ebell	Mr. C. Speldewinde
Dr. E. Ludovici	„ Allan Drieberg
„ F. G. Spittel	„ F. H. de Vos and
Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Hon. Secretary and Convener.	

(5) Standing Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership.

Mr. S. J. C. Schokman	Mr. P. H. de Kretser
„ O. de Kretser	Dr. H. Ludovici
„ E. A. vander Straaten	Mr. W. W. de Rooy
„ W. P. D. vander Straaten	Dr. A. Nell
„ E. H. vander Wall	Mr. A. E. Keuneman and
„ G. H. Gratiaen	„ F. E. Loos, Hon. Secretary and Convener.

3rd and 4th Quarters 1920.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on 1st July, 5th August, 2nd September, 7th October, 4th November, and 2nd December.

NEW MEMBERS. The following New Members were elected during the quarters:

Messrs. Carl Evan Arndt, Noel Edward Ernst, John Henry Toussaint Leembruggen, Julian Robert Leicester Leembruggen, Peter Claude Wilmot Leembruggen, Lloyd van Langenberg, Wilhelm Karl Maartensz, Oliver Struys, Christopher Leonard Wambeek.

OBITUARY. The following deaths among members occurred during the quarters:

Mr. H. R. H. van Cuylenburg, Mr. J. G. Drieberg, Rev. L. A. Joseph, Dr. F. G. Spittel, Dr. G. P. Schokman, Mr. F. H. de Vos, Mr. H. W. de Vos.

THE D. B. U. JOURNAL

In view of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient material to ensure the regular issue of the Journal, the General Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Mr. L. M. Maartensz, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy and Mr. A. E. Keuneman, to consider and report on the matter. On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, the General Committee has decided to publish a magazine, to contain articles of general interest on such subjects as social life, education, literature, history, arts and sciences etc., chiefly in their connection with Caylon, under the auspices of the Union. The following recommendations of the Sub-Committee were adopted:—

(1.) That the Journal be sold at a fixed rate to members of the Union and be available for sale to the general public at a rate to be decided hereafter.

(2.) That a supplement containing matters relating peculiar to the Union such as proceedings of meetings, news, notices, etc. be issued free to members once every quarter at the expense of the Union.

(3.) That for the purpose of meeting the initial cost of publication a certain sum of money be raised by means of debentures among members of the Union.

(4.) That the debenture holders appoint a Board of Management to carry out the publication.

The General Committee has authorised the Sub-Committee to take steps to give effect to the above resolution, and the Standing Committee has decided to issue debentures of Rs. 25/- each to form the necessary capital for starting the Magazine. Members wishing to take debentures may send their subscriptions to the Hon. Secretary of the Union or to any member of the Sub-Committee.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Editor of the Journal.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the objects laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Kandy.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address, (especially within the last three years) should be notified without delay to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

Those members who have not received their copies, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Honorary Secretary of the Union.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, Selkirk, Dickman's Road, Havelock Town, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen, Geneva, 7th Lane, Bambalapitiya, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund must be made to Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.

Literary and other Contributions to the Journal are invited, and should be sent to the Editor, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Kandy.