

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"



## CONTENTS.

*Frontispiece: Portrait of Admiral Westerwolt.*

	PAGE.
1 Our Journal ... ..	1
2 The Roll of Honour ... ..	2
3 Adam Westerwolt ... ..	7
4 More about Governor van Angelboek ... ..	12
5 Genealogy of the Roosmale-Coeq Family ... ..	17
6 Proceedings of the Annual General Meetings held in 1923 and 1924 ... ..	23
7 Notes and Queries ... ..	31
8 Notes of Events ... ..	34
9 Editorial Notes ... ..	35

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

*Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 5/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Re. 1-50 to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.*



THE BEST IS  
INVARIABLY THE CHEAPEST  
IN THE LONG RUN.

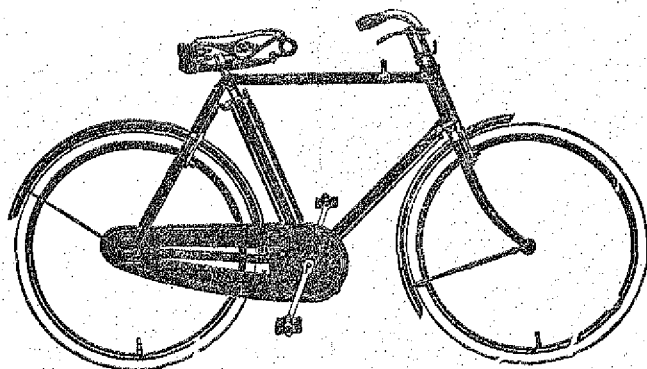
## **B. S. A. BICYCLES**

**HAVE AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION  
IN CEYLON**

B.S.A. Fittings are the world's standard of quality,  
and are built into hundreds of other make of bicycles.

The complete "B. S. A." is designed, finished and  
equipped in such a way as to leave no alternative when  
the best is desired.

**SINGLE SPEED B. S. A. Rs. 210-00**



**B. S. A. No. 12 TOURIST MODEL**  
WITH THREE SPEED HUB AND OIL BATH CHAIN CASE.

**Rs. 265-00**

**CARCILLS, LTD.,**  
CYCLE DEPT.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XIV. JULY, 1924 No. 1

*"Eendracht maakt Macht."*

Colombo :  
FREWIN & Co., PRINTERS, FORT.

1924.



ADMIRAL ADAM WESTERWOLT.

# Journal of the - - - Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XIV.]

JULY, 1924.

[No. 1

## OUR JOURNAL.

The re-appearance of this Journal after an interval of more than two years calls for a few words of explanation from us. "To publish a Quarterly Journal, containing papers, illustrations, notes, genealogies and letters, and a summary of the principal news of the quarter relating to the objects of the Union" is the provision in the Constitution under which this publication has been issued to members of the Union. The Committee of Management had endeavoured from the first to fulfil their obligation to the best of their ability; and, it may be remembered, that, during the early years of the Union, the Journal was promptly delivered at the end of each quarter. There was always an abundance of material, nor were contributors wanting who were ready to place the results of their reading and researches before the members. The subjects selected were such, it was hoped, as would rouse in the members an interest in the past history of their race and keep alive in their minds the best traditions of their ancestors; so that they might be encouraged to labour together to maintain the honour and dignity which had come to them as a heritage. This, it was hoped, would serve as a stimulating influence towards effecting some of the objects for which the Dutch Burgher Union was founded. But it was not long before the Committee were confronted by a serious difficulty. The hope entertained at first that it would be possible to supply each member who paid his 50 cents a month to the Union with a copy of the Journal could not be realized. If this had been possible with a more satisfactory state of the funds it is now found



that the sum realized by the subscriptions received, after paying the expenses of the management and establishment, leaves nothing to meet the cost of printing the Journal. In these circumstances the Committee, rather than allow the Journal to drop off entirely, and thus deprive the Union of one of its most potent agencies, have decided to resume its issue regularly as at first, but only to those members who are prepared to pay a fixed subscription towards its cost. We do not consider this proposal by any means unreasonable, but, on the contrary, feel sure that it will commend itself to all those who have the interests of the Union and of their community at heart. We hope that most if not all the members will gladly support this endeavour, as its success must depend on the number who will subscribe. It may be mentioned that no effort will be spared to maintain the old popularity of the Journal and to make it worth the small sum which is asked for it.

### THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The unveiling took place on the 31st May at 5 p.m. and, in spite of the bad weather, a large gathering was present. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President of the Union, addressed the gathering on the importance of the event and unveiled the memorial, while all present stood silent.

The brass plate on which the names are inscribed is fixed on the north wall of the entrance hall and will be an enduring memorial of those who gave their services to their King and country in the Great War.

It is a matter of pride that a small community should have made so splendid a response to their country's call.

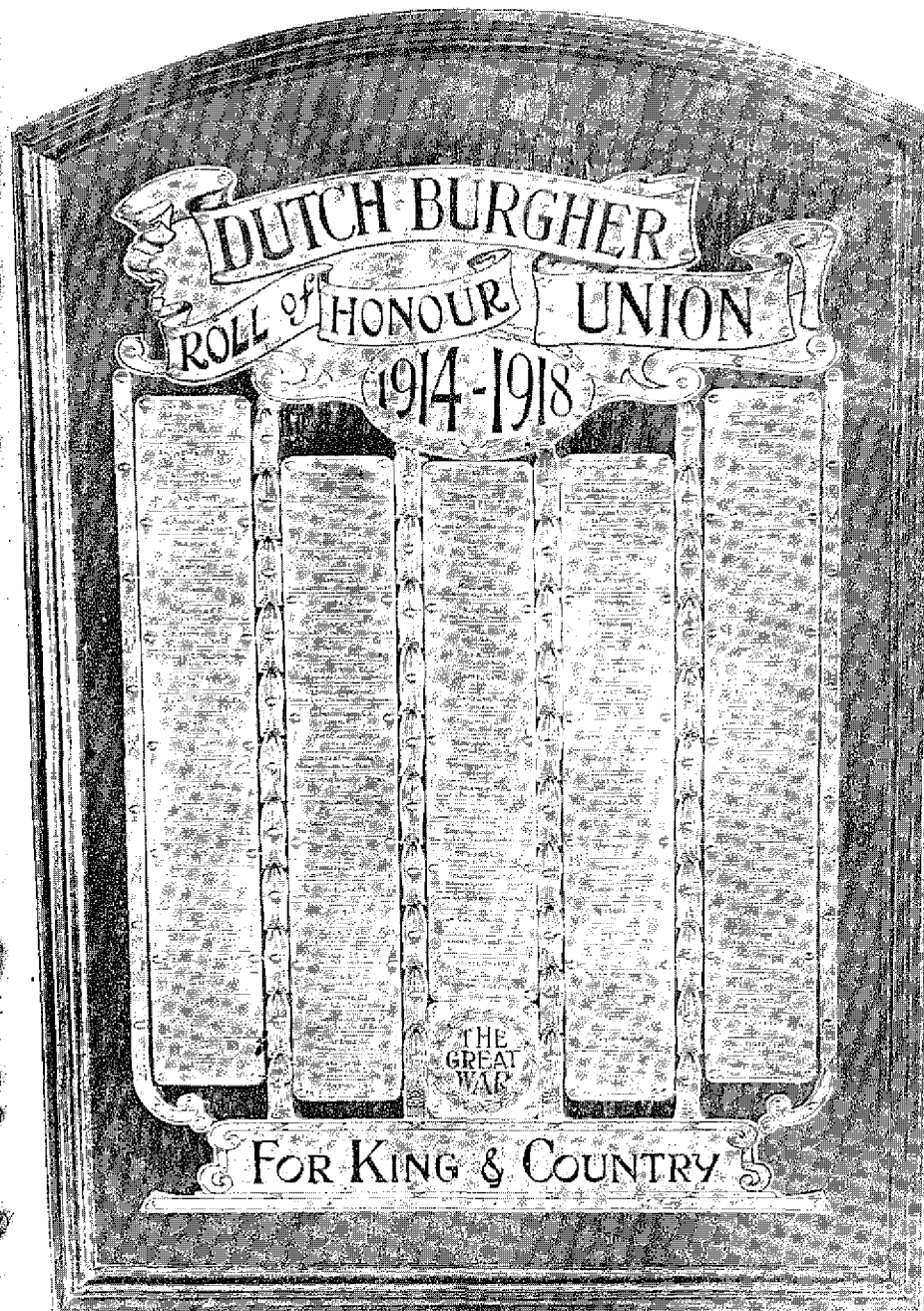
We give below a list of the names inscribed on the memorial.

Anthonisz, C. F., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Anthonisz, S. A. L., O. T. C.

Anthonisz, C. E., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 75th Carnatic Infantry)

Andree, A. M.



Andree, R. M.  
Arndt, Carl, 24th Middlesex, 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached to  
9th Bhopals)  
Arndt, W., Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps  
Auwardt, Ducat, Australian Army  
Barber, C. B., Lt., Inns of Courts, O. T. C.  
Barber, C.  
Barber, L. W., Lt., The Buffs  
Bartholomeusz, J. S.  
Brohier, E. L., Private, 17th London Regiment, killed in  
action, 19th April, 1917  
Brohier, E. N.  
Brohier, C. P., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 43rd Erimpura  
Regiment)  
Beven, Dr. J. Q.  
Beven, Lionel, Corpl., 12th Royal Sussex Regiment  
Beven, O. J. S., 28th Royal Fusiliers  
Christoffelsz, E. L., Capt., R. A. M. C.  
De Boer, H. Speldewinde, Capt., R. A. M. C.  
De Kretser, L. M.  
De La Harpe, Shirley, 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.  
De Vos, H. C., Corpl., R. E.  
De Vos, Leslie, Sapper, R. E., killed in action  
De Vos, C. W., drowned in sinking of Ville de la Ciotat  
De Vos, Edwin, 2nd King Edward's Horse.  
De Vos, H. A. E., Sergt., Ceylon Sanitary Corps, died 1919  
De Vos, J. P., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.  
De Vos, L. G., drowned in sinking of Ville de la Ciotat  
D'Zilwa, F. G.  
D'Zilwa, E. Harold, 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached Carnatics)  
Dickman, Hilton  
Drieberg, F. C. Royal Fusiliers, killed in action, August 1916  
Drieberg, F. J. H., Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps  
Drieberg, Jack  
Dornhorst, E. S.  
Dornhorst, F. S., 29th Bat. Middlesex Regiment  
Dornhorst, H. C., Lt., Queen Alexandra Hussars  
Eaton, A. S., Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Eaton, S. P.

Edema, Ernest F., London Rifles, died of wounds July 28th, 1916

Edema, G. W., Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Ebert, R., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached Sikhs)

Ephraums, A. F., Private, 1st Bat., Artists' Rifle Training Corps

Ernst, A. H., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Fretz, Fitzroy, Dr., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Fretz, Henry, Dr., Surgeon, R. N.

Fretz, L., Capt., I. A. M. C.

Fretz, L. W., R. G. A.

Fretz, Wilmot, Rhodesia Mounted Police

Garvin, H. E., Lt., 29th West Yorkshire Regiment

Garvin, W. G., Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Gogerly, J. C.

Herft, F.

Hunter, H. H., R. G. A.

Jan, H. E. H., Lt., Wiltshire Regiment, killed in action

Jansen, Donald, Private, Motor Transport, A. S. C.

Jansz, Egerton O., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.

Jansz, D. M., Private, Coldstream Guards, died 5th Feb., 1918

Jansz, R. G., Private, Coldstream Guards

Jansz, W. H. S., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 29th Punjabis)

Joachim, C. B., R. G. A., killed in action 1918

Jonklaas, St. John, London Scottish

Joseph, Rory, Lt., R. F. C.

Kriekenbeek, R. E. E., Major, Indian Army, killed in action April, 1918

La Brooy, Hugh

La Brooy, J. C.

La Brooy, Justin

Lemphers, J., A. S. C.

Lourensz, D. J., 5th Bat., R. G. A., died of wounds

Leembruggen, Ansel, Capt., R. A. M. C., (prisoner of War in Germany)

Leembruggen, C. A., Corpl., R. E.

Leembruggen, Dr. H. U., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Leembruggen, Gerald, Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Leembruggen, Rex, 2nd Lt., R. E.

Leembruggen, Eugene, Fiji Contingent

Leembruggen, F., Private, Motor Transport, A. S. C.

Leembruggen, W., R. G. A.

Leembruggen, B. C. F., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached Carnatics)

Loos, James, Australian Army, killed in action 18-5-17

Loos, A. E.

Loos, G. C. B., Lt., 3rd Worcestershire Regt., killed in action 13-5-1915

Loos, Eric, Australian Army

Loos, H. F. E., London Scottish, Lt., R. F. A.

Ludovici, Fred, Bom., R. G. A., killed in action 1918

Martensz, G. A., Machine Gun Corps

Maartensz, W. K., Sapper, R. E.

Margenout, R.

Moldrich, T., 94th Siege Battery, R. G. A.

Moldrich, V. J. O., Private, Royal Fusiliers

Moldrich, J. B., Royal Fusiliers, killed in action, August, 1916

Meier, A. C., Sergt., Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Mellonius, C. L., Private, Middlesex Regt., killed in action August, 1917

Modder, A. L., Private, Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Modder, C. J., O. T. C.

Modder, Vere, Rifle Brigade

Mottau, W. J. W., R. G. A.

Nell, P. M., Royal Fusiliers and R. F. C.

Nell, Marck, Australian Army Medical Corps

Ohlmus, Ellis

Ohlmus, W. T., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Oorloff, Roy, Sergt., Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Prins, W. E. E., 2nd Lt., R. A. F.

Raffel, Cyril, R. G. A.

Schokman, S. N., Private, 3rd Res. Bat. Otago Regt.

Schokman, A. E., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Schokman, Olive

Schokman, Neil, Sergt., Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Sansoni, A. J., 21st Bat., Middlesex Regt.

Speldewinde, W. E., drowned in sinking of Ville de la Ciotat  
 Speldewinde, C. G. O., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 40th  
 Pathans)

Schrader, F. G., 28th Bat., London Regt.

Schrader, E. L. S., Capt., Royal Fusiliers

Schrader, G. J., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.

Sissouw, J. C., Private, King's Royal Rifles

Sproule, R. St. Q.

Staples, H. E. W., Royal Fusiliers, killed in action 28-2-17

Struys, E. N., Private, Suffolk Regt.

Toussaint, Leo S., 2nd Lt., Supply and Transport Corps, died  
 October, 1918

Van Cuylenburg, Herbert

Van Cuylenburg, V. A., Lt., I. M. D.

Van Cuylenburg, Alex, Ceylon Sanitary Corps

Van Cuylenburg, George

Van Cuylenburg, H. V. S., Lt., 5th Royal Fusiliers

Van Cuylenburg, V. H., 24th Bat., Middlesex Regt.

Vander Smagt, Shirley

Vander Smagt, J. G., O. T. C.

Vanden Driesen, V. V.

Van Geyzel, P. A.

Van Langenberg, J. F., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 129th  
 Baluchis)

Van Langenberg, V., Captain, R. A. M. C.

Van Rooyen, G. J. C., Territorial Regt., died 1916

Van Twest, R., 2nd Lt., Royal Fusiliers

Van Twest, H.

Von Hagt, A. L., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.

Wambeek, W. G. L., Lt., R. F. C.

Wambeek, C. L., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O. (attached 73rd Carnatics)

Weinman, E. C., 2nd Lt., R. A. F.

Weinman, L. O., Capt., R. A. M. C.

Weinman, A. N., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O., 4/9, Bhopal Infantry

Woutersz, C. F., Private, Motor Transport, A. S. C.

Woutersz, E. P. T., 2nd Lt., I. A. R. O.

Woutersz, Stacy, Simla Military Hospital

Woutersz, Bernard, Private, American Army.

## ADAM WESTERWOLT.

There is no name associated with the early history of the Dutch in Ceylon better known than that of Admiral Adam Westerwolt, whose treaty with the Sinhalese King Raja Sinha in 1638 formed the basis for all the subsequent negotiations between the Dutch and the Sinhalese, and was the foundation for the Dutch settlement in the Island. We have been favoured, through the kindness of Mr. E. H. VanderWall, with an interesting note on Westerwolt by Mr. J. F. L. de Balbian Verster, of Amsterdam, Editor of the morning issue of *Het Nieuws van den Dag*, and with a portrait of the Admiral after a painting by the great portrait painter Michiel Jansz, a reproduction of which is given as a frontispiece to this number of the Journal.

It seems to us not out of place here to preface the valuable contribution received from Mr. de Balbian Verster with a summary of the events connected with Westerwolt's appearance in Ceylon and with the important part played by him in the establishment of Dutch authority in the island. His, it is well known, was not the first visit paid by the Dutch to these shores. He was preceded in 1602 by Joris van Spilbergen, the following year by Sebald de Weert, and in 1612 by Marcellus de Boschouwer. But these earlier expeditions resulted in no permanent relations with the island. Between de Boschouwer's visit in 1612 and 1638, when Westerwolt appeared on the scene—a period of 25 years—the Dutch would appear to have abandoned, temporarily at any rate, the intentions they had entertained with regard to Ceylon. Their advent here again was the result of a letter from the Sinhalese King Raja Sinha, who besought the aid of the Dutch against the Portuguese. This letter, which was dated 9th September 1636, was delayed in transit and did not reach the Governor General and Council at Batavia till a year and half later. In it the Sinhalese King made a full disclosure of the state of his kingdom to the Dutch. He gave them an account of the wars waged, often with success, by his predecessors and himself against the Portuguese, who, nevertheless, had made themselves master of the entire sea coast and of the most fertile parts of the island. He was now resolved to rid his country of the enemy, and, reminding the Nether-

landers of the good relations which had existed in the past between them and his predecessors, he begged that they would now come to his assistance with five ships in order to capture the Portuguese strongholds on the coast while he himself could attack them in the interior. This letter, besides, contained the promise that they would not only be allowed to build a fortress in the island but that he would himself furnish the material therefor and bear the cost of its equipment.

The Supreme Government of India did not hesitate to embrace the opportunity thus offered of making a bid for a monopoly of the much coveted trade with Ceylon. Admiral Adam Westerwolt, the Commander of the Fleet, had just left for Goa in the prosecution of their designs against the Portuguese, and to him was sent a communication, through Karel Reiniersz, Governor of the Coromandel coast, to carry out, in the interests of the Company, such operations against the Portuguese in Ceylon as would secure the friendship of the King of that island and redound to their own profit. The instructions to Reiniersz were, first, to cause a careful enquiry to be made into the conditions prevailing in Ceylon, and to ascertain what place on the coast was most suitable for Westerwolt to attack on his return voyage from Goa. Reiniersz accordingly despatched two experienced emissaries, Jan Thyssen and Adriaan Helmont, the former of whom had previously been in Ceylon, to hold a preliminary interview with Raja Sinha. These, after meeting the King and conferring with him, agreed that Batticaloa offered the best prospects of a successful attack, and so they made report. Meanwhile Westerwolt was engaged with his blockade of Goa, and, by the time the two emissaries reached him, he had encountered and defeated the Portuguese in those waters. After that, having been joined by some ships from Batavia and Surat, he was able to turn his attention to Ceylon. He sent his Vice Admiral Willem Jacobsz Coster and the skipper Jan Thyssen with two yachts and 110 men to Ceylon to make preparations for the siege of Batticaloa. The Portuguese, however, notwithstanding the secrecy observed, obtained an inkling of the negotiations between Raja Sinha and the Nederlanders, and they resolved to circumvent any combined hostilities against them by themselves taking the offensive against the Sinhalese, before the Dutch could

arrive. They collected together a large force and triumphantly marched, without much opposition, into Kandy, which they completely looted. But, on their return, laden with booty, they fell into the snare which Raja Sinha had prepared for them. They were attacked at the passes by a greatly superior Sinhalese force and were completely routed, with their commander, Don Diogo de Melho de Castro lying dead on the field.

A month after this event the two Dutch ships with Coster and Thyssen arrived before Batticaloa. They were able to put up batteries on the land side and blockade the fort on the sea side with very little opposition from the scanty garrison; and the Portuguese, after the loss just sustained at the hands of the Sinhalese, could give the fort no assistance. So that, when Westerwolt arrived on the 10th May, with four ships, and landed 300 men, the fate of the Portuguese fortress of Batticaloa, was decided. Raja Sinha's force of 1,500 men, which arrived a few days later, was quite unnecessary. On the 14th May, after the fort had been fired upon for a few hours, and Westerwolt had suffered the loss of two dead and six wounded, the fortress yielded without even waiting to be stormed. The poor garrison of 50 men marched out without arms and were eventually conveyed to the Coromandel coast. Some 100 natives, who were found in the fort, were given over to the tender mercies of Raja Sinha. Except for one cannon and a little rice kept for the maintenance of the inhabitants, the fort offered the conquerors absolutely nothing in the shape of booty.

Raja Sinha was overjoyed at the expulsion of the Portuguese from Batticaloa and praised the valour of his allies. The Dutch admiral was not slow in making most of this jubilant state of mind of the King. He immediately placed before him some articles, previously drawn up, of a contract which was to be the basis for the future relations between the monarchs of Ceylon and the Nederlanders. These articles were twenty in number and consisted in the main of the following terms: The East India Company bound itself to provide the King with as many ships and troops as would be necessary to effect the complete expulsion of the Portuguese from Ceylon. The cost of the equipment of the ships, the pay of the soldiers, as well as all other expenses incurred by the Company in behalf of the King, were to be indemnified by the latter



by supplies of cinnamon, pepper, wax and other articles of commerce. The booty found in the conquered forts was to be equally divided between the two parties. The forts themselves were to remain in the occupation of Dutch troops, while the King was to see to their maintenance, and also provide the materials for strengthening the ramparts whenever necessary. Besides this, the Company was to enjoy large commercial advantages: the Netherlands were not only to be allowed to carry on trade throughout the whole island toll free, but were to have these commodities conveyed to the ports free of expense, and no other European nation was to be allowed to supply the King with merchandise.

This treaty, it is well known, was signed on the 23rd May, 1638, and Westerwolt departed for Batavia on the 4th June following. In this rapid summary of events we have followed the narrative given by Van Geer in *De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag over Ceilon*, condensing it a little, but adhering as closely as possible to his facts. We now place before our readers Mr. de Balbian Verster's interesting personal note regarding Westerwolt.

*Adam Westerwolt.*—His portrait is by the famous Michiel Jansz, who painted the well known picture of William the Silent. In the left hand corner of the portrait is the following inscription: "Aetatis 56, Anno 1636."

In the right hand corner we find "Adam Westerwolt, Raad van Nederlandsch India Ao. 1634. Admiral van Holland and Zeeland."

The latter inscription cannot be correct. Westerwolt was appointed an Extraordinary councillor of India in 1637. No such rank as a combined Admiral of Holland and Zeeland existed.

The chief naval officer who had the command of the united squadron was named Admiral-General. De Ruyter held this rank. As far as is known Westerwolt held no appointment in the fleet serving in Dutch waters.

The style of the characters in the inscription leads to the conclusion that it must be of a later date.

Neither the origin nor the birthplace of Westerwolt is known.

The following facts have been gathered from different sources, including the colonial records at the Hague.

At the beginning of 1617, the "Commandeur" Adam Westerwolt was sent by the Governor-General to the Philippines, with a squadron against the Spaniards.

In August 1617 he was in Fort Mauritius in the island of Makian from where he despatched a letter to J. P. Coen. Later he could be traced to the island of Temate, where he continued up to August 1618. In the latter part of 1619 he was in Japan as Commandeur.

After this, his movements cannot be followed, but he must have returned to Holland, though there is no proof that he was in the navy.

The next reference to him is found in the Dagregister of Batavia dated 26th April 1637. On this date there arrived at Batavia the ship "Nieuw Amsterdam" with 160 men including 40 soldiers. The honourable (Edele) Adam Westerwolt "in good disposition" belonged to this party of arrivals.

In the latter part of 1637 Westerwolt was naval commander in Ceylon. On the 4th January 1638 as Admiral of 8 ships and 4 yachts he fought a battle with the Portuguese squadron before the river of Goa.

On the 23rd of January he despatched his vice-commander Coster to Raja Sinha. The result of the negotiation was a "treaty of friendship" with Raja Sinha signed 23rd May 1638.

After this Westerwolt sailed to Batavia, accompanied by two ambassadors of the Sinhalese prince bearing with them presents to the Governor General. They were received with great honour in the castle of Batavia.

Valentyn mentions Westerwolt as one of the extraordinary Councillors of India (1637-1638). He either returned to Holland or died in India. As there is no proof of the first supposition, the latter is probably true.

## MORE ABOUT GOVERNOR VAN ANGELBEEK.

In Volume IX, Part I of this Journal appeared an article on Johan Gerard van Angelbeek, the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon, in which some of the events connected with the capitulation of Colombo were dealt with. An endeavour was then made to clear the memory of van Angelbeek of certain aspersions made against him in regard to his conduct on the occasion in question. We are glad to be able to produce here an excerpt from the transactions of the Indian Association at the Hague, Vol. II. 1855. (*Handelingen en Geschriften van het Indisch Genootschap te s'Gravenhage*)\* on the same subject in support of our previous vindication. It is embodied in a biographical sketch of Christiaan van Angelbeek, state official and man of letters at Java, the great-grandson of the Governor of Ceylon. The author of this paper, which, written in 1803, appears to have remained in manuscript up to the date of its publication in 1855, was J. E. Baron de Blonay de Montefaucon, who is said to have been present in Ceylon at the date of its cession to the British and been an eye-witness of the events which he records.

"All the accounts appearing in various public documents concerning the conquest of Ceylon in the year 1796 by the English are in agreement as to the gravity of the loss of that possession to Holland and of the value of the acquisition to England. That agreement however does not extend to the relation of the events which preceded this conquest. Besides this, calumny, through hate, envy or ignorance has sullied the memory of the then Dutch Governor of Ceylon, and his silence in regard to his conduct on the occasion has by no means helped to clear away the doubts which have been suggested.

"I shall confine myself to a relation of the indisputed facts, based on genuine documents, which I hope will enable every impartial person to form a correct judgment of the circumstances.

\* For the good fortune of being able to use this rare and interesting passage here we are again indebted to Mr. de Balbian Verster, who, through Mr. E. H. Vander Wal, has generously placed some valuable material for our use.

"Johan Gerard van Angelbeek, the last Governor of the island of Ceylon previous to the Batavian Republic, had already on two occasions, in 1789 and 1793, asked for his discharge, on the ground of his age and in the desire to live quietly in the midst of his family. It was only the flattering persuasions of the Government that made him remain in office. The war of 1793 against France had so severely exhausted the resources of the Republic as to make it hard for them to support the Colonies. The turbulent times and the events which followed since 1787 placed the State's officials in the greatest uncertainty. Governor van Angelbeek conceived, that, in this conjuncture, he must above all consult the interests of his Fatherland, and, notwithstanding the treaty which existed with England, he, on the 25th — 1795, gave the commandant of Trincomalee orders to evade accepting the military assistance which the English would offer, and, if they persisted in doing so, definitely to refuse this help, if need be opposing it with might.

"Such was the position taken by Governor van Angelbeek, although he did not then know the circumstances which had completely altered the external and internal affairs of the Republic, of which the report, naturally confused and coloured by the enemies of France, was only known a few days before the first demand was made by Lord Hobart, by his letter of the 25th July 1795, for the delivering up of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon. The colony was in entire need not only of money, but also of medicine for the hospitals and of the necessities of life for the inhabitants.

"The yearly re-inforcements from Java had not been received the previous year, and, according to the report of the military commissioners presented to the Council of Colombo on the 26th July 1795, it appeared that the actual number of troops scarcely amounted to half the number deemed necessary for the defence of the colony. Further, the fortifications of Colombo were in a state of decay and wanting in cisterns and casements, and those of Galle were exposed to and commanded by various neighbouring hills.

"Notwithstanding such a critical situation, van Angelbeek firmly refused to give over to the British troops the possessions entrusted to his care; but, since it would be dangerous and reckless to provoke

hostilities the result of which could only be disastrous, it was unanimously resolved by the Council to allow the English commanders to bring in a small part of their troops to be spread about in the colony. This was with a view to give a general idea of the yielding up of independence. But this proposal had no effect. Trincomalee was attacked. The garrison stood up; abandoning the breach they made themselves master of the cannon, but the place had to be given up by capitulation on the 26th August 1795. Up to 5th October the harbours of Oostenburg, Batticaloa, Jaffna and Manaar were taken one after the other; and, on the 8th October, Colombo was for a second time called upon to surrender, being informed that the regiment of the Count De Meuron, which was a part of the military force of the Republic in this colony, had gone over to the English in terms of a treaty concluded with its chief in Europe, who considered himself in the English service. The irretrievable loss of a corps of seven hundred good troops would have been an excuse for a capitulation, but it was beneath the spirit and the patriotism of van Angelbeek to make use of the first pretext that occurred to give over. It was not sufficient for him to guarantee himself against a reprimand: he desired to win the approbation of his fellow citizens: he desired to be worthy of the trust imposed on him. So, setting his honour before his fortunes, he rejected the summons and made ready for the most stubborn defence. For this purpose recruits were called up among the inhabitants, and the seamen, yea, even the prisoners, were furnished with arms. But these feeble resources were nullified by a fresh calamity. The King of Kandy deserted the side of the Republic, and the representations made to him by Governor van Angelbeek to bring him back to his allegiance were of no avail. He violated the treaties and joined the English. And the civil war broke out on all sides.

"Since the first summons by Lord Hobart, the repair of the fortifications of Colombo was unremittingly carried on, everything likely to favour an approach was pulled down. The English however marched up in great numbers; a detachment sent to prevent their crossing the river of Kaimelle was obliged to return on account of the superior strength of the various columns, which thus accomplished the passage. Lastly, the arrival of the Ryks

Adigaar with three thousand Sinhalase, compelled Governor van Angelbeek to concentrate his active forces, which amounted to no more than 845 Europeans and 1,400 Moors and Indians. Galle had been invested since the 1st February, and the English had thus hemmed in the last place which remained to the Republic. In Colombo a sally was made under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond with a view to destroy the approaches. The loss of the colony was however hastened by the death of this gallant officer, who was slain in the skirmish, and there were 42 dead and 16 wounded besides. This misfortune was followed by the desertion of all the native auxiliaries; and the third summons came on the 15th February 1796. All the members of the Council, as well as the commanding officers, subscribed to a solemn declaration that not to a single attack were they in a position to make resistance and that the number of troops had been reduced to 580 men. Thereupon it was unanimously resolved to capitulate, and this was done the same day.

Van Angelbeek lived from that date up to his death a plain burgher. He was reproached with having paid court to the English. To do this to a hostile nation could not be looked upon as anything but treason to the Fatherland. No, the prudence of an enlightened and honoured Government would never tolerate such an ignoble attitude."

Thus far Baron Blonay de Montfaucon. What follows is a postscript to his narrative added by the direction of the *Genootschap*. It quotes a passage from a letter from the Directors of the Dutch East India Company, the late Chamber of XVII, to the Governor General and Council at Batavia, dated 7 December 1791. In this testimony is borne to the high character of Governor van Angelbeek and his reputation as a brave man and a faithful servant of the Republic.

"In the same manner we shall not omit openly to declare that the conduct pursued by the Governor (of Malabar) van Angelbeek, both in general and in these critical and dangerous circumstances to which the Company was exposed by the hostile intentions of Tippu Sahib, and especially in the transfer of the forts of Cranganoor and Aykotta with their appertenance

to the Prince of Travancoor, have met with our complete approbation.

"We have, with great interest, carefully examined all the documents connected with this matter, and we are confirmed in the high opinion we had had of the singular talents and ability of the said Governor.

"Wherefore, also, we shall not lose this opportunity to inform His Excellency that by his foresight, intelligence and prompt action he had saved the Company from a calamity which would have resulted in the complete destruction of her power in this coast.

"We therefore desire that you will publicly convey these our views to the said Governor, as it could not fail to be gratifying to this experienced Minister to know the opinion we have of the brilliant manner in which he had promoted the Company's interests. And we entertain the hope that in all his future undertakings he will be equally fortunate, and also that thus all other Company's servants may be urged to follow his worthy example; as we are assured that whenever the Company's interests in other places should be in such hands she will find herself as fortunately placed as at present."

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ROOSMALE-COCQ OF CEYLON.

(COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS)

### I

Capt. *Pieter Ambrosius Roosmale-Cocq* of Doocum (Friesland), who made his will in Ceylon 6 August 1764, was the father of

### II

PETRUS JACOBUS ROOSMALE-COCQ, Sitting Magistrate, Ambalangodde, born at Doocum (Friesland), came out in the ship "Schagen" in 1764, died at Ambalangodde 15 August 1813, m. 4 May 1783, *Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen* of Negapatnam (IV. 21). He had by her:—

- I *Susanna Wilhelmina Roosmale-Cocq* bap. at Galle 12 June 1784, m. 12 July 1801, *Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Lorenz* of Tempelburg (III. 47).
- II *Gerardus Cornelis Roosmale-Cocq* bap. Colombo 28 Jan. 1787.
- III *Pieter Carolus Roosmale-Cocq*, Sitting Magistrate, Girawe Pattu, bap. Galle 4 December 1791, m. Galle 25 March 1818, *Henrietta Charlotta Frederica*, Countess *van Ranzouw*, (I. 105), and had by her:—
  - (1) *Henrietta Elizabeth Roosmale-Cocq* b. 18 April 1820.
  - (2) *Pieter John Roosmale-Cocq*, b. 1 December 1821, d. Negombo 1873, m. Galle 26 March 1855, *Dorothea Henrietta Frederica Fretz* (II. 73).
- IV STEPHEN HENRY ROOSMALE-COCQ (who follows under III).
- V *Willem Hendrik Roosmale-Cocq* b. 30 November 1794.
- VI *Anna Olassina Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 20 November 1789, m. Galle 22 May 1808, *Hendrik Martheze*.
- VII JACOBUS AMBROSIUS ROOSMALE-COCQ (who follows under IV).

- VIII ROBERT CARL ROOSMALE-COCQ (who follows under V)  
 IX *Wilhelmina Henrietta Roosmale-Cocq* b. Galle 14 March 1801.  
 X *Adriana Jacoba Constantea Roosmale-Cocq*, b. Galle 11 Aug. 1805, m. Colombo 17 January 1822 *Johannes Franciscus Wilhelmus Francke* (VIII. 8).

## III

STEPHEN HENRY ROOSMALE-COCQ, Sitting Magistrate, Negombo, bap. Galle 27 January 1793, d. Colombo 29 May 1833, m. St. Peter's Church, Colombo 14 Sept. 1820 *Maria Henrietta Schneider* (VIII. 69). He had by her:—

- I *Sophia Georgiana Roosmale-Cocq*, b. 29 April 1822, m. Colombo 14 June 1838, *Thomas Bernard Gilbert* s. of *Jacobus Cornelis Gilbert* and *Charlotta Thomasia Nagel*.  
 II *Henrietta Carolina Roosmale-Cocq* b. 8 October 1824 m. (1) St. Peter's Church, Colombo 7 February 1845, *Antony Samuel White* b. 1812, d. Colombo 3 June 1847 and (2) Colombo 26 April 1853 *Edmund George Brook*.  
 III *Henry Schneider Roosmale-Cocq* b. 5 May 1827, d. 4 December 1849.  
 IV *Robert James Roosmale-Cocq* b. 7 February 1829, d. Colombo 18 April 1861.  
 V *Mary Robertina Roosmale-Cocq* b. 9 November 1830.  
 VI *Magdalena Horford Roosmale-Cocq* b. 9 November 1830.  
 VII WILLIAM BAGENALL ROOSMALE-COCQ (who follows under VI).  
 VIII *Eliza Magdalena Roosmale-Cocq* b. 1834, d. Colombo 21 February 1857, m. Colombo 15 May 1854 *Felix Sauliere*.

## IV

JACOBUS AMBROSIOUS ROOSMALE-COCQ b. 15 January 1797, d. at Courtallan (Tanjore) 4 September 1848, m. *Wilhelmina Cornelia Boers*, bap. Colombo 18 April 1791, d. at Tutu-

\* Son of George Shaw Brook, who came from Whitby (Yorkshire) and Ariana Maria Rabinel.

corin 4 June 1847, d. of *Willem Sebastiaan Boers* of Gouda, *Onderkoopman* and *Johanna Gerardina Gratiaen* (VI. 16, 94). He had by her:—

- I *Robert Charles Roosmale-Cocq* b. 1827, d. at Torquay 25 December 1866, m. (I) St. Pancras, London, 20th June 1850, *Emily Girdlestone*, b. in London 21 June 1825, d. Colombo 3 July 1855, d. of *S. Girdlestone* Q. C. Bench Middle Temple, and (2) Galle 25 September 1856, *Susanna Caroline Winter*.† Of the 1st marriage:—  
 (1) *Beatrice Trezevant Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 21 November 1851 m. Capt. *Harvey* 99th Regiment.  
 II *Charles Henry Roosmale-Cocq* m. Colombo 18 June 1849 *Amelia Henrietta Francke* (VIII. 7) and had by her:—  
 (1) *Wilhelmina Roosmale-Cocq* m. .... *Payne*  
 III *Jane Roosmale-Cocq* d. 26 December 1855, m. Tutucorin 26th October 1852 *Alexander Robertson*, d. Tutucorin 1859  
 IV *Anne Roosmale-Cocq* b. 1830, d. Pusselawa 25 March 1862, m. (I) *Emanuel Speyer* b. 1823, d. Tutucorin 30 July 1852, s. of *John Speyer* and *Marianna* ..... and (2) Colombo 18 January 1855 *Sylvester Trant* *Richmond* 49th Regiment.  
 V *Eliza Roosmale-Cocq* m. Tutucorin 6 October 1845, *Robert Colin Clark*.

## V

ROBERT CARL ROOSMALE-COCQ bp. Galle 29 September 1799, d. Galle 19 April 1852, m. 11 September 1821 *Frederica Anthonia Mottau* (V. 55.) He had by her:—

- I *Charlotte Elizabeth Roosmale-Cocq* b. 23 June 1822, m. at Colombo 14 June 1838 *John Edward Walbeoff* \*  
 II ANDREW HENRY ROOSMALE-COCQ (who follows under VII.)  
 III *Frederick Robert Roosmale-Cocq* (who follows under VIII)

† d. of George Winter of Badagama and Sara Gressy.

\* Son of John Walbeoff, Ceylon Civil Service and *Adriana Cornelia* dau. of *Steven Baron van Lynden* of the Dutch East India Company.



- IV *Sophia Henrietta Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 11 April 1830, m. *Matara* 12 January 1852 *James William Francke* (VIII. 7).
- V *Lucilla Jemima Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 1 March 1832, m. Colombo 18 January 1854 *Revd. Samuel Nicholas*.
- VI *Emily Josephine Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 20 October 1835
- VII *John Edward Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 5 February 1839 m. *Sarah Clara Maria Fretz* (II. 73).
- VIII *Hannah Susan Roosmale-Cocq* b. Colombo 1840, m. (1) *Matara* 23 February 1859, *Revd. John William Little* b. 1817, d. Colombo 24 December 1860 and (2) *Revd. William Ellis*.

## VI

**WILLIAM BAGENAL ROOSMALE-COCQ** b. 22 June 1832, m. at Galle, 7 January 1856 *Adelaide Henrietta de Vos* b. 2 September 1834 d. of *Pieter Willem de Vos* and *Charlotte Elizavon Hagt* (IX. 128). He had by her:—

- I *Lydia Augusta Winifred Roosmale-Cocq* b. 9 November 1856, d. *Nangalia* 25 April 1859.
- II *Jane Isabel Roosmale-Cocq* b. 10 September 1859, m. *Dr. Kotalawelle*.
- III *William Bagenal Roosmale-Cocq* m. *Ruth Anthonisz* d. of *Carolus Diederich Anthonisz* and *Charlotte Merciana Wittensleger*. He had by her:—
- (1) *William Bagenal Roosmale-Cocq* b. 9 May 1894
  - (2) *Ruth Claudia Roosmale-Cocq* b. 6 November 1896
  - (3) *George Edwin Roosmale-Cocq* b. 15 January 1899
  - (4) *Henry Stephen Roosmale-Cocq* b. 27 July 1900
  - (5) *Mary Margaret Roosmale-Cocq* b. 27 August 1902
- IV *Lydia Roosmale-Cocq* m. *Wilfred Henry Anthonisz*, s. of *Gerardus Henricus Anthonisz* and *Susan Magdalena Ludovici*.
- V *Henry Roosmale-Cocq* m. *Ferdinands*.
- VI *Maud Roosmale-Cocq* m. *Kellar*.

## VII

**ANDREW HENRY ROOSMALE-COCQ**, C. C. S., District Judge, Galle, b. Colombo 26 Jan. 1824, m. (1) Galle 30 Sept. 1847, *Elizabeth Muddiman*, b. 1823, d. at Galle 3 Oct. 1852, and (2) *Neuchatel* 5 Jan. 1856 *Mary Hoar Muddiman* (his sister-in-law.) Of the 1st marriage:—

I *Gerald Charles Roosmale-Cocq*, C. C. S. b. 28 Aug. 1850, d. *Torquay* 2 May 1913, m. *St. John's Church, Chundikali, Jaffna*, 22 Sept. 1876 *Anna Maria Withers* and had by her:—

- (1) *Gerald Augustin Roosmale-Cocq* b. 5 Aug. 1879
- (2) *Maud Roosmale-Cocq*.

II *Emma Cecilia Roosmale-Cocq*, b. 26 Oct. 1848, m. (1) *Robert Pargiter* C. C. S. d. *Negombo*, 1 Nov. 1876 and (2) *Dr. Laurance of Assam*.

III *Mary Sophia Roosmale-Cocq* b. 4 May 1852 m. *Augustine Rawlins Dawson* C. C. S. Of the 2nd marriage:—

IV *James Lewis Somers Roosmale-Cocq*, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate S. C. Ceylon, now clerk in Holy Orders, b. at Galle 22 July 1858, m. *Phyllis* ———.

V *Anne Emily Noble Roosmale-Cocq* b. 4 April 1860

VI *Elizabeth Susan Roosmale-Cocq* b. 11 May 1862

VII *Robert Dawson Roosmale-Cocq* b. 20 Sept. 1873

VIII *Frederica Antoinette Roosmale-Cocq*.

IX C.... A.... *Roosmale-Cocq* Major 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, m. (1) *Alice Payne*, d. *Batavia* 22 July 1898 and (2) 30 Jan. 1906 at *St. Philip's Church, Kensington, Henrietta Thurburn*, 2nd d. of *Capt. Henry Thurburn of Craigness, Kincardineshire*. Of the 1st marriage:—

- (1) *Dagnall Roosmale-Cocq* d. 13th July 1898

## VIII

**FREDERICK ROBERT ROOSMALE-COCQ** b. Colombo 23 May 1828, d. Galle 9 Oct. 1881, m. Galle 13 Dec. 1852, *Susanna Maria Adriana Hansen* b. Galle 27 Dec. 1836, d. at *Kandy* 19 June 1906, d. of *Johann Paul Hansen* and *Gerardina Dorothea de Vos*. He had by her:—

- I *Alice Elizabeth Roosmale-Cocq* b. at *Tangalle* 14 Aug. 1854

- II *Catharine Maud Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Matara 24 Jan. 1856
- III *Frederick Owen Jones Roosmale-Cocq* m. at Matara 13 Sept. 1857, m. March 1885 *Emma May Ross* and had by her:—
- (1) *Vivian Roosmale-Cocq* d. 1911
- IV *Emily Susan Roosmale-Cocq* b. Matara 16 Feb. 1859
- V *James Roosmale-Cocq* b. Matara 22 June 1861
- VI *Georgiana Alberta Roosmale-Cocq* b. Matara 26 Sept. 1862
- VII *William Adolphus Roosmale-Cocq* b. Matara 13 Oct. 1863, m. 2 Jan. 1888 *Isabel Lucette Palmer* and had by her:—
- (1) *Cecil Vernon Roosmale-Cocq*
- (2) *Dudley Adolphus Roosmale-Cocq*
- (3) *Doris Roosmale-Cocq*
- VIII *Charles Churchill Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Matara 6 Dec. 1864, m. Bombay 1902, *Hettie Baretto*, d. July 1906 and had by her:—
- (1) *Irene Camelia Maud Roosmale-Cocq* b. July 1904.
- IX *Florence Marion Roosmale-Cocq*, b. Kurnegalle 26 July 1866.
- X *Edmund Arthur Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Chilaw 12 March 1868, m. Aug. 1903 *Winifred Edema* and had by her:—
- (1) *Edward Arthur Roosmale-Cocq* b. 23 May 1904
- (2) *Ethel Alice Roosmale-Cocq* b. 16 Nov. 1907
- (3) *Frederick Vivian Roosmale-Cocq* b. Jan. 1910
- XI *Ethel Emma Roosmale-Cocq* b. Galle 20 Oct. 1872, d. Newara Eliya 22 May 1903
- XII *Bertram George Ormsby Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Putlam 1 Dec. 1873, d. Galle 2 Aug. 1877
- XIII *Lena Muriel Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Putlam 22 Nov. 1875
- XIV *Irene Antoinette Roosmale-Cocq* b. at Galle 15 Oct. 1877
- XV *Reginald Edmund Charlton Roosmale-Cocq* b. Kandy 27 June 1881, m. at Exeter Dec. 1905 *Bertha Neale Thacker* and had by her:—
- (1) *Bertha Neale Mary Roosmale-Cocq* b. 21 Nov. 1906

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS HELD IN 1923 AND 1924.

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burger Union of Ceylon held on Saturday, 24th February, 1923.

There were present Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Messrs. M. M. Anthonisz, C. E. Albrecht, W. H. Anthonisz, V. E. F. Arndt, D. V. Altendorff, F. L. Anthonisz, C. M. Alvis, A. R. Bartholomeusz, L. E. Blaze, R. L. Brohier, T. W. Collette, H. H. Collette, H. P. Christoffelsz, W. E. Deutrom, W. D. Deutrom, C. B. H. Driberg, P. H. Ebell, J. A. Fryer, A. van Geyzel, G. H. Gratiaen, Michael de Jong, E. H. Joseph, J. Joseph, D. Keegel, A. E. Keuneman, P. H. de Kretser, C. H. Kriekenbeek, H. E. E. Koch, Gladwin Koch, R. A. Kriekenbeek, Rosslyn Koch, C. O. Kellar, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Messrs. F. E. Loos, A. W. Metzeling, T. R. Modder, W. de Niese, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Messrs. J. G. Paulusz, J. A. Rode, C. L. Reimers, M. O. vanderStraaten, J. R. Toussaint, J. P. de Vos and H. C. de Vos.

1. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

2. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 28th February, 1922, were confirmed.

3. The President then delivered his Presidential address.

4. The Report and Financial Statements for 1922 which had been previously circulated among the members having been taken as read were submitted to the meeting.

Mr. W. de Niese proposed and Mr. J. A. Rode seconded that the Report and Financial Statements be adopted.

Mr. de Niese drew attention to the salary paid to the clerk, and suggested that the money might be made a better use of. Mr. A. E. Keuneman offered a few remarks on the last paragraph of the report and said that the Art Show had not been supported by the members of the Union as it ought

to have been. Very little interest was shewn by members. He also referred to the very poor attendance at the lectures delivered in the Union Hall during the year. He was of opinion that the Union did not do enough to provide for the younger men: the Union must endeavour to cater for the young men in the community and rouse in them an interest in the Union. Mr. J. A. Rode suggested that the introduction of new blood into the Committee might have a good effect. He also suggested that a rule might be introduced that if a member of the Committee failed to attend three consecutive meetings he should cease to be a member. He also suggested that a Reading Room might be opened. Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz said that a library was in existence but was not well supported.

The motion for the adoption of the Report and accounts was then carried.

5. At this stage Mr. R. G. Anthonisz vacated the chair. Mr. C. Albrecht proposed that Mr. A. W. Metzeling do take the chair. Mr. A. E. Keuneman seconded. Carried.

6. Mr. Metzeling proposed that Mr. R. G. Anthonisz be re-elected President. Mr. W. de Niese seconded. Carried unanimously.

7. Mr. de Niese proposed that Mr. D. V. Altendorff be re-elected Hon. Secretary. Mr. A. van Geyzel seconded. Carried unanimously.

8. Mr. A. E. Keuneman proposed that Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz be re-elected Hon. Treasurer. Mr. J. A. Fryer seconded. Carried unanimously.

9. Mr. W. de Niese proposed that Mr. F. E. Loos be re-elected Auditor. Mr. C. E. Albrecht seconded. Carried unanimously.

10. Mr. W. H. Anthonisz proposed and Mr. W. de Niese seconded that the following do compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—

*Colombo Members.* Messrs. W. W. Beling, C. P. Brohier, the Hon. Mr. Allan Drieberg, K.C., Messrs. C. Drieberg, Cyril Foenander, J. A. Fryer, A. van Geyzel, Geo. de Hoedt, E. H.

Joseph, A. E. Keuneman, Evan Koch, E. de Kretser, I.S.O., Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, the Hon. Mr. H. A. Loos, Messrs. F. E. Loos, W. A. Ludovici, L. M. Maartensz, A. W. Metzeling, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Messrs. W. O. Oorloff, J. G. Paulusz, W. E. V. de Rooy, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Schneider, K.C., Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. J. R. Toussaint, E. A. vander Straaten, M. O. vander Straaten, Dr. V. van Langenberg and Mr. J. P. de Vos.

*Outstation Members.* Messrs. L. E. Blaze, E. J. Buultjens, Rev. G. R. Francke, Messrs. W. E. Grenier, W. Herft, E. G. Jonklaas, G. P. Keuneman, O. L. de Kretser, Dr. E. Ludovici, Dr. H. L. Ludovici, Messrs. L. G. Poulier, T. C. vanRooyen, Dr. C. E. vanRooyen, Messrs. C. E. de Vos and E. H. Vanderwall. Carried.

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

Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burghier Union of Ceylon held on Saturday, 23rd February, 1924.

There were present Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Messrs. C. E. Albrecht, M. M. Anthonisz, V. E. F. Arndt, G. H. Altendorff, D. V. Altendorff, A. F. Anthonisz, A. R. Bartholomeusz, L. E. Blaze, H. O. Beven, C. P. Brohier, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Messrs. T. W. Collette, H. H. Collette, T. K. Carron, C. B. H. Drieberg, Miss Grace van Dort, Messrs. A. E. Dirckze, Cyril Foenander, J. A. Fryer, G. H. Gratiaen, Denis Keegel, P. H. de Kretser, Rosslyn Koch, W. A. Ludovici, L. M. Maartensz, T. R. Modder, W. de Niese, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Messrs. J. G. Paulusz, C. L. Reimers, Allanson Raffel, E. A. VanderStraaten, M. O. VanderStraaten, S. J. C. Schokman, T. K. Toussaint, H. C. de Vos, F. W. de Vos, J. P. de Vos, and E. H. Vanderwall.

1. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

2. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 2nd February 1923 were read and confirmed.

### 3. The President then delivered the following address.

I am indeed thankful for the privilege of being allowed to address you once more from this chair. It is a privilege, which, through your great kindness and forbearance, I have enjoyed for several years in succession. The time has now come, I think, for a change. But before I speak more particularly on that subject, which is rather of a personal nature, I would wish to make a few general remarks touching the Union itself—of its past and present activities and its future prospects. You are doubtless aware that it is now seventeen years since the Dutch Burgher Union was brought into existence; and I see several here who must remember the circumstances connected with its establishment—the need which was felt for our forming ourselves into a body to protect our interests and to maintain our integrity as a community, as well as the obstacles which we had to contend with at the commencement. In spite of these obstacles, which were of various kinds; in spite also of enemies both within and without our fold, we have gone on for seventeen years, and I have no reason to doubt we shall go on still. I cannot help looking back through these years and recalling to mind some of the early efforts made by us in furtherance of our objects. This brings also to memory those who were associated with us from the commencement—to whose wholehearted sympathy and valuable services in the cause much of its success has been due. Many of these friends are, alas, no more! The desire to name some of them here is one which I find difficult to resist. You will, therefore, I hope, forgive me if in mentioning a few names, I unconsciously omit those of others to whom we should perhaps be equally grateful. Of the earliest of our supporters I would mention Dr. W. G. van Dort, who, as you are aware, was a tower of strength to us. His ripe knowledge and fine culture were always at our service, and he spared neither time nor labour to work for the Union. The Honourable Mr. F. C. Loos, our first president, was a loyal and sympathising supporter, and the prestige of his name and position was a great asset to us. Mr. F. H. de Vos, with his store of antiquarian and genea-

logical information identified himself with the Union from its commencement, and gave his advice and his services to it boldly. Sir Hector van Cuylenburg was also a true friend of the Union and stood by us at all times. Others who worked unostentatiously and with a keen interest in the cause were Mr. G. E. Keuneman, Mr. Edmund van der Straaten and his brother Mr. Lionel van der Straaten, all of whom were zealous in the objects of the Union. I must also not omit to mention the name of Mr. Arthur Alwis, whom we shall always miss from our meetings where his calm and judicious advice was highly valued and appreciated. Having named these few, who are no longer with us, I would fain mention other names, of those now living, whom also we must look upon as pioneers in the movement. Yet for obvious reasons I must refrain from doing so. Let me, however, take the opportunity to pay them here this personal tribute for the promptness with which they joined in initiating the movement and for the manner in which they helped the cause by their zealous exertions. The Dutch Burgher Union owes these single-hearted and patriotic friends a debt which ought never to be forgotten.

Having made this digression into the past, I would now come back to the present. A glance at the Report will convince you that the progress we have made is not as gratifying as we would wish it to have been. I think we must face an unpleasant situation like this boldly, rather than go on complacently, year after year, satisfied that we merely exist. Let us see in what respects we have failed to come up to the expectations formed at the outset. It is but briefly I could touch on these matters here. In the first place, how far have we increased in membership? The report, on this point, is indeed very disappointing. And yet the number of persons in the general community whom we may roughly consider qualified to join the Union is more than four times that on our list. What hinders them from coming in and joining hands with us to work for the good of the community to which they belong? Are they indifferent to the objects of the Union or are they inimically opposed to them? What inducement

could we hold out to them? I do not presume to suggest any answers to these questions, but merely throw them out for the serious consideration of those who have the interests of the community at heart. The subject is one that, I think, demands attention. There is, at any rate, a good deal of misunderstanding which must be removed.

Another point which calls for remark—a point which has not been disregarded by the Committee—is the financial position of the Union. It is indeed an unpleasant statement to make, but it must needs be mentioned here, that of the 488 members on the roll, less than half the number pay their subscription—the paltry sum of 50 cents a month! So that, as a matter of fact, the greater number of members enjoy the benefits and the privileges of the Union at the expense of the others. There must be some explanation of this circumstance. Does it arise from a want of appreciation of these benefits and privileges? Seventeen years have brought many changes both in the social and the political life of the people. We Dutch Burghers have for over a century of the British rule in Ceylon occupied our place in the commonwealth of the country. We have always desired to keep that place—the place which our ancestry and our bringing up have given us. This is a birthright we would not lightly give up. Let me ask if, in the turmoil that has been going on, no such institution as the Dutch Burgher Union had existed to safeguard our interests, what would the means have been by which our community as a body would have maintained its integrity. Let those of the community who stand outside the Union answer this question. I would also ask those of our members to whom the seriousness of the question does not appear to have presented itself where we would be if tomorrow we decide on disbanding the Union and allowing matters to go on as they would have done these seventeen years without the protecting influence which the Dutch Burgher Union has exercised on the whole community.

I do not think I need comment on any of the other points suggested by the Report. They will speak for themselves. I shall therefore now revert to the little personal matter

which I mentioned at the commencement of this address. I have said that I believe the time has come for a change in the presidentship. I have, by your courtesy and kindness, been elected to the office year after year for the last nine years. Although my interest in the Union has in no way abated, and I shall be ever ready to serve it to the best of my ability, I am now neither as young nor as vigorous in mind and body as I was when I first accepted office. There are younger men in the Union who would no doubt be glad to take my place and be able to carry on its duties efficiently. I would, therefore, ask you seriously to consider the question of selecting one to succeed me who would be better able to promote the interests of the Union.

4. The Report and Financial Statements for 1923 which had been previously circulated among the members were taken as read and submitted to the meeting.

Mr. W. A. Ludovici proposed that the Report and Financial Statements be adopted. Mr. T. K. Carron seconded. Carried.

5. At this stage Mr. R. G. Anthonisz vacated the chair, Mr. W. de Niese proposed that Mr. L. M. Maartensz do take the chair. Mr. C. E. Albrecht seconded. Carried.

6. Mr. L. M. Maartensz said he was sure the meeting desired Mr. Anthonisz to reconsider his intention, of retiring from the presidentship. They all felt that his services were indispensable at the present time. He therefore proposed that Mr. Anthonisz be re-elected President. Mr. W. de Niese seconded the proposal. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Anthonisz in resuming the chair said he yielded to the desire of the members as his anxiety was to serve the Union and not to embarrass it. But he still thought they would act wisely in making a change.

7. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz proposed that Mr. D. V. Altendorff be re-elected Hon. Secretary. Mr. J. A. Fryer seconded. Carried unanimously.

8. Mr. W. de Niese proposed that Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz be re-elected Hon. Treasurer. Mr. L. M. Maartensz seconded. Carried unanimously.



9. Mr. J. P. de Vos proposed that Mr. F. E. Loos be re-elected Auditor. Mr. W. de Niese seconded. Carried.

10. Mr. C. E. Albrecht proposed that the following do compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—

*Colombo Members.*

Messrs. W. W. Beling, L. E. Blaze, Allan Driberg K. C., G. Driberg, Cyril Foenander, J. A. Fryer, G. de Hoedt, Dr. H. P. Joseph, Messrs. A. E. Keuneman, E. de Kretser I.S.O., Rosslyn Koch, F. E. Loos, W. A. Ludovici, L. M. Maartensz, A. W. Metzeling, Dr. E. Ohlmus, Mr. J. G. Paulusz, Dr. L. A. Prins, Messrs. C. L. Reimers, W. E. V. de Rooy, The Hon. Mr. G. S. Schneider, K.C., Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. L. P. Stork, J. R. Toussaint, F. Toussaint, E. A. VanderStraaten, E. H. Vanderwall, A. van Geyzel, H. C. de Vos and J. P. de Vos.

*Outstation Members.*

Messrs. C. P. Brohier, E. J. Bultjens, W. Herft, E. G. Jonklaas, Dr. S. P. Joseph, Mr. E. P. Keuneman, the Hon. Mr. H. A. Loos, Dr. E. Ludovici, the Hon. Mr. N. J. Martin, Messrs. O. L. de Kretser, L. G. Poulier, T. C. VanRooyen, Dr. C. E. VanRooyen, Mr. C. E. de Vos and Dr. C. J. de Vos.

Mr. W. de Niese seconded and suggested that room be found on the Committee for Mr. G. V. Ebell, Mr. H. C. de Vos and Mr. J. P. de Vos having both declined to serve on the Committee. Mr. P. H. de Kretser moved that Mr. G. V. Ebell and Mr. W. de Niese be elected in their places. Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz seconded, carried.

11. The Hon. Secretary stated that the Roll of Honour was nearly ready and moved that Captain W. E. V. de Rooy be asked to arrange to have the Roll unveiled. Mr. W. de Niese seconded, carried.

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

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### SCHRADER (VI. 71)

The following is the inscription on the bell placed in All Saints' Church, Galle, in memory of the late Archdeacon George Justus Schrader, LL. D., who died at Galle on the 18th February, 1875.

AD GLORIAM DEI OMNIPOTENTIS  
PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI  
ET IN PIAM MEMORIAM  
VIRI VENERABILIS  
GEORGII JUSTI SCHRADER  
COLUMBENSIS ARCHIDIACONI  
ET

ECCLESIAE GALLE IN INSULA TAPROBANE  
A SACRIS  
OBIIT GALLE XII KAL. MART.  
MDCCCLXXXV  
AETAT. XLVI.

AMSTERDAM SURGEONS.—1730-1829 (36 Ned. Lecua. 320)  
*Georg Wilhelm Westerhoff*, born at Fürstenau (Westphalia) 1733, surgeon Amsterdam 1768, living there till 1806. He was probably brother of *Johanna Margareta Elsebur Westerhoff* (*Westerhoff*?) of Fürstenau b. 1731, daughter of *Frans Hendrik Westerhoff* of Fürstenau and the wife of *Laurens Ludovici* of Markt Elbach (III. 60)

*Pieter Wilhelm Langenberg* born at Cleve (Westphalia) 1737, surgeon Amsterdam 1770, living there till 1807.

*Hendrik van Langenberg* of Amsterdam, assistant, Hangwille married 11 Nov. 1764 *Regina Francke* of Hangwille.

*Jan van Langenberg* married *Isabella Melot*, both living at Hangwille 1753—6.

F. H. DE VOS.

DUTCH CHURCH IN LONDON. The "*Church Times*" (28th January, 1921) has the following note:

"After this it is but a small matter that Miss Royden should be made to speak of the church in Austin Friars as having been 'let' to the Dutch congregation. The Church of the Augustinian Friars was assigned to foreign Protestants by Edward the VI., and was soon left exclusively to the Dutch, who were by far the most numerous. Miss Royden could scarcely have made this mistake, seeing that only a few days ago it was stated that the Dutch congregation had refused an enormous sum for it, which had been offered to them as the owners of the building."

In this connection the following notes from E. H. van der Wall, dated London, 31st January, 1921, will be read with interest:

"On Sunday morning I attended service at the Dutch Reformed Church in London. This Church, which was founded in 1550 by the Charter of Edward VI., is situated in Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. The oldest parts of London, including the City, are in the East Central Division. There is a very large Dutch population in London, and when the service began I could hardly imagine myself in England. The Predikant, who preached in Dutch, holds a Doctor's degree. The Church is lofty and has noble arches though the interior is simplicity itself. There is a fine organ with a talented grey-haired organist in charge. The seating accommodation is in five groups of pews, separate pews being used by men and women. The service took 1½ hours and the sermon, which was cut into two halves by a hymn, occupied about a whole hour. The attitude of the congregation throughout the service was most reverential. The hymns were dragged out in the good old way familiar to us in the Dutch Churches in Ceylon before the modern English influences crept in. When I saw the congregation I could imagine myself back as a child in the Dutch Church at Matara. Why, there they were, the Ooms and the Tantes, dressed just as they were in the good old days; and when the prayers began and the men stood while the women bent forward on their seats, the illusion was complete."

THE DUTCH INHABITANTS IN CEYLON AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT:—The following *Government Advertisement* published on the 22nd October, 1806, relative to the projected departure of the Dutch Inhabitants from Ceylon, is reproduced here as being of undoubted interest to the members of the Union. We hope to furnish further particulars on this subject in future numbers of the Journal.

"The Governor with a view to preclude the possibility of any mistake occurring with regard to the nature and tendency of the communication at present opened with the Government of Batavia by the Cartel ships, is pleased to declare that from the moment the two Cartel ships, the one of which is arrived, and the other daily expected, sail from this Island that all such communication shall immediately cease. And that he will permit no ship in future to enter the Ports of this Island for the purpose of transporting the Dutch Inhabitants to Batavia.

"He is further pleased to declare that such of the servants of the Dutch East India Company, whether Civil or Military, as may from motives of personal convenience not wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity of proceeding to Batavia shall be permitted to remain: but that from the 1st of next month all Allowances of every kind heretofore granted by the British Government to Dutch Inhabitants not employed by the Government itself shall cease and determine. And that all such Dutch Inhabitants as remain will be held strictly amenable to all the Rules and Regulations of His Majesty's Government in this Island."

WHO IS A BURGER? The following letter appeared in the *Colombo Observer* of 20th July, 1843:—"Sir, It is not rather odd that whilst there are so many European, Sinhalese and even Tamil names to the late Mr. Turnour's Memorial there are only the names of three Burghers (Mr. T.'s own countrymen). I mean Messrs. Mooyaart, Gibson and Lavalliere. I am, sir, etc., 'Constant Reader.'" The writer appears to give to the word 'Burgher' a meaning which we have never known it to have. The three gentlemen referred to were, the Honourable Mr. J. N. Mooyaart, father of the late Archdeacon Mooyaart. Mr. W. C. Gibson, afterwards Colonial Secretary, and Mr. T. Lavalliere, District Judge of Colombo. We cannot conceive by what stretch of imagination either Mr. Gibson or Mr. Turnour could have been called 'Burghers,' unless the term was used in the sense of Ceylon born as distinct from European. But this is a sense in which even the Dutch never used the word *burgher*, although the term 'European' was not applied by them to anyone born in the Island, whatever his parentage.

*Bintenne: Lecture by Dr. R. L. Spittel.*—On Friday, 30th May, 1924, an interesting lecture on Bintenne, the first of the series arranged by the Literary Sub-Committee was delivered at the D.B.U. Hall, by Dr. R. L. Spittel. The chair was taken by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President of this Union. There was a large and appreciative attendance, and, at the conclusion, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, was proposed by Mr. E. H. Vander Wall. The lecturer gave a very interesting account of jungle travel and of the life and inhabitants of the jungle. He concluded with a short historical sketch of Alutnuwara.

*St. Nicolaas' Fete.*—This annual event was celebrated on the 5th December 1923 and was as usually much enjoyed by the little folk.

*Dutch Burgher Union Club.*—At the last meeting of the Proprietary Members of the Club, Mr. Clarence Brohier, Secretary and Mr. Geo. de Hoedt Treasurer, retired from office, and were succeeded by Mr. J. A. Martensz and Mr. L. O. Weinman, respectively.

*Friday Socials.*—The young people of the Union meet every Friday at the Union Hall for music and dancing.

*Tennis Club.*—Through the generosity mainly of the lady members of the Club, the debt to the bank has been paid off. The Club is well patronised. The Secretary is Mrs. Beatrice Loos, Villa Bianca, Havelock Road, Colombo.

*New Members.*—The following were elected in 1922:—Messrs. R. L. Bartholomeusz, F. C. W. van Geyzel and Dr. W. H. Schokman.

And the following in 1923:—Messrs. A. R. N. Brohier, D. W. Meurling, P. C. von Hagt, R. A. van Dort, Fred Koch, G. E. Ernst, V. Cooke.

*Obituary.*—The following deaths occurred:—

In 1922. Drs. C. T. van Geyzel, A. Kalenberg, Mr. J. A. Rode, Dr. L. G. Brohier.

In 1923. Messrs. A. W. Raffel, H. Ancel Collette, John de Kretser, E. Lawson Hunter, H. J. Woutersz.

## 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. J. R. Toussaint, Muresk, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who will pay a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited, and should be sent to Mr. E. H. vanderWall, Linton, Brownrigg Road, Colombo, Secretary of the Board of Management, while all remittances on account of the Journal should be made to Mr. J. R. Toussaint as above.

*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 Mrs. G. S. Schneider, Braemar, Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

*Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.*—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company D. B. U. Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo.