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VOL. XXV.]

JULY, 1935.

[No 1.

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.

VOL. XXV.]

JULY, 1935.

[No. 1.

THE SEVEN KORALEs.

To most people of the present day, the words forming the title of this article will convey no meaning whatsoever, but in the early days of British rule they were pregnant with significance. They connoted not only the district which is now known as Kurunegala, but they were also associated in men's minds with the dreaded sickness known as "jungle fever." The Seven Korales was one of the eleven Provinces which constituted the dominion known under the Sinhalese rule as "The Kandyan Provinces." It was so called owing to the number of divisions of which it originally consisted, viz., seven. They were (1) Tirigandahaye Korale (2) Weuda Korale (3) Madure Korale (4) Degalboda Korale (5) Katugampola Korale (6) Dewamede Korale, and (7) Magul Korale. The first four korales also went under the name of Ihaladolospattu, and the remaining two under that of Pahaladolospattu. Subsequently Tirigandahaye, Weuda and Madura Korales were consolidated into Weuda Willi Hatpattu, Degalboda Korale was converted into Hiriyala Hatpattu; Katugampola Korale into Katugampola Hatpattu, and Magul korale into Wannu Hatpattu.

In 1833, when the island was divided into five Provinces, the "Dissavony of Seven Korales" was incorporated in the Western Province, and remained so until 1845, when the North-Western Province was created. The new Province consisted of the following divisions:—Weuda Willi Hatpattu, Hiriyala Hatpattu, Wannu Hatpattu, Dewamede Hatpattu, and Katugampola Hatpattu. In 1880, out of the unwieldy Katugampola and Dewamede divisions, a new Hatpattu under the name of Dambadeni Hatpattu was created, and these divisions are those which exist at the present day.



Reduced Facsimile of Address presented by the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon to
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
on the occasion of
HIS SILVER JUBILEE.

Reference has been made to the fact that one of the original divisions was called Magul Korale. The name is said to derive its origin from the fact that the 700 noblemen who accompanied Wijayo to Ceylon were married in that part of the Kurunegala District.

Kurunegala was the capital of the Sinhalese Kings from 1298 to 1846, when the seat of Government was transferred to Gampola. The circumstances under which the transfer took place are full of interest. The king who last sat on the throne at Kurunegala is said to have left, besides a son by his queen consort, another by a Moorish woman. The legitimate son being a minor when the king died, Vastuhimi or Vattima Kumaraya, the bastard, gained over the ministers to his side by liberal presents, and was crowned king. He enjoyed for a time the allegiance of his subjects, but gradually his ministers began to look with disfavour on one who was of a different religion from their own, and they plotted to get rid of him. One day he was invited to attend a meeting of priests on the top of Elephant Rock. One account states that on his way up accompanied by his attendants, he was set upon by his enemies and flung down the hill. According to another account, a platform of plantain tree trunks covered over with a cloth was erected at the preaching hall on a slope of the rock, and no sooner had the royal visitor taken his seat than the whole structure gave way, precipitating him down below. Near the foot of the rock where the corpse was found, a little rude shrine was erected and exists up to this day, while the path leading to it, which is now a broad motorable road, is known as Wattima Lane. The shrine is resorted to by suitors for the purpose of taking the decisory oath in legal contests. Writing in 1897 the late Mr. F. H. Modder remarked that "although the present incumbent is one professing the Mohammedan faith, and the temple has for many generations been a place of worship of the Moorish community, many besides the followers of Mohammed believe in the powers for evil and good which the presiding deity is said to possess and exercise."

With the death of Vasthimi, Kurunegala ceased to be the seat of Government, as it was felt that the usurper had polluted the sanctity of the city. "From this time" says Casie Chitty, "it dwindled into a small village of Durawas, and remained in that humble condition until the British Government, after the conquest of Kandy, fixed upon it as the next place of importance in the interior, and established a catcherry there."

One of the earliest references to the Seven Korales in British times is to be found in Major Skinner's autobiography. The Major, who was then still in his teens, formed part of the garrison stationed at Kurunegala, which consisted of a small detachment of artillery, two flank companies of the 45th Regiment, and a company of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, the last named of which he was in command. The country at this time was a paradise for sportsmen, and Major Skinner and the other officers found their principal recreation in shooting. The jungles swarmed with elephants, pea-fowl and jungle-fowl were abundant, while snipe, widgeon and wild-duck, with curlew and golden plover, were everywhere to be found. Major Skinner enjoyed himself to the full, until at last he was laid low by an attack of malarial fever. In view of the rival claims of quinine and atebrian as a cure for malaria at the present day, it is interesting to note the drastic treatment adopted in Skinner's day for this malady. The patient was taken to Kandy, and one morning, he says, "my doctor bled me till there was scarcely a drop of blood left in my body. He then gave me forty grains of calomel, and in the evening, as the fever was still raging, he ordered me to be taken out to the yard of my quarters, laid on a bare ratan couch, and buckets of cold water thrown over me for about twenty minutes. I was then put back to bed, and fortunately fell asleep for several hours." He was rudely awakened from his slumbers by the cry of a Devil Bird, which had perched itself on the roof of his quarters. "The descendants of the Dutch" says Skinner, "are quite as superstitious as the natives, and as the cry of the Devil Bird was heard by them as distinctly as by me, they considered my immediate death as certain." But in spite of, or perhaps as a result of, the combined effects of the Devil Bird and the cold water bath, Skinner recovered and lived to a ripe old age.

It was about this time that the Wesleyan Mission established a station at Kurunegala. They were allowed by Government to select a site for a mission house and chapel, and they chose "a piece of rising ground, about 600 feet in circumference, in the centre of the population, and surrounded on all sides by public roads." This site has been identified as the ground on which the Courts now stand. A chapel was erected in 1821, and "a piece of land on the Kandy road, 100 feet by 90 feet, was granted to the Mission as a burial ground." This burial ground, which contains, among others, tombstones over the graves of Captain Alexander

Mc Bean (1821) and Margaret Audain, wife of Major Audain (1824), is at the turn-off to the Rest House from the Kandy road.

Shortly after the establishment of the Wesleyan Mission in Kurunegala, an epidemic of malarial fever broke out on a scale comparable to that of the recent epidemic. The Revd. R. Spence Hardy, who records the circumstance, says that "the whole land mourned with a loud and bitter lamentation.....The terror of the natives was indescribable. They forsook their nearest friends and often left them to die alone. Mothers were suffered to die with no one near them, and when discovered, the infant had to be taken from her lifeless breast. In one house, a whole European family died—the father, mother and two childrenOne headman said that a person might go for miles around their villages, and not hear the crying of an infant, so dreadful had the mortality been among the children." The Mission was carried on with difficulty until 1829, when the chapel and mission house were disposed of to Government to be used as a Court-house. The only reminder of the days of the Wesleyan Mission in Kurunegala is a stone lying in the Kachcheri, broken off at the right-hand top corner, bearing the following legend :—



The next important event connected with the Seven Korales occurred in 1848, when the repercussions of the Matale Rebellion were felt in Kurunegala. On the 27th of July of that year application was made to the Commandant of Kandy for military aid, as an attack on the Kachcheri by the rebels was anticipated. The request was at first refused, but when at last, in response to repeated applications, a draft of twenty-five Malay riflemen was sent down, they were too late to save anything but the Treasury, into which the rebels were breaking when the military arrived. The marks of the axes used are still to be seen on the door of the vault. The rebels sacked the town, broke open the jail, and destroyed the Court records.

An act of heroism on the part of a Burgher lad of Kurunegala during these stirring times deserves to be mentioned here. As soon

as information was received at Kurunegala of the near approach of the rebels from the direction of Wariyapola, this lad rode *via* the Galagedera pass to Kandy on a bare-backed horse, at the risk of his life, to give intimation of what was happening, and on reaching Kandy dropped down in a dead faint from exhaustion. But he was in time for the Malay detachment, to which reference has already been made, to be sent to Kurunegala.

These events had also their amusing side. The late Mr. F. H. Modder, in his well-known article on "The Animal-Shaped Rocks of Kurunegala" mentions that most of the townsfolk, including some of the officials, took refuge on Elephant Rock, which dominates the town, while others, who had not the time to make the ascent, "took shelter in the cooling waters of the tank, keeping only their heads out of it."

Besides serving as a place of refuge in times of danger, Elephant Rock has been put to more peaceful purposes. Steep as the ascent is, it did not deter one member of the Civil Service from building a bungalow on its giddy heights. The remains of a building were at one time to be seen about a hundred yards before arriving at the top of the rock. This is said to have been erected by Dr. W. H. Clarke, when he was District Judge of Kurunegala in 1854, and used by him as a place of occasional resort.

At least two places of historical importance are situated in the Seven Korales. Dambadeniya, was once a royal residence, and in 1803 the British built a small fort on the top of one of the hills in that locality. It was here that Lord North met Pilima Talawa at a personal conference and narrowly escaped capture by that Minister.

Bandara-Koswatta, situated on the Dandagamuwa-Hettipola road, revives memories of Knox and his father. To quote from the former's narrative :—"On the sixteenth of September, 1660, my father and I were placed in a town called Bonder Coos-wat, the situation was very pleasing and commodious, lying about thirty miles to the North-ward of the city of Candy, in the country called Hotcourly, and distant from the rest of our people a full day's journey." The elder Knox died and was buried here.

THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.*

GLIMPSES OF THEIR LIFE AND TIMES.

(Continued from page 132)

Of the judicial tribunals, the highest court of the land was the *Raad van Justitie* at Colombo, which exercised both an original and an appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction in civil matters was confined to all suits between Europeans and European descendants where the subject matter of the suit exceeded 120 rix-dollars in amount, and also in suits against Natives residing in the Fort of Colombo and in any place within Kayman's Gate where the same amount was involved. It also exercised an exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters. The president of this court was the *Hoofd Administrateur*, and the members were chosen from those of the Political Council. The court next in order was the *Landraad*, which exercised a jurisdiction over natives in all disputes relating to land and in matters of contract and debt where the amount involved exceeded 120 rix-dollars. The Dessave of Colombo was the president of this court, and the members were the Fiscal, one or two *onderkooplieden* and *boekhouders*, the First Maha Mudaliyar, the Attapattu Mudaliyar, and the keeper of the *Thombus* or Land Registers. After this came the *Civiel Raad* or *Hof van Kleine Gerechts Zaken*, that is, the Court of Small Causes, which dealt with all matters of contract and debt not exceeding 120 rix-dollars. This court exercised jurisdiction over Europeans as well as Natives. At Jaffna and Galle the judicial tribunals were modelled after those at Colombo. The *Raad van Justitie* was presided over by the Commandeur, while over the *Landraad* the Dessave presided at Jaffna, and the *Opziender*, or Superintendent of the Forle, at Galle. An appeal lay from the *Raad van Justitie* at Jaffna and Galle and from the minor tribunals to the *Raad van Justitie* at Colombo in all matters, civil as well as criminal; while a further appeal was permitted from this court to the *Raad van Justitie* at Batavia in cases where the subject in dispute exceeded 300 rix-dollars, or where the accused in a criminal prosecution was above the rank of an *adistent* or sergeant. In the smaller stations, such as Matara, Trincomalie, Mannar, etc., there was no *Raad van Justitie* and the *Landraad*, from which an appeal lay to the *Raad van Justitie* at Galle or Jaffna, exercised jurisdiction over Europeans as well as Natives.

Passing over the Naval and Military Services of the Company, regarding which no special remarks seem necessary, I come to the artisan class—the *ambachtslieden*. These constituted always a very important section of the Service. The most important office in this

* Reprint of a Lecture delivered by the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in 1905, in aid of the Building Fund of the Colombo Pettah Library.

class was apparently that of the *Baas der Scheeps en Huistimmerlieden*, literally Master over the Ships' and House Carpenters, an officer who, considering his position, the salary attached to his post, and the qualifications required for it, corresponded to that of a Director of Public Works. In the *timmerwerven*, or work yards under his charge, large numbers of skilled workmen were employed, supervised by *meesterknechten*, or foremen, with European training. There was also a *Baas der Wapenkamer*, or Master of the Armoury, a *Baas der Smeden*, of the Smiths, a *Baas der Metselaars*, of the Masons, and a *Baas der Pannebakkerij*, of the Brick and Tile Works, these posts being filled by men from Europe. But the arts and processes which they introduced and taught were soon acquired by the numerous local workmen whom they employed. That to these Dutch artisans must be traced much of the knowledge which the native artisans of the present day put into practice, and that to them we thus owe many of the comforts we now enjoy, is a fact which I think is not sufficiently well known. Some of the very names of the tools which our present workmen use and of the processes they employ will be found to be words of Dutch origin.

Besides those who served the Company in the various capacities I have mentioned, a large proportion of the *Hollandsche Natie*, or Dutch community, consisted of Burghers, or, as they were also sometimes called, *Vryburgers*. These had certain privileges granted to them by the Company, and they resided in the towns, and carried on trades on their own account. Periodical elections were made from among them to fill various honorary offices in the Town Council, the Court of Marriage Causes, and other local boards. Many of these Burghers were men who, having served the Company for a term, had applied for and obtained their discharge from the Service, when acts of Burghership were granted to them. There was thus no social distinction between the Company's servants and the Burghers. Nothing was of more frequent occurrence than for several members of the same family to be variously Company's servants or Burghers. An institution with which the Burghers were closely associated was the *Burgery*, or trainband. The officers of this armed force, of which each town had a company, were selected from the leading *Vryburgers*; but the rank and file used often to be furnished from the *Tupasses*, who then were granted certain limited Burgher rights.*

I will now proceed to consider some of the religious and social institutions of the Dutch. First of all we have the Reformed Protestant Church, which, throughout their rule in this Island, they

*This rank and file of the *Burgery*, composed mostly of men of Portuguese descent, remained in Ceylon after the disbandment of their corps; and, being for the most part employed in various kinds of manual labour, acquired in British times the local appellation of *mechanics*.

cherished and maintained with fostering care. No account of the Dutch times would be complete without some mention of the great interest which the East India Company took in the maintenance and promotion of what they were pleased to term the "true reformed religion". With this object they built churches in all the stations they occupied, and always kept up a regular staff of ministers. These ministers were all men of academical attainments, ordained and sent out by the Classes in Holland; and they were selected for their special fitness, their piety, and their missionary zeal. Besides the regularly ordered clergymen, two lower grades of ministers were employed, who were called *Krankbezoekers* and *Ziekentroosters*, whose chief duty it was to make house to house visitations, to comfort the sick, and to perform many of those minor religious functions which fall to the lot of ministers. The Chamber of the XVII. Representatives in Holland, from time to time, framed rules for the guidance both of the regular ministers as well as of these lesser clergy: and the civil authorities in the Island made ecclesiastical matters a subject of special concern—a concern which the clergy sometimes even resented. They now and then protested that if they stood too much *sub regimine mundano*, they were impeded in the full exercise of church discipline. However this may be, we find that the Governor in Colombo and the Commandeurs in the two provincial stations exercised no little personal authority over the ministers. They are said to have sometimes claimed the right, in order, as they expressed it, to test the ability of the preacher and to maintain a strictly *ex tempore* style of preaching, of selecting the text for each Sunday's discourse, and sending it up to the minister after he had mounted the pulpit. The following story is told of a certain Governor whose name is not mentioned, but who, it is stated, was noted for his avaricious character. On one occasion, either to try the minister's tact and intelligence, or with a view to create a diversion, he sent up, instead of the usual text for which the pious man was waiting, a blank slip of paper. The minister glanced at this, but nothing disconcerted, he held up the bare slip of paper, so that the whole congregation could see it, then repeating aloud to himself "*Er is niets hier*" (There is nothing here), he proceeded to give out his text: "*Wy hebben niets in de wereld gebracht, het is openbaar, dat wy ook niet kunnen iets daar uit dragen*" (We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out). This he made the subject of an eloquent invective against the sin of avarice. Of the effect of the sermon, or of any of the circumstances which followed its delivery, we are, I am sorry to say, told nothing.

Associated with the ministers, and composed of one or two lay members of the Church Council, was the *Censura Morum*, a body which took cognizance of all the little moral offences which were committed by the members. They visited these in their houses,

remonstrated with them, and often recommended to the clergy the suspension of some of these moral delinquents from admittance to the Lord's Table.

While the Company thus provided for the religious wants of their own people, they were no less mindful of the natives of the country, whose religious darkness they felt they were called upon to lighten. The clergy received official instructions to propagate Christianity among the natives, "in order," as one of the Classes expressed it, "that God may make instrumental the conquests of the Netherlanders' arms to the extension of His name and kingdom among benighted natives". Churches and schools were established in each of the ecclesiastical districts, viz., Colombo, Jaffna and Galle, and adults and children were taught and baptized: the former, after a searching examination into the candidate's knowledge of Christian doctrine, and the latter, on the parents' profession of Christianity. The European ministers were encouraged to learn the vernacular languages, native proponents and school masters were appointed, and the translation of the Scriptures, the Catechism, and various doctrinal works was undertaken.

As a means of making Christianity the more acceptable to the natives, the plan was very early conceived of teaching it through men of their own race. With this view, was at length established, in 1685, an institution which played a very important part in the educational policy of the Dutch. This was the Colombo Seminary—"the pet institution both of the Government and the Clergy." No pains were spared to render it in every way efficient and flourishing, no letter was written to the home Government and Church by the consistory but the Seminary occupied a prominent place: and most ardent was the hope that under divine blessing it might prove a successful instrument in propagating Christianity among the natives of Ceylon. Its main object was to train and qualify young men, both Sinhalese and Tamil, for becoming Native preachers.* The standard of education was gradually raised, until, in the course of time, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and Moral Science, with, of course, a sound knowledge of Dutch, were taught by men holding the highest attainments. Some of the students so well acquitted themselves at the public examinations which were held, that the Company undertook the cost of sending them to complete their studies in Holland, and after a course of training in a theological institution, and graduating in one or other of the universities, they returned to Ceylon as fully qualified clergymen. Two of the best known of these native youths were Willem Jurgen Ondaatje, father of the famous Dr. Quint Ondaatje, and Henricus Philipsz Panditaratna, a son of the Maha Mudaliar. Another great scholar, theologian, and Christian apologist, whom the Seminary turned out, who, however, never went to Holland, was Philippus de Melho, the author and translator of numerous well-known works.

*Rev. J. D. Palm: *Education Establishments of the Dutch in Ceylon*

The Company also prescribed the conditions under which other schools were to be opened. The qualifications required in the school masters, their duties, the subjects of instruction, the school hours, etc., formed the subject of state regulations. It established a *Nederlandsche School* for the children of the Company's servants and Burghers. There was a school attached to the *Weeskamer* or Orphan Chamber, and another to the *Armen Huis* or Poor House, while some of the other schools were known as Company's Schools and Free Schools. All the schools were held throughout the year, without terms and long vacations. The only holidays observed were Christmas and New Year's Day, the day of Christ's Ascension, the Anniversary of the taking of Colombo, and the days specially appointed for public rejoicing and for prayer and thanksgiving. All the six days of the week were school days, except that the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday were observed as half holidays. The school hours were from 8 to 11 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

All schools and educational institutions were under the control of a body called the *Scholarchen*, which was composed, in Colombo, of the Dessave, the Clergy, and three or four of the Company's servants specially nominated by the Governor. In the provincial towns similar boards were appointed with similar functions. The *Scholarchen* not only directed and supervised public education, but also examined schools and appointed masters. The meetings of the board were called *Scholarchse Vergaderingen*.

Of the charitable institutions which the Government maintained, partly out of public funds and partly out of voluntary donations, the *Weeskamer* or Orphan Chamber and the *Armen Huis* or Poor House are worthy of special mention. Both these institutions were under the control of the Diaconate of the Church. The *Weeskamer* was placed under a Regent appointed by the Government, whose duty it was to see to the internal management of the institution. He had the services of a matron, called the *Binnen Moeder*, to whom was entrusted the care of the young children and girls. The orphans, the boys and girls separately, were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the usual prayers; and when they were of sufficient age, the boys were taught some trade or livelihood, and the girls to sew and knit and make themselves useful in domestic matters. At the age of from 18 to 20 years the young men as well as the girls were required to leave the institution. The boys were then provided with employment suitable to their ability, while the girls by the time they reached that age either married or took service in the houses of the Dutch gentry. Each girl on her marriage, or on leaving the orphanage, received, besides the clothes which had been supplied to her, a sum of 60 rix-dollars in cash. The *Armen Huis* or Poor House was also under the management of a Regent, who was called the *Binnen Vader*. He had a staff of

native assistants call *Mandadoors*, who personally tended and looked after the wants of the inmates. While care was taken that all those who were really destitute should find admittance into the house, certain restrictions were observed to safeguard its resources. Thus, no married persons were eligible, nor were children whose parents were alive, nor again parents who had children living in the town able to support them. Those inmates who were not disabled, and who were physically fit, were employed in different ways—the women in sewing and knitting, the men in various handicrafts; while the older girls were trained in household duties.

A great part of the funds of the *Armen Huis* was obtained from legacies. Every pious soul in those days—and they all appear to have been pious as far as this matter went—at the hour of death, or in anticipation of the great change, felt it a religious duty to remember the poor and the destitute. The wills, of which several volumes are preserved among our archives, bear abundant proof of this. They began invariably with the old fashioned, sentimental preamble, in which the testator, "knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time and the hour thereof," resolves, "before he should be called upon to leave this vale of tears, to dispose of those worldly goods which the favour of Almighty God had bestowed upon him," then, "yielding back to God his immortal soul and his mortal flesh to the bosom of the earth," he proceeds, first of all, to give to the *Armen Huis* of the town where he should depart this life such sum as his means would permit. Some of these legacies used to be large and handsome, but each one who had a will to make eased his soul by making his bequest.

Lengthy and formal like the wills they executed was the manner of most of the acts they performed. Their lawyers and their politicians revelled in pleonasm in their most ordinary transactions, while their clergymen preached long-winded sermons to congregations that patiently listened to them Sunday after Sunday. All public meetings and assemblies, even those of the Political Council, opened with a long and formal prayer, while the graces before and after meat in every household were solemn prayers prescribed by the Church. Even in their speech and forms of address the fashion of the day demanded the use of an exuberance of words and of long and high-sounding titles. For instance, the Governor of the Island was addressed *Groot Achtbaren en Hoog Gebiedende Heer*, meaning as nearly as possible, Greatly Venerated and Highly Empowered Sir; a Commandeur, *Achtbaren en Wel Edelen Heer*, or Venerated and Honourable Sir; an *Opper Koopman*, *Wel Edelen Heer*, or Honourable Sir; while a *Koopman* or *Onderkoopman* was styled *De Edele Heer*, or Noble Sir. Military officers and those of the Burgery had the title of *Manhaften* or the Valiant in addition to these honorifics, according to rank. Not only were

these titles always used in writing, but persons of subordinate rank addressed their superiors by the titles which belonged to them when they spoke to them.

So much of verbosity and stiff ceremonial is perhaps suggestive to us of a mode of life cold and formal, without any of that lively social intercourse which we are accustomed to associate with the pleasures of life. Let us not, however, too hastily judge this primitive folk by any standards which have been created by our own surroundings. Their manners and customs, their modes of thought and action, were as much the product of the benighted age in which they lived, as the conveniences we enjoy, the wider knowledge we possess, and all our modern ideas of things are the outcome of the great discoveries of our time. Steam and electricity and the teachings of science have imported into our life a movement and a bustle which they never knew. The time which we find all too short for the demands that are made upon it hung, perhaps, rather heavily on their hands. They came thus to be slow in thought and in action, and to do everything they did in a leisurely manner. If, however, we looked a little more closely into their lives, we would, I think, catch glimpses of a quaint and picturesque rather than a dull and uninteresting existence.

Time will not permit us to take a whole view of the social life of the Dutch in Ceylon during the long period the Island was under their rule; but a very fair estimate of it may be obtained from an example which we will draw, say, from the middle of the eighteenth century. Let us imagine ourselves taking a peep into a Dutch house in the Pettah of Colombo, the *Oude Stad* or old city, somewhere in the year 1750. The house itself, its furniture and its surroundings, must first engage our attention. In front of it, stretching the whole length, is an open paved platform called the *stoep* which we have to cross in order to enter the house. Opening into the house from the *stoep*, is a wide portal set in a massive framework of wood with heavily panelled shutters, and surmounted by a fan-light filled in with a huge cipher monogram. On either side are lofty windows nearly four feet from the ground. The door leads us into the *kleine zaal*, which is a kind of lobby or passage, but it is wide enough for two rows of chairs to be ranged against the wall on either side. No other furniture is here, but the walls are decorated with a number of portrait engravings and historical scenes set in broad ebony frames. The portraits are those of the first *Stadhouder* Willem the Silent, of his son Prince Maurits, of the Admirals Tromp and de Ruyter, and other heroes of Dutch history; while the pictures represent the *Siege of Leiden*, the *Murder of the de Witts*, the *Escape of Grotius in a Chest*, and similiar events which they in those days delighted to recall. Two doors lead from the *kleine zaal* into chambers on either side; but we will, for the present, pass on to the *zaal* or great hall, which is a wide and lofty

room, stretching across nearly the whole breadth of the building. It is the living room of the family. Here we come across a vast assortment of furniture and other interesting objects, though we must content ourselves with the mention of only a few. On one side is a long dining table of four square pieces, each standing on a single centre pedestal after the fashion of a round table. Around it are placed a row of high-backed chairs. An *eten kast*, which serves as a larder, and a *kelder* or cellaret of calamander wood bound with copper, stand close by. Along the walls are other chairs of diverse shapes and sizes—some broad and roomy, others small and low. A *rustbank* or settee of ebony with two footstools beside it, occupy a blank space of wall; while by a window near it stands a small table with a *dambord* or draught-board. By another window stands a *lessenaar* or desk of calamander or ebony on which lies the *Staten Bybel*, a large folio Black Letter Bible in heavy wooden boards covered with stamped leather and fastened by brass clasps and corners. In this Bible, if we opened and examined it, would be found the *stamboek* or family register, in which the head of the family kept a chronicle of domestic events. Often a genealogical tree would be attached to the *stamboek* to trace the family back to the first settler in Ceylon or to some distinguished ancestor in the *Vaderland*. A couple of brass candlestands, a couple of tall spittoons of the same metal, a *kantoortje* or writing desk, and a book-case are other objects which attract our attention. A large variety of porcelain jars, ivory boxes, and brass articles of various shapes lie about on the tables. On the walls are pictures larger in size than those in the passage. Some of these are oil paintings—not on canvas, as we have them now, but on broad wooden panels. On a rack on the wall are a number of swords of various sizes and shapes, from the ponderous long sword of brass and steel to the slender weapon, silver-mounted and gold-chased, which the fashion of the day required every gentleman to wear as a part of his full dress. On the same rack are also displayed several three-cornered hats and a wig or two. Hanging from the ceiling are large square lamps. These are made of four panes of glass mounted in brass with a centre support for a burner. Time does not permit us to enter the other rooms which the house contains. These are a *visite kamer* or reception room and several *slaap kamers* or bed rooms. Over the *zaal* which we have described is the *zolder* or attic. This, though mainly constructed for the reception of stores or lumber, is also serviceable for a dormitory, and is often so used. Leaving the *zaal*, we step out into the back verandah of the house or the *halve dak*, so called because only half of the paved space is covered by the roof. From the *halve dak* we step down into a square or oblong bit of paved compound which is called the *plaats*. On two side of this are the side rooms and the offices of the house. One of these rooms, larger than the others, which we enter from the *plaats* is called the *plaatse kamer*. It is a handy room for various purposes, and is

variously used according to the will or the requirements of the owner. Another room, smaller than the *plaatse kamer*, is the *dispens* or store-room. In the *plaats* stands also the well, with its masonry coping and cross-beam and pulley.

(To be continued)

GENEALOGY OF THE SCHARENGUIVEL FAMILY.

I.

Pieter Scharenguivel (Scharenbeuvel) of Amsterdam in the service of the Dutch East India Company, m. at the Dutch Church, Galle, on 21 Oct. 1792, Wilhelmina Adriana. He had by her:—

II.

Peter Christiaan Scharenguivel, b. 15 Oct. 1794, d. 25 March 1868, m. 20 Aug. 1815, Johanna Christina Divenbach, b. 21 Ap. 1786, d. 8 June 1864, daughter of John Jacob Divenbach and Christina Elizabeth Knower. He had by her:—

- 1 Herman Christian, b. 4 Dec. 1816, d. 27 May 1910.
- 2 Fretz Peter, b. 20 Feb. 1820, d. 20 Aug. 1896, at "Glee Bungalow," Kalutara, m. 26 Nov. 1846, Joselina Amelia de Neys, b. 15 Dec. 1832, d. 20 Feb. 1912.
- 3 Peter Christian, b. 5 Dec. 1822, d. 11 Dec. 1822.
- 4 Adriana, b. 23 Sept. 1826, d. 2 Oct. 1826

III.

Hermann Christian Scharenguivel (see II. 1 above), m. 4 Jan. 1839 Elizabeth Petronella Ferdinand. He had by her:—

- 1 James Charles, b. 10 Jan. 1840, d. 28 July 1913.
- 2 George Edmund, b. 1 May 1842, d. 10 July 1842.
- 3 William Andrew, b. 26 Jan. 1845, d. 23 Oct. 1894.
- 4 Samuel Christian, b. 19 Ap. 1846, d. 6 Oct. 1868

- 5 Eliza Henrietta, b. 27 Jan. 1848, m. 28 July 1870, James Samuel Hesse, b. 10 Jan. 1849.
- 6 John Richard, b. 17 Dec. 1853.
- 7 Charles Peter, b. 18 Aug. 1855, d. 15 March 1910.
- 8 Laura Florinda, b. 2 Oct. 1860, d. 9 Ap. 1881, m. 28 June 1880, Wilfred Harris Lourensz.

IV.

James Charles Scharenguivel, (see III, 1 above), m. 27 Dec. 1860, Emily Charlotte, b. 22 Sept. 1842, daughter of John van Hagt and Henrietta Wilhelmina de Waas. He had by her:—

- 1 Amelia Gertrude, b. 4 Oct. 1861, m. 17 Jan. 1884, Emiliani Caesar Joseph Misso, b. 23 Jan. 1860, d. 19 Nov. 1933.
- 2 Rosalind Henrietta, b. 13 Sept. 1863, m. (1) 24 July 1884, Lionel Anthony Passe, b. 7 Feb. 1857, d. 29 Ap. 1891, m. (2) John Passe.
- 3 Adeline Maud, b. 26 Jan. 1866, m. 3. Sept. 1885, Dr. John Fairley Carnegie, b. 14 Sept. 1858.
- 4 Rosabel Catherine, b. 27 Dec. 1867, m. at Singapore, 12 Dec. 1885, Charles Vincent Norris, b. 23 Jan. 1858.
- 5 Clara Caroline, b. 30 Oct. 1869, m. 8 June 1889, Dr. Frank William Nicholas, b. 20 Feb. 1863 at Batticaloa.
- 6 Grace Lucille, b. 8 Nov. 1871, d. 21 Jan. 1891.
- 7 Alice Adelaide, b. 22 Jan. 1874, m. Jan. F. de Haas.
- 8 Eugene Charlotte, b. 17 Dec. 1875, m. Arthur Smith.
- 9 Hortensia Noble, b. 14 Feb. 1877, m. (1) Maurice Morton Kent, d. 27 Dec. 1910, (2) 21 Oct. 1911, Alfred Francke.
- 10 James Arthur, b. at Kandy, 22 Ap. 1879.
- 11 Clarice Alexandrina, b. 14 Ap. 1881.
- 12 Drusilla Hortense, b. 16 Sept. 1883, m. Spencer Meerwald.
- 13 Ethel Blanche, b. 28 Ap. 1886, d. 2 Ap. 1888.

V.

James Arthur Scharenguivel, (see IV, 10 above), M.B., Ch. B., Aberdeen, m. 17 July 1909, at Singapore, May Fazakerley of Lancashire, England. He had by her:—

- 1 Arthur Russel, b. 2 Sept. 1910.
- 2 Eileen Alison, b. 20 Oct. 1911.

VI.

William Andrew Scharenguivel, (see III, 3 above), m. 16 July 1873, Edith Jemima Sansoni, b. 28 Dec. 1858. He had by her :—

- 1 Laurestine Samuel Reginald, b. 30 Sept. 1876.
- 2 George Fretz Howard, b. 19 July 1881, m. Evelyn Loos.
- 3 Arabella Evelyn, b. 2 Dec. 1883, m. Elliott.
- 4 Osmund William Charles, b. 8 Feb. 1886.
- 5 Edith Daisy Caroline, b. 19 Ap. 1888, d. 16 Aug. 1888.
- 6 Walter Claude Francis, 16 Oct. 1889.
- 7 Rose Sybil Amelia, b. 18 June 1891, d. 19 June 1894.

VII.

John Richard Scharenguivel, (see III, 6 above), m. 28 July 1886, Catherine Keegel. He had by her :—

- 1 Roland Keegel Richard, b. 10 Nov. 1887, d. 15 Nov. 1887.
- 2 Roland Keegel, b. 13 March 1889.
- 3 Esme Dora, b. 11 Ap. 1890, m. Simpson.
- 4 Gertrude Vialo, b. 8 May 1893, m. Simpson.
- 5 Kathleen, m. Eric Lourensz (Chilaw).
- 6 Kruger (South India).
- 7 Leonard (Chilaw).

VIII.

Charles Peter Scharenguivel, (see III, 7 above), m. Evelyn Priscilla Keegel, b. 19 Nov. 1858, d. at Kalutara, 21 Oct. 1934. He had by her :—

- 1 Peter Louis, b. 29 Ap. 1880, d. 30 Sept. 1914, m. Louisa Misso.
- 2 Charles Henry Keegel, b. 12 Aug. 1881.

IX.

Charles Henry Keegel Scharenguivel, (see VIII, 2 above), L.R. C.P. & S. (Edin), L.F.P. & S. (Glas), m. 25 Nov. 1905, Laura Florinda, b. 9 Ap. 1881, daughter of Wilfred Harris Lourensz and Laura Florinda Scharenguivel. He had by her :—

Eric Charles Wilfred Lourensz, b. 9 Jan. 1907.

E. H. V.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held in the Union Hall on Saturday, 30th March, 1935, at 6-15 p.m.

The President, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, occupied the Chair, and there were about seventy-five members present.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were next read and confirmed.

Presidential Address.

The President then addressed the meeting. He said :—

“Ladies and Gentlemen.—The 27th Annual Report of the Union and the Treasurer's statement and balance sheet are in your hands, and these give you a concise summary of the activities of the Union during the past year.

You will agree with me that in spite of the prolonged “economic blizzard” the Union has weathered the storm passing well. The Treasurer's balance sheet shows a profit of Rs. 699/74 on the year's working, which is much to the credit of the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer and to the Committees which have husbanded our resources wisely.

It is essential that we should run the Union at a profit on the year's working, so that we may pay off the arrears of rent due to the Building Committee, and make necessary replacements in our equipment.

The income as well as the expenditure of the Union has more than doubled within the last ten years. I appeal to the loyalty of the members to wipe off the annually recurrent outstandings, which consist of unpaid subscriptions and “bar” accounts. We have from time to time made alterations in our by-laws to make entrance into the Union more easily available to the less opulent members of the Community, and our latest alterations consisted of the reduction of the Entrance Fee from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 1/- and of the monthly subscription to cts. 50. This reduction, coupled with the earnest efforts of the Membership Committee, has resulted in the election of 71 new members this

year, an increase of 19 per cent. Unless members pay these small monthly dues promptly and regularly, the successful working of the Union is greatly handicapped. Indifference or lassitude is the enemy we have to fear.

In addition to our normal social activities, lectures and entertainments, and monthly meetings of the various Committees, we now also have the popular Tennis Club affiliated to the Union. I look upon the following special items as evidence of our progressive policy, and the chief achievements to our credit this year :—

(1) The provision made by Government for free scholarships for elementary FREE education for English speaking children.

The want of such provision had been much felt for some time past. Dr. Nell had drawn the attention of the Union in 1926 to the defective provision for the education of poor children, while the chief item of expenditure from our Social Service funds had been the payment of school fees for destitute children of our Community. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Vanderwall for bringing this matter up in concrete form in Committee. A Sub-Committee of the Union was appointed and a deputation consisting of the President, Messrs. E. H. Vanderwall, G. A. H. Wille and J. R. Toussaint interviewed the Minister of Education and the Director of Education, who were found to be in sympathy with the appeal. We were fortunate in having two members on this Committee with intimate first hand knowledge of the Educational system in Ceylon, and it is to the detailed work carried out by Messrs. Vanderwall and Wille in the interviews which followed, and to the sympathetic assistance given, and propaganda carried out by our two State Councillors, that the early success of our appeal was due. The result has been that a sum of Rs. 40,000/- was included in the Education budget for free scholarships for English speaking children. Over 3000 applications were registered and 1000 scholarships have been given. The provision of this token vote must only be considered as a beginning, and it is up to the Union and our Members in Council to see that the future expansion of this provision to include all destitute English speaking children is made in the next and following years. This is an example of team work which could have been made more effective.

(2) The increase in membership of the Union has also been a notable step in advance, carrying on the good work done in the previous year. A few of our older members would wish to see a restriction in these admissions, but no candidate who can satisfy the Genealogical Committee of his right to be called a Dutch Burgher should be refused his chance of election. The Genealogical Committee chosen each year by the Union is responsible for examining the validity of the claims, and the General Committee has the power of election in its hands. I am one of those who think that a spirit of liberality should be shown in our election of members consistent with the Constitution.

(3) The scheme for enabling the Union to become the sole owner of the buildings now held by the D. B. U. Building Co., Ltd. suffered a very great setback owing to Mr. R. S. V. Poulter, the originator of the movement, going on furlough, and to his appointment as A. G. A. Mannar on his return to the Island. In spite of this handicap, the Union now holds 62 shares in the Building out of 400 held by the Building Co., Ltd. Thirty-three of these shares were donated and 29 purchased from Union funds. I am much disappointed at the poor response shown by the members in supporting this scheme, which was to be a memorial to Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, our Founder and late President, whose services to the Community are too well known for me to enumerate here. They must not expect the retiring generation to make them a free gift of all they have spent in the building of the Union.

(4) Register of Membership undertaken by Mr. J. G. Paulusz is another activity that was long overdue.

(5) The informative and attractively written and printed handbook of the Union issued free to all Members, is the handiwork of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, and it should be carefully filed for reference by all members, as it has supplied a long felt need. I have been asked for two copies of this by a Dutch friend in Holland. It shows with what interest our proceedings are followed by friends overseas.

During the year under review the Union suffered loss by the death of a number of old and valued members (Dr. S. P. Joseph, Messrs. Ernest Vandort, Chas Vanderwall, J. R. Weinman, G. E. Leembruggen, Dr. W. E. Leembruggen and Major A. R. Bartholomeusz—a former Treasurer of the Union for many years) to mention only a few.

The position of the Union in the Services has never been higher. It has also been a year of considerable advancement of individual members of the Community.

The late Sir Hector VanCuylenberg, (the second in our line of Presidents) in his Presidential address at the annual meeting in 1914, asked, "But why have we not achieved more is a question which is entitled to an answer. There are several reasons, but all others are overshadowed by the outstanding fact, that so many Burghers stand out, or being in, will not contribute of their own energies to the attainment of a common purpose. How few there are who help to formulate or push forward schemes for enhancing the usefulness of the Union." If they had more foresight and constructive thinking and action in the past—we might have had more fruit to-day. Some of these plans have matured and borne excellent fruit, but how much more remains to be done. The building of the Union Hall and the consolidation of the construction and work of the Union must stand to the credit of the past generation. What will the present generation produce as its contribution?

The late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in his Presidential address in 1917 said. "It cannot be expected that members will see eye to eye on every point. But if we are prepared to credit one another with honesty and singleness of purpose and each endeavoured to do what he could, to promote the general good, I am sure that we should be strong enough to achieve most of the objects for which the Union was brought into existence. *One sure and fatal means of retarding its efficiency would be to discredit or dispute the authority of those entrusted with its management.* The time is approaching when we who have brought the Union into being will have to lay down our burden and pass our work to younger hands. It is with these that the full fruition of our hopes will rest."

These my friends are voices from the dead past, but is not their message true of us today? Though much has been achieved, there still remains so much to be done, but alas the workers are few. It is to the integrity and truthfulness, loyalty and steadiness of character that the Dutch Burgher owes all the success which he has achieved in the past, and which is yet his greatest asset to-day. In passing may I commend to you and to my successor in office, the suggestion that we put up a panel of "Magnorum nominum umbrae", a roll of honour of our great forbears, which may serve as reminders of a worthy past, to spur our successors to like achievements. We

must see to it that the weaker brethren are supported and lifted up, and that the degeneracy which has followed unemployment, destitution and misfortune in our ranks does not lead to the permanent loss of reputation of our Community and the undoing of us all. The strength of a chain hangs on its weakest link. We must not let those who have gone down in the world and been deserted by their own relations sink to the depths, without lending a helping hand. We must have a detailed Register of our poor folk, and enlist a band of workers to keep in close touch, especially with the children—to ensure that they are being given a chance in life. I have been most deeply interested in the social service work of our Union as you all know. My greatest disappointment has been the slow progress made in developing the work. In 1916, the late Revd. Lloyd Joseph, Almoner of the Social Service Fund, proposed to form social service areas in Colombo under the personal care of members. We are still without such an organized system, nearly twenty years since, and it is to be hoped that the new Committee will develop this scheme of district visitors. With the help of a few enthusiastic lady workers, we have formed a nucleus last year and made a beginning with the work of District visiting. We want a strong Committee of devoted lady workers with male helpers, who will give their time and thought to the work of uplift and reconstruction of the unfortunates in our Community. Let us give the lie to the statement that we are an exclusive Community working merely for the rich and taking no heed for the poor. The recent destructive epidemic of malaria has shown clearly how a large number of people can live near the edge of destitution without the Government and the general public realizing it. What do most of the more fortunate members of our Community know of the amount of poverty and destitution in our midst?

There is no doubt that sooner or later a greater measure of responsible Government will be placed in the hands of the people, and we must prepare ourselves as an intelligent though small section of the people, to take our full share in the development of the country. No longer can we "sit on the fence" or cling to the skirts of the European Community in the hope of crumbs that fall from their table; we must frankly face the issue that we are part of the people of Ceylon. We must wholeheartedly study the history of this country, which is now our country, and learn from the lessons of the past to take a deep personal interest in the politics

of the day, as directly and intimately affecting us and our children, teach our children the languages of the country, and take a human interest in the life and welfare of its varied peoples.

The future lies before us, full of promise, but we must not expect its fruit to drop into our mouths without any exertion on our own part. As the late Mr. Joseph Grenier said in his lecture, "Personally I would strongly recommend the study of politics, both English and local, but they must be studied in the right spirit, earnestly and unselfishly, and with a desire to do real abiding good to every one around us," and not for personal ambitions and self aggrandisement.

No selfish or narrow Communal policy has any chance of success. It is only by our Community as a whole entering into the public life of the country, and showing our sympathy and giving our help, wholeheartedly, that we can obtain the respect and regard of the major Communities among whom our lot is cast.

In all the later utterances of our Founder and late President, Mr. B. G. Anthonisz, he stressed the fact that the future is with the younger generation. Twenty-seven years have passed since the Union was founded. Fifty per cent of the old members have been gathered to their fathers, and a new generation has arisen. Let those of us who are left of the last generation realize that times have changed, and that while we must be ready to advise and help at all times, we must prepare to hand over the work to be done for the Union and the Community into younger hands, and that we must invite them to come into our Councils and to assume responsibility. They must on their side be prepared to sacrifice their time and energy and their money and thought in work for the common good.

In the words of one of our most thoughtful and loyal members, let us realize that "we would show ourselves utterly unworthy of the traditions of the past, of our sturdy freedom-loving Dutch ancestry, if we do not free ourselves of the apathy with which we receive the efforts of the more enthusiastic among us. We must foster mutuality of trust and co-operation among ourselves, gladly submitting to the self-sacrifice which all such efforts necessarily demand of those who make them, always recognizing that if the Union is a failure or a success"—

"On our own heads, in our own hands,
The sin or saving lies".—(Loud applause).

Adoption of Report.

Mr. G. A. Wille proposed the adoption of the Report and Accounts. The motion was duly seconded. After Mr. D. V. Altendorff had offered some remarks, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Election of President.

Colonel E. H. Joseph, V. D. said:—"It is with special pleasure that I rise to propose to you the name of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall as our President. Besides being a man whose close friendship I am privileged to enjoy, I conscientiously consider him to be eminently fitted for that position.

There used to exist a long-standing belief that the best if not the only brains of our community were confined to the Legal Profession, and that any claims to distinction we as a community enjoyed were due to our legal luminaries.

While in no way wishing to detract from the lustre of our distinguished legal worthies, I think you will easily recall distinguished members of our community in other walks of life whose names we have as much cause to respect.

In the Medical Profession alone one of our foundation members was that outstanding physician and scholar, the late Dr. W. G. Van Dort, while the two most recent occupants of our Chair gained eminence in the Government Medical Service. I have not the least doubt that the Medical Profession will continue to supply us with equally distinguished Presidents.

But Law and Medicine do not by any means exhaust all our successes in Public Life. Mr. Vanderwall in attaining the highest positions available to a Ceylonese in the Education Department has afforded us one proof of this, and the list of our distinguished men in the Government Service is a very long one.

I may mention that Mr. Vanderwall commenced life as a junior schoolmaster, in the same way as some others who subsequently achieved success in the Legal Profession, to mention the late Mr. Frederick Dornhorst, and more recently Sir Stewart Schneider.

I have not the least doubt that had Mr. Vanderwall not been diverted—through force of circumstances—from his original ambition of entering the Law, he, too, would have achieved distinction

as a Lawyer, and perhaps to-day we would be acclaiming as our President Sir Harry Vanderwall.

But I would remind you that—

“The rank is but the guinea stamp.

A man's a man for a' that.”

What we want is a man who by his keen interest and zeal for the Union has a claim on our gratitude and confidence.

“Eendracht maakt Macht” is our motto. You will kindly pardon any mispronunciation. This motto will be found on a very valuable brochure entitled “The Dutch Burgher Union of Caylon. Its foundation, its aims and its membership” which was recently issued to all members and of which, you may not all be aware, Mr. Vanderwall is the author.

In fact, Mr. Vanderwall's one thought, especially since he shook off the trammels of Government Service, seems to be the Union—the great memorial to our revered founder, the late Mr. R. G. Anthoniz, whose friendship and esteem he enjoyed.

But I feel as if I am engaged on the superfluous task of painting the lily, for there must be many among you here who were under Mr. Vanderwall's tuition, and who have benefited by his wide and experienced guidance during their schooldays.

I do not know if there is any other name to be proposed. I have heard all kinds of rumours, but rumour is often a lying jade, as I hope she will prove to be on this occasion.

I for one would strongly resent being approached for my support of any candidate, and would regard it as a grave reflection on my capability to make my own selection of the person I consider most suitable.

The better course would be to discuss frankly the claims of candidates beforehand, to come to a unanimous decision, and then to submit to the General Meeting the name of only one person for election, thereby avoiding even the semblance of acrimony, to which a contest may give rise.

This would prove, above all else, that we are a Union in deed as well as in name.

I believe there is, or if not, there ought to be, a rule limiting a President's term of office. This would make the Chair easy of access in time by the others who are worthy to occupy it.

With the greatest pleasure and the fullest confidence I give you the name of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall as the new President of the Union. (Loud applause).

The motion was seconded by Mr. G. A. Wille and supported by Dr. V. R. Schokman. On being put to the meeting it was unanimously carried.

Mr. E. H. Vanderwall then occupied the Chair amid loud applause and thanked the meeting for this mark of confidence in him.

Election of Secretary.

Dr. V. R. Schokman proposed the name of Mr. D. V. Altendorff as Honorary Secretary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Rosslyn Koeh and duly carried.

Election of Treasurer.

Colonel E. H. Joseph, V. D. proposed the election of Mr. W. W. Beling as Honorary Treasurer. Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded and the motion was carried.

Election of Committee.

On the motion of Mr. A. E. Dirckze, seconded by Mr. J. R. Toussaint, the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee:—

Colombo.—Sir G. S. Schneider, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Lt.-Col. C. E. Arndt, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. L. E. Blazé, R. A. Kriekenbeek, Hans Lourensz, A. L. Fretz, H. van den Driesen, E. Reimers, A. J. Martin, C. A. Speldewinde, G. A. Wille, J. R. Toussaint, Dr. E. W. Arndt, Messrs. E. A. van der Straaten, Rosslyn Koeh, Alex. van der Straaten, A. E. Keuneman, J. R. Leembruggen, Wace de Niese, J. G. Paulusz, A. C. Meier, H. E. de Kretser, G. E. W. Jansz, Frank Loos, Rev. R. V. Metzeling, Messrs. Donovan Andree and A. E. Dirckze.

Outstation.—Dr. J. A. Scharenguivel, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Dr. H. Ludovici, Messrs. A. M. Spaar, C. E. de Vos, G. P. Keuneman, N. E. Ernst, R. L. Brohier, L. G. Poulhier, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Col. E. H. Joseph, Messrs. V. C. Modder, W. G. Mack, G. H. Altendorff and R. S. V. Poulhier.

Election of Auditors.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint proposed and Mr. C. P. Brohier seconded that Messrs. Krishna and Rogers be appointed Auditors. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Conclusion.

The President then briefly addressed the meeting, after which a collection in aid of the Social Service Fund was taken and the meeting concluded.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

Your Committee have again the pleasure of submitting a Report which is on the whole satisfactory. Definite progress has been made in securing the establishment of the Union on a firm basis and in the advancement of its essential aims. The Membership Campaign has again brought in a large number of new members, and a neat little handbook, compiled by Mr. E. H. van der Wall, has been printed, which provides all the information necessary for both members and non-members.

An important step was taken by the Union to secure that Burgher and other English-speaking children should share the advantage of free elementary education like the children of other communities. A special sub-committee of the Union interviewed the Minister of Education and the Director of Education, and at length the State Council included a vote of Rs. 40,000 in the budget for 1934-5 for this purpose. One thousand Scholarships have already been provided for under this grant, and it is hoped that a more extended provision will be made in following years for the large number of illiterate children among this class.

Steps have also been taken to remove objectionable passages from certain School books in which the reputation of the Dutch has been needlessly assailed.

Membership.—71 new members were elected. The loss by death and resignation was 8. The total membership, excluding 36 who have not paid their entrance fee, is 367.

General Committee—Thirteen meetings were held, with an average attendance of 16.1.

Changes among Office-Bearers.—Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was re-elected President, Mr. A. N. Weinman, Hony. Secretary, and Dr. S. P. Joseph, Hony. Treasurer. On the death of Dr. S. P. Joseph, Mr. W. W. Beling was elected Hony. Treasurer, on the 15th May, 1934. Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz was re-elected Assistant to the Hony. Secretary. On the 25th September Mr. J. R. Toussaint was appointed Secretary of the Genealogical Committee in the place of Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz, resigned. Mr. A. E. Dirckze was elected member of the General Committee in Mr. Toussaint's place, and Mr. Paulusz of the Genealogical Committee.

The General Committee would place on record their great regret at the death of Dr. S. P. Joseph, who was Treasurer of the Union. He worked hard and loyally for the Union, of which he was a member from the beginning, and his place is not easy to fill.

Work of Standing Committees.

1. Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—Only two lectures were arranged. One by Professor S. Whiteley of the University College on "A South African Backwater"; and the other by Mr. L. McD. Robison, Deputy Director of Education, on "The Victoria Falls and the Matapopos." There has been much difficulty in securing a good attendance at lectures, though the two given were fairly well attended.

The JOURNAL continues to be issued regularly and punctually though the support given to it is scarcely worthy of the members. In spite of the general apathy shown, the Editor, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, continues to publish articles of historical and general interest. The value attached to the JOURNAL outside Ceylon may be gathered from the fact that a copy of Volumes I—IV was offered by Messrs. Blackwell of Oxford for 30 shillings.

The BULLETIN, issued free to members, is a valuable means of communication, keeping members in close touch with the various activities of the Union, and our grateful thanks are due to Mr. L. E. Blazé for his labour of love in editing this monthly record of our Community life.

2. Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research—Eight meetings were held with an average attendance of six members. As many as 82 applications for membership were considered. All these received the closest scrutiny. Some were referred back for further particulars. In the case of others, the genealogical details given were checked with the Church records and other available sources of information. Seventy-six applications were recommended to the General Committee, and five were held back for further investigation.

The genealogies of several families were published in the Journal during the year, and these have facilitated the work of the Committee in deciding on the eligibility of applicants.

3. Committee for Purposes of Social Service.—The Social Service Committee has during the year carefully disbursed available funds to deserving members of the Community. Each case brought before the Committee is closely investigated before assistance is rendered. The school fees of twenty-six children have been regularly paid, and steps were taken to ensure that their studies were not interrupted through the unemployment or financial embarrassment of their parents; four aged ladies and an orphan young lady were given financial and other help. Arrangements were made for a course of instruction at the Ceylon Polytechnic Institute at special rates for three young men, and two of them have since left equipped for service in Mercantile offices. One of three girls whose education and board were provided for and met from the funds has joined

the nursing profession; and two or three aged persons long past their period for work of any kind have been given assistance to ease their condition in life. A grant was sent to a free school which provided for the education of poor English speaking children in the City. During Christmas, ladies of the Committee, led by Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen, paid visits to the homes of the poorer members of the Community, carrying with them parcels of clothing and other useful presents, which were gratefully accepted and much appreciated. The Honorary Treasurer of this Fund, Mr. Wace de Niese, will be glad to receive contributions from those whom the recent appeal has not so far reached. A special Collecting Sub-Committee has also been appointed and the collection book is sent round to every member.*

4. Committee for Entertainment and Sport—This Committee was responsible for organizing numerous concerts, recitals and dances. Chief among these may be mentioned the Recital given by Mr. Harold Scott, the Concert organised by Miss B. Rode, and the enjoyable August and New Year Dances.

5. Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership—This Committee for Increasing the Membership continued its activities with unremitting industry and 71 members were elected.

6. Finance Committee—Six meetings of this Committee were held since June 1934 with an average attendance of five. The chief functions of the Committee were the scrutiny of the monthly Balance Sheet, the outstanding Bar accounts, and the subscriptions, and the consideration of how outstanding were to be collected. It has been found that members do make every effort to meet their obligations in regard to Bar accounts, but this cannot be said in respect of long outstanding subscriptions.

The Committee resolved, with the sanction of the General Committee, to appeal to members who had taken Debentures in 1923 to donate the amounts with a view to reducing the liability of Rs. 1225/- outstanding in the Balance Sheet. A large majority of members generously donated to the Union the amounts due to them, and a sum of Rs. 650/- has been written off, thus reducing the liability to Rs. 575/-. With the hoped-for return of prosperity it is earnestly expected that the rest of this long-standing liability will be entirely wiped off.

7. Tennis Section—Eight Committee Meetings and one Special General Meeting were held during the year. Matches were played against the University College and the Training College. In the Annual Tournament Mr. J. A. Piachaud won the Club Championship, and Mrs. H. Alder the Ladies' Championship.

* Owing to exigencies of space, a list of Subscribers to the Social Service Fund, which appeared in the Report, is not reproduced here.—Ed.

We were compelled during the year to incur heavy responsibilities in getting an abyssinian well for watering the Courts. The debt is being gradually paid off, and members are appealed to to pay up any dues they still owe.

8. Union Proprietorship—We have 33 shares donated and 29 shares purchased.

S. Nikolaas Feast—The annual children's festival was celebrated with more than ordinary success on the 5th December. There was a crowded attendance in spite of a heavy shower of rain before the proceedings began, and the proceedings were even livelier than usual. Our best thanks are due to the enthusiastic band of lady workers through whose efforts this most popular and enjoyable festival was made possible. A X'mas Tree added to the gaiety of this occasion.

Armistice Day—A wreath was placed at the Cenotaph in Colombo on Armistice Day on behalf of the Union.

The Duke of Gloucester's Visit to Ceylon—The Union building and grounds were decorated and illuminated on the 20th September, in honour of the Duke of Gloucester's visit. A dance followed at night.

King's Birthday Honours—We are glad to record that two members of the Union were honoured in June by His Majesty the King. Mr. Gordon W. Jansz, Chief Accountant of the Railway, was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, and Mr. E. Reimers, Government Archivist, a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. We offer them our hearty congratulations.

Finance—The annexed Balance Sheet shows a credit of Rs. 699-64 on the year's working. The total income amounted to Rs. 7,069-00 and the expenditure was Rs. 6,369-36. Subscriptions collected during the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 4,367-50. It is hoped that members will co-operate further with the Honorary Treasurer by making payments regularly on the due date.

The furniture has been re-valued and this now stands at Rs. 1,355-50 in the Balance Sheet. The sum of Rs. 667-34 was added to the amount of Rs. 557-66 on account of debentures, making the total due thereon Rs. 1,225-00. A reference to the action taken during the year in regard to these debentures, appears in the paragraph on the doings of the Finance Committee.

AUBREY N. WEINMAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Dutch Burger Union.

9th March, 1935.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION BENEVOLENT FUND.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year Ended the 31st December, 1934.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	cts.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	cts.
To Balance at Thomas Cook & Sons (Bankers)			By Disbursements	1,548	50
Ltd. on 1-1-1935	356	09	„ Bank Charges	25	25
„ Total Receipts...	1,397	43	„ Balance at Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers)		
			Ltd.	162	62
			„ Balance in hand	17	15
				1,753	52
				1,753	52

Examined and found correct :

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Accountant and Auditor.

25th February, 1935.

Certified as correct :

WACE DE NIESE,
Hony. Secretary & Treasurer.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1934.

EXPENDITURE.

INCOME.

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
To Rent	Folio	148		1,500			43		4,892	
„ Less Room Rents	48			240			42		54	
				1,396					609	
„ Wages & Salaries:—				70					232	
Butler, Waiter,	56			282					20	
Marker, etc.	56			660					61	
2 Labourers	56			2,838					83	
Clerk	56								27	
„ Bonus to Clerk	56			55					70	
„ Electric Lighting	44			675					05	
„ Hire of Fans	44			60					45	
„ Gas	45			52					61	
„ Postage	35			215					83	
„ Audit Fee	57			105					27	
„ Books & Stationery	46			967					70	
„ Bulletins	46			153					05	
„ Cheque Book	46			10					45	
„ Newspapers & Periodicals	49			99					44	
„ Collector's Commission on				231					2,082	
Subscriptions collected	47			57					00	
„ Miscellaneous Account:—	53								2	
Repairing Billiard Table				125					00	
Cycle allowance to									5	
Collector, Bus hire,				313					00	
Manure, etc.									50	
Decorations and									00	
Illuminations re H. R.				110					00	
H. the Duke's visit									11	
Renovating Tables,				93					50	
Curtains, etc.				32					00	
License fee for Music, etc.				70					70	
Income Tax				744					26	

	58	Spirits, Wines, etc.	425 49
	2	14 Volumes, "The Dutch in Ceylon"	70 00
	6	Piano	550 00
	6	Furniture:	
		As per last Balance Sheet	472 23
		Add Amount (Re-valuation of Furniture)	670 77
		Add Value of Billiard Table Cloth	212 50
			1,355 50
			667 84
			1,443 10
			699 64
			2,142 74
			Rs. 7,624 88

Surplus A/c.

Balance as per last Balance

Sheet

3,033 92

Add Amount (re-valuation
of furniture)

670 77

Less Irrecoverable Debts

3,704 69

1,594 25*

Less Debentures A/c.
(Amount sanctioned
by General Committee
of 21-1-35)

2,110 44

Add Excess of Income
over Expenditure

1,443 10

699 64

2,142 74

Rs. 7,624 88

* Amt. Written off on a/c
S. Perumal 1390-31* Amts. Written off as
irrecoverable 203-94

Certified as correct subject to my Report of this date.

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,*Accountant & Auditor.*

5th February, 1935.

† Not reproduced.

W. W. BELING,*Hony. Treasurer,**Dutch Burgher Union.***BISHOP BEDE BEEKMEYER, O.S.B.**

Francis Robert Beekmeyer was the son of Robert Alexander Beekmeyer and Susan Maria Elizabeth Muller, who were married in the Dutch Reformed Church at Wolvendaal on the 3rd February 1859. The bridegroom was a Roman Catholic, and he came of an old family whose founder, Harmen Beekmeyer of Prinsmunde, came out to Ceylon in 1775. Robert Alexander was an officer in the Irrigation Department, and was stationed at Matara. By his marriage he had two sons: William, who died when he was nineteen years old, and Francis Robert; and two daughters: Florence Marian, who married John L. Pereira, and died in 1912, and Ursula Mildred, who married John M. Pereira.

Francis Robert Beekmeyer was born on the 11th October 1873, in all probability at Matara, though Colombo and Matale have also been named as his birthplace. His father's death left the family in somewhat straitened circumstances, but the Rev. Fr. C. J. B. Fernando, then at Matara, found an opening for the widow at Matale, where she went as Headmistress of S. Thomas's School. Here Francis received his early education, and found another friend, Father Pius Fernando, through whose intervention probably he was entered at S. Benedict's College, Colombo. Thence he came to S. Anthony's College, Kandy, owing, it is supposed, to the transfer of the S. Benedict's Order to Kandy. His desire to enter the priesthood led him to the Novitiate of the Silvestro-Benedictines under the Abbot Father Pancrazi. He was also one of the first students of the Papal Seminary at Kandy. To Bishop Pagnani he was of invaluable help, and it was this Bishop who ordained him priest on the 24th June, 1899. He then took the name of Dom Bede (the *Dom* standing for Dominus), and was appointed assistant to Father C. J. B. Fernando in the Kandy Cathedral, and shortly after Parish Priest. He fully justified the appointment, as indeed he proved himself worthy of higher responsibilities as Vicar-General and as Chancellor. The parish was a poor one, and its churches were widely scattered in a large area. But the young priest faced every difficulty when it arose, and shrank from no labour or duty however hazardous. His character and ability came under the special notice of Monsignor Zaleski, the Papal Delegate, and when Bishop Pagnani died in 1911, it was the Delegate's strong recommendation that led to the selection of Father Bede as Bishop of Kandy.

Monsignor Zaleski was pleased that his recommendation was accepted. He spoke after the presentation of an address to the new Bishop, and said: "He had known young Beekmeyer 26 years ago, and he watched the fair young boy from his early years. He was then Francis Beekmeyer, but later, when he came out, he found that they had changed him into Bede Beekmeyer, and made a priest of him. He was happy to have been able to make a Bishop of him. He admired his motto, *exultant montes*, and the coat-of-arms. He would explain that it meant that the cross would be planted on all the mountains. There would be a time when Hunas-giriya and Hantane would dance!"

The news of his appointment to the Bishopric reached Kandy on the 5th May 1912, and the consecration took place in S. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, on the 30th June 1912, almost exactly a year after the death of the Venerated Bishop Pagnani. Monsignor Zaleski was the consecrator, and he was assisted by Bishop Joulain of Jaffna and Bishop Benziger of Quilon. Archbishop Coudert was present, as well as Bishop Lavigne of Trincomalee, and Lord Abbot Panerazi. Over forty priests and Christian Brothers attended. The circumstances made the solemn ceremony more than usually impressive. Here was consecrated the youngest Bishop in Asia, in the home of his childhood, in the school where he studied, in the parish where he had devotedly toiled. It is not difficult for us to understand what were his feelings on that occasion. "Then," says a contemporary account, "the new Bishop was solemnly enthroned. The Consecrator led by the right hand, and the Senior Assistant Bishop by the left. His Pastoral Staff was handed to him, and from the Altar steps the Consecrator intoned the *Te Deum*, which was well rendered by the clergy and the choir. While this hymn was being sung, the newly consecrated Bishop proceeded round the Church and gave his blessing to the faithful. An anthem was next chanted, and the Consecrator and the Assistant Bishops having retired to the right side of the altar, the newly consecrated Bishop advanced in full Pontificals to the middle of the altar, and there gave his Solemn Benediction. After this he knelt on the left side of the altar, and facing the Consecrator saluted him three times, saying *Ad Multos Annos*, and retired with his assistants and attendants to his own altar. The last Gospel was then read, and the impressive ceremony was brought to a termination."

The popular enthusiasm over his appointment was unbounded, and it was not confined to the Roman priesthood and laity. People of all creeds and races rejoiced that for the first time in history a Ceylonese should be appointed to so high and distinguished an office. There were some who regarded it as a clever stroke of policy to secure the increased confidence and affection of the Ceylonese; but this is to ignore history and the traditional policy of the Roman Church, which takes no account of birth and rank in the appointment of its priests to high office. Merit, and merit alone, prevailed in this instance.

As a Bishop, Father Bede fulfilled the highest expectations. One of his chief aims was the extension of Catholic education by the establishment and improvement of Catholic schools. How greatly S. Anthony's College in Kandy has benefited is known to all. But there were also small parish schools in the Diocese which engaged his attention, and profited largely by his exertions.

Socially Bishop Bede was one of the most genial of men. He was always ready to help in times of trouble, and the number of his visitors, even when they were not in trouble, must have been a severe tax on his time. Handsome, cheerful, and dignified on occasion, he was welcomed everywhere. On the 10th September 1912 he visited the Dutch Burghier Union of Ceylon at the residence of Mr. Hermann Loos, when a presentation was made to him from the Union, of which he was himself an honoured member.

He died in Kandy on Wednesday the 22nd May, after a lingering illness, and was buried in S. Anthony's Cathedral on Saturday the 25th May. His name will live, and his memory will be held in proud and grateful remembrance by his Church and his Community.

L. E. B.

OBITUARY.

Our Obituary List is a long one this quarter, and we offer our sympathies to those who have been called upon to suffer their heavy losses. Their loss is ours too.

Mr. Walter Aelian Deutrom (died 24th April) was a member of the Union from the first, and though he does not appear to have taken any prominent part in the activities of the Union, he was a loyal member.

Mrs. Eta Koch (25th April), wife of Mr. Alfred Koch of the Secretariat, Colombo, died in a motor-car accident at Badulla. She took an active interest in our Social Service work.

Mrs. Muriel Gertrude Schokman (26th May), wife of Dr. V. R. Schokman, who was naturally a keen worker in the Burgher Recreation Club, where her loss will be greatly felt.

Mr. Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt (29th May), who was at one time Manager of the Kandy Industrial School, and latterly Secretary of the Galle Municipality.

Mrs. Elisabeth Petronella Louise Lourensz (31st May), who died in the recent earthquake at Quetta. When in Ceylon she interested herself in teaching the Dutch language to a few pupils, and was a well-known Social Service worker.

Mr. Richard William Jonklaas (3rd June), a member of the Union from the first.

Mrs. Louise Dornhorst (10th June), widow of the late Mr. Frederick Dornhorst.

Mrs. Harriet Amelia LaBrooy (12th June), wife of Dr. R. F. LaBrooy, retired Provincial Surgeon.

Mr. Cadwallader Morgan van Cuylenburg, retired Civil Engineer, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, aged 74 years.

Mr. Herbert Victor Spencer van Cuylenburg (13th June), eldest son of the late Mr. Walter van Cuylenburg, at Charing Cross Hospital, London.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Scholarships for English-Speaking Children. We are glad to announce that an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the Budget for this purpose, raising the total sum to Rs. 50,000.

We trust that our friends in the State Council will see that this vote safely passes through.

While we are grateful for what has been achieved during the last two years, we must remember that much more remains to be done, before the principle of equal treatment for English-speaking children is reached.

The grant provided so far is for education in the Primary Classes of English Schools. We trust that the Deputation of the Dutch Burgher Union, entrusted with the duty of pressing the matter on the attention of the authorities, will continue their efforts until free education in their own language up to the School-leaving standard is provided for English-speaking children, just as it is being provided for Sinhalese and Tamil-speaking children.

The difference in treatment is so striking that the attention of several persons has been drawn to it from time to time. We believe that it was the late Rev. Father Meary of the Roman Catholic Mission who first called public attention to it. As Manager of Roman Catholic schools he was naturally struck with the disabilities of English-speaking children.

We claim with due modesty for the Dutch Burgher Union, the credit for the achievement of a purpose, which must be regarded as one of its major contributions for the uplifting of the English-speaking communities in this island.

At the same time we offer our sincere thanks to the Minister of Education, his Executive Committee, and the members of the State Council for the support they have given to the efforts of the Deputation of the Dutch Burgher Union.

"Ceylon and World History" by D. Hussey, M. A., Book II. Our readers will be glad to hear that as the result of representations made to the Director of Education that the above work contains passages that are unfair to the Dutch and to their administration of the island, the second edition, which is now going through the press, will be suitably amended.

Our thanks are due to the Director of Education, who received with much courtesy and sympathy the representations made to him on this subject by the Dutch Burgher Union, both by memorial and by personal interview.

The expurgated edition will now be fit to be placed in the hands of our school-children.

Why do writers not realise that it is possible to write books for school-children, without saying needlessly unpleasant things about the communities to which some of these school-children belong? At any rate if books are to be approved for the use of schools and to command a sale, a wise discretion and self-restraint will be found to be necessary. History must not be written for the purposes of propaganda.

Honours. We are glad that two members of the Community have been recently honoured by His Majesty the King. The Knighthood conferred on MR. T. F. GARVIN has given satisfaction not only to the Community, of which he is a distinguished ornament, but also to all the other communities, by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

The selection of MR. P. H. DE LA HARPE for the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order has been equally well received. As Office Assistant to the Chief Secretary, Mr. de La Harpe comes into close touch with all classes of public servants, who rejoice that his service of nearly forty years has received well-merited recognition.

A Notable Career. The retirement of the HON'BLE MR. ALLAN DRIEBERG, K C., Puisne Justice, marks the close of a distinguished career as a lawyer and judge. The grandson of Mr. John Drieberg, who was known as the best conveyancer of his day, Mr. Allan Drieberg first took to the study of medicine, which he afterwards gave up in favour of Law. He soon made his mark as an Advocate, and after acting on several occasions as District Judge, Colombo, he was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench, where he distinguished himself as a sound and painstaking judge. He also represented the Burgher Community in the Legislative Council for some time and kept a watchful eye over their interests. His contributions to the debates were regarded as some of the most brilliant speeches ever heard in the Legislative Council.

A Silver Wedding. We congratulate Mr. & Mrs. Frank Loos on attaining the 25th Anniversary of their marriage. They celebrated the event on 11th May, when many of their close relations and intimate friends called at their residence in Ward Place to offer them their felicitations.

The King's Jubilee. The Dutch Burgher Union, in common with other bodies and Associations, presented a loyal address to His Majesty the King on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee on 6th May. The presentation was made by the President, Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, and Messrs. L. E. Blazé and J. R. Toussaint. By the courtesy of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Limited, we are enabled to give a reduced facsimile of the address, the text of which reads as follows:—

“The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, representing the direct descendants of the old Dutch Colonists in Ceylon, beg leave to offer their humble congratulations to Their Majesties on this happy occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their Coronation; to express their grateful sense of the benefits enjoyed by them under Their Majesties' gracious rule; to present their loyal and dutiful assurance of devotion; and earnestly to pray that it may please God long to preserve Their Majesties in health and happiness.”

To Our Subscribers. With this issue of the *Journal* a new volume begins. Members are kindly requested to remit their subscription of Rs. 5 to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

