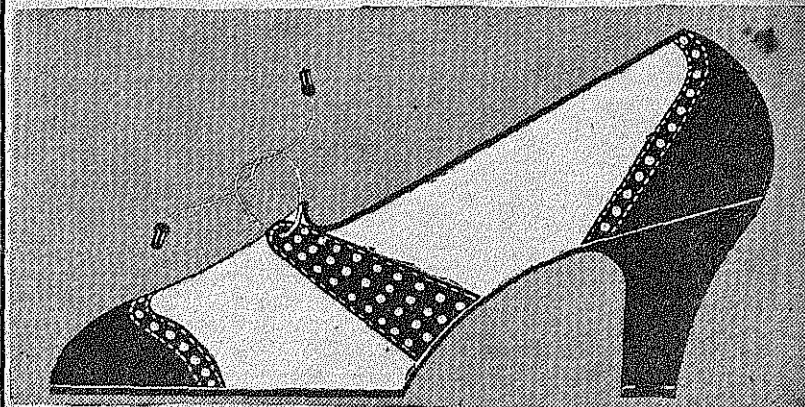


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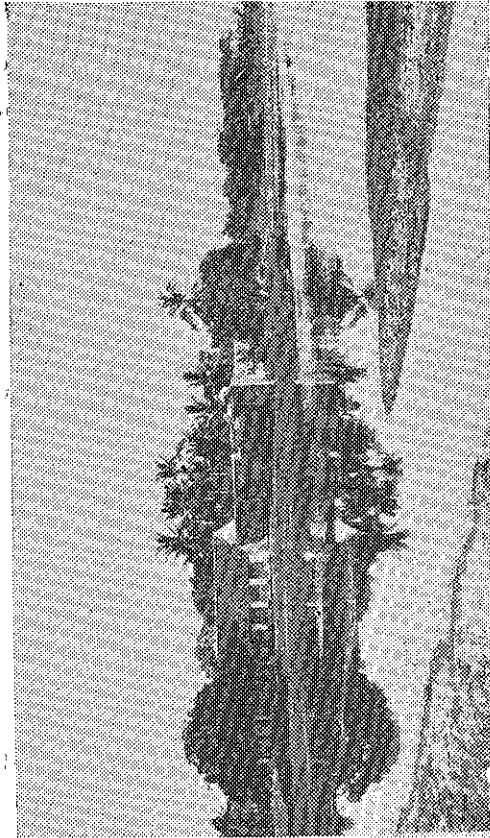
"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. The Charm of Holland	85
2. Things Swiss and Ceylonese	92
3. An Officer late of the Ceylon Rifles	98
4. Genealogy of the Schokman Family of Ceylon	101
5. Genealogy of the Spaar Family	122
6. Snipe Shooting	124
7. Reviews of Books	127
8. Notes and Queries	128
9. Notes of Events	129
10. Editorial Notes	132

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, Rs. 1-50 to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.



THE FORT AT POONERYN.

(See page 138.)

By courtesy of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon, Ltd.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXV.]

JANUARY, 1936.

[No. 3.

THE CHARM OF HOLLAND.*

BY E. C. T. HOLSINGER.

The conventional English idea of the Netherlands is that of a country of monotonous flat stretches of meadow land intersected by canals and dotted over by windmills elevated on dikes. That this is only an unimaginative and prosaic picture of a portion of the Netherlands is the conviction of the traveller who tours the country extensively. It is easy to see how this misconception arises. The majority of English and American tourists spend only a few days in the Netherlands, during which they visit one or two cities and a couple of villages. Now one must understand that in Holland no two towns, no two villages, no two provinces are alike. Holland is full of variety, and exhibits a number of pleasing contrasts. The charm of Holland lies in this display of variety, and in order to realise her charm the tourist needs to travel over the greater part of the country. Such an extended tour cannot be accomplished in less than six weeks.

In order to experience the joy of travel and to get an insight into the life in a foreign country, a traveller must get into contact with the natives. The traveller in Holland is fortunate, for he does not experience difficulty in establishing personal contact, because the Dutch are exceedingly hospitable and remarkably devoid of distrust of strangers. The sagacious Dutchman is not long in summing up the characteristics of the stranger. When he discovers

* The name "Holland" is used here in a wide sense and made equivalent to "Netherlands" which is the correct designation of the country inhabited by the Dutch people. Strictly speaking, "Holland" comprises only two out of the eleven provinces that form the Netherlands. The Holland provinces, North Holland and South Holland, are two of the richest Dutch provinces and lie in the north-west of the country.

points of common interest with the traveller, he is quick to take the first step to establish friendly relations, and will not spare pains to ensure that the visitor to his native land will have an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

There is at the Hague a most efficient organisation called "The Official Information Office for Tourists" which is always ready to smooth the way for the prospective traveller in Holland. I did not have occasion to use the free and genial service of the Information Office, because both my holidays in Holland were made perfectly delightful and wonderfully interesting through the unbounded hospitality of Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Maclaine Pont who live in Bilthoven, a charming residential suburb of the city of Utrecht. The Pont family has associations with Ceylon through Mrs. Pont, who belongs to the family of Stork, which is represented in Ceylon by three well-known families. Through Mr. & Mrs. Pont I came to know several Dutch families in various parts of the country, and I had most welcome opportunities of participating in the genial and cheerful family life of Dutch people. The contacts which were so set up kindled sentiments that soon ripened into admiration and love for a people who succeeded in blending modern and progressive modes of public life with old fashioned ideals of love and sweetness in private life.

That the Dutch are highly progressive in the arts and sciences does not seem to be realized by the sightseer who visits a couple of towns and villages. Not far from the old cities of Utrecht and Amsterdam is the modern town of Hilversum, which boasts of a beautiful Town Hall, one of the finest conceptions of modern architecture. Both in Hilversum and the new suburbs of the older cities there are rising up modern buildings, which would indicate that there is growing up in Holland a new school of architecture.

The artists of Holland do not merely appreciate the marvellous works of their predecessors of the 17th century; they create works of modern art which are bold in conception and clever in execution. At the present time the Netherlands is witnessing a revival of the Sculptural Art.

The appreciation of the Dutch people for high-class music is very apparent. Excellent orchestras are found in all the large towns, and that of Amsterdam is renowned throughout Europe. All over the country music is being popularised by Vocal Societies.

Nearly every town of importance has its weekly organ recital given by organists with an international reputation. It was my privilege on Good Friday this year to listen to a most glorious rendering of Bach's "The Passion of St. Matthew" in the wonderful old church at Naarden.

Holland is very progressive in the cultivation of the sciences, and several Dutch Scientists are held in very high esteem all over the world. I was particularly interested in the laboratory of Professor Went at Utrecht, where this great botanist carried out most interesting experiments on seedling oats. The old fame that Holland enjoyed in Medical Science has been vigorously revived in recent years. At the present time when the theory of vitamins influences our whole conception of dietetics, it is interesting to recollect that the founder of the vitamin theory was a Dutchman, Professor Eijkman. All over the country there are excellent clinics and hospitals provided with most modern equipment. Public health is most carefully guarded in the Netherlands, and the closest attention is paid to infant welfare.

In the matter of aviation the Dutch have been most enterprising. As early as 1924 a trial-flight was made between Amsterdam and Batavia, and during the past six years there has been a regular air service between the mother country and her Colonies in the East Indies.

Holland has not been slow in using electric power to develop the country, and electrically driven pumps are being used at the present time in draining the Zuider Zee, a stupendous engineering undertaking.

In regard to education the characteristic features are the widespread popularity of co-education and the maintenance of a high standard in all educational establishments. Great attention is paid to the teaching of modern languages, and consequently everybody who has had a secondary education speaks, reads, and writes French, German and English. In all public places there are officials who speak these languages, and therefore the foreigner finds travelling in Holland easy and pleasant. New methods of education are being adopted in various schools. A school called "The Workshop," which I visited, was a bold and remarkable experiment in organising a school on the lines of a self-governing community.

Amidst all such progressiveness the Dutchman, far from forgetting the old, takes great pains to conserve what is best in the traditions of his ancestors. Wherever one may go one sees the new side by side with the old.

On one occasion I went to a bank which was undoubtedly a very modern institution. At first sight it did not seem to have links with the past, but soon it provided me with evidence of the Dutchman's love and pride in old things. After my business was done, the manager of the Bank led me to the "Old Room," where I had the pleasure of examining an apartment which was once occupied by Louis XI. and was still being preserved intact. A new scheme for the conservation of old churches has been inaugurated in order to revive something of that pristine splendour which they lost when the Protestants covered their beautifully decorated walls with plaster and whitewash. It is interesting to note that the Government on the one hand expends large sums of money to revive and conserve the architectural beauties of bygone times, and on the other hand spends liberally in constructing Post Offices and other public buildings along the most modern lines. Even the windmill, that most familiar landmark of the Dutch landscape, may be associated with a piece of modern machinery. When I visited a windmill I discovered that side by side with the windmill there was an electrically driven pump which was used whenever the force of the wind was not great enough to turn the sails of the windmill.

Coming to the roads, it is interesting to note that the old roads, which are paved with bricks arranged in characteristic herring bone pattern, are maintained in very good condition. But when new roads have to be constructed they are built of asphalt-concrete which is stamped by means of modern air pressure stampers.

In the matter of dress, particularly women's dress, the contrasts between the old and the new are fascinating. Such contrasts invest Dutch crowds with a peculiar charm, particularly when country and town folk come together at church and at fairs and exhibitions. The grand-daughter dressed smartly according to the latest Paris fashion by the side of the grandmother adorned in the fineries of the previous century makes an intriguing contrast.

Dutch cleanliness is proverbial both within the household and without. The freshly distempored walls and the bright con-

trasting colours of doors and windows make both private and public buildings look wonderfully smart and cheerful. The visitor to such cities as Utrecht, Amsterdam and particularly The Hague will think it inconceivable that in Holland there could exist a contrast to Dutch cleanliness. But the fact has to be admitted that even in the matter of cleanliness a contrast can be found. In the extreme south, in the province of Limburg, the traveller will find a few manufacturing towns which do not enjoy a reputation for cleanliness.

One of the happiest of Dutch institutions is the "hofje". This is a "home of rest" to which the old townspeople retire when they cannot earn for themselves any longer. A hofje generally consists of a courtyard surrounded by old buildings in which the old folk live. The peacefulness of the hofje is a pleasing contrast to narrow city streets through which noisy trams run incessantly.

To the discerning traveller the Dutch landscape is full of variety and offers fascinating studies in contrast. I find it impossible to conjure before the mind's eye of the reader pictures that would adequately represent the real quality of the Dutch landscape. Only the paint brush of an Albert Cuyp or a Jacob van Ruysdael can reproduce the dreamy loveliness of sky and cloud reflected in the peaceful waters. But I shall try to indicate the bold contrasts which are offered by the landscape.

The Dutch meadows extend over the provinces of Zeeland, North and South Holland, Friesland and part of Utrecht. In Zeeland the meadows are almost treeless and stretch as far as the eye can see. Such serene levels stretching away in every direction will be seen in Friesland too, but the meadows of this province differ from those of Zeeland in a striking manner. The Friesland meadows are a mosaic of green fields and silvery sheets of water. The lakes of Friesland are famous all over the Netherlands. In summer they are very popular with the yachtsman, and offer a paradise for the bird-lover. In winter, when they freeze hard, they afford a wonderful surface for skating. A skating tour is organized which attracts competitors from various parts of the Netherlands. The tour requires that eleven towns in Friesland should be visited in a day. In doing this the competitors cover a distance of about a hundred and twenty five miles. The winner, who takes about ten hours to complete the tour, is honoured as a national hero.

In the other provinces the meadows wear a different aspect, due mainly to the avenues of trees that are grown on the dikes. The reflections of the short pollarded willows and of the tall poplars lend a touch of enchantment to the scene. In the distance are the rich old towns above which rise church spires and towers.

Very different from the meadowlands are the Sand Dunes which extend along the west coast and the islands of Texel, Vlieland and Terschelling in the north. The Dunes, which are sixty to eighty feet high, shelter the low lying country from the ferocity of the North Sea. The Sand Dunes and the yellow sands that stretch at their foot are a joy to young and old alike. There are several popular sea-side resorts along the sandy coast where one may enjoy a quiet rest, or from which the naturalist may make excursions amongst curious tangled masses of thorn and brambles in order to catch a fleeting glimpse of plovers, avocets, ruffs and reeves. There are sandy stretches in diverse parts of the Netherlands. To the north and north-east of Utrecht is a sandy stretch called the Veluwe, the land of wood and waste ground. Sandy country is encountered in the province of Groningen in the north and of Brabant on the south. Contrasts are to be noticed even here, for the heather covered stretches of Groningen are very different from the well-wooded sandy slopes of Brabant.

The once dreary province of Drente, south of Groningen, affords striking contrasts between peat lands and rich green fields. The clever and persevering Drente farmers are steadily altering the appearance of their moors. South of Drente is the finely wooded province of Overijssel which provides the motorist with splendid roads through forests of pine. Between Overijssel and Utrecht is Gelderland, a province of hills and moors, woods and little streams. South of Utrecht are the finest orchards of the Netherlands. They belong to the Betuwe, or Good Land, a very fertile tract which is watered by three great rivers, the Maas and the two Rhine arms, the Waal and the Lek. In Spring, when the cherry trees are in full bloom, holiday makers motor and cycle about the orchards admiring the lovely sight and enjoying the soft fragrance rising from the cherry blossoms. Later when the cherries are ripe the Betuwe attracts cherry-parties. A family or a number of friends form a party and bargain with the proprietor of an orchard for the produce of a stated number of trees. The party sits under the trees and proceeds to eat as many cherries as its members can pick.

The Dutch Hill Country is in the extreme south, in the province of Limburg. Here are beautiful undulating fields of wheat on the one hand and coal mines on the other. The soil of Limburg is a rich clay, and supports a numerous population. Besides being the chief wheat growing area, Limburg possesses several important manufacturing centres.

The most gorgeous sight that I beheld in Holland was afforded by the bulb-fields. It was on a fine spring morning, when the air was redolent with soft perfume and white billowy clouds sailed gaily in the blue sky, that my friends motored me through bulb-land. Here is a strip of gorgeous gardens which extend from Alkmaar to Leiden and have Haarlem as the historical and geographical centre.

In Spring, particularly when the spring is late, as it was this year, bulb-land presents one riotous blaze of colour that stretches as far as the eye can see. In order to give me a more extensive view, my friends led me up a tower which was about a hundred and fifty feet high. Before me stretched a blazing sheet of colour composed of rectangular patches of almost every conceivable hue. How so many contrasting colours got welded into one harmonious whole was wonderful. The deep blues and brilliant reds of some varieties of hyacinth gained in strength by contrast with the soft pinks and snowy whites of other varieties. Hyacinths alternated with tulips of various hues. There were some tulips that glowed fiercely and had a range of colours which extended from deep scarlet and deep crimson to rose red; others had a sombre aspect and exhibited a range of purples which deepened down to dark purplish black, producing the famous Black Tulip, *La Tulipe Noire*. Between the two extremes, glowing scarlet and deep purplish black, there were a number of other colours. Bright orange and bronze yellow added to the glow. Sweetness and softness were introduced through the presence of rose pink, lilac and lavender, and primrose yellow. Besides Hyacinths there were lovely fields of Daffodils,—patches of shining gold, glowing amber, delicate primrose and pale citron vanishing into white. Such is the riot of colour exhibited by the Dutch bulb-fields when the blooms are at their best. This carnival of flowers is ushered in by Crocuses. In the early spring Crocus buds unfold and produce blooms of purple and lilac or golden-yellow and saffron. The brilliance of the Crocus blossoms is heightened by contrast with the pale greys and soft browns of the landscape. The carnival is brought to a conclusion by blossoms of Iris,—purple, lavender, rose and white; by Anemones,—red, violet, blue, and white; by the loveliest white Lilies; by Begonias of every hue;—and the final touch is given by the glorious Gladioli,—purple, mauve, crimson, pink, scarlet, salmon, apricot, orange, yellow and white.

THINGS SWISS AND CEYLONESE.

BY G. V. G.

"Pratique!" gasped the grocer of a winter resort in Switzerland when the writer had saved him from blunting his saw. It was all due to the birds, on whose behalf we had visited the shop and requested half a coconut, for them to peck at, for, as may well be imagined, foraging for food in the winter is no picnic for them. Bird-lovers therefore hang up in convenient corners split coconuts for the tits and the choughs to peck at—and very thoroughly they do so too, for sooner than a Ceylon "*hiramane*" will scrape a shell clean the kernel is consumed by the birds! But to get back to our grocer and his saw. The half-coconut seemed so long a-coming that a reminder became necessary. Apologies followed from the grocer who further explained that he was searching for his saw. "What for?" we asked. "Why, to divide a coconut for you", he naively replied. We seized the opportunity, picked up a small hatchet, and with a coconut stepped outside. Two smart taps across its middle and "Voila!". No wonder the grocer gasped. He had never seen it done like that before!

This incident is only narrated to point the moral that all countries have much to learn from each other. It is a great temptation, is it not, when abroad to be overcome by the unfamiliar and to unduly laud new modes and strange habits, which on investigation often prove to be only the inevitable result of particular environments. Hence, while it is the purpose of these rambling recollections to emphasise certain aspects and activities of Swiss life, and to consider them in relation to their parallels in Ceylon, it is also hoped to avoid any belittlement of things Ceylonese.

When recalling one's impressions of a foreign country, it is the broader features of the landscape and the larger aspects of its national life that first recur to one's mind, however unforgettable may be incidents like that of the grocer and his saw.

Beginning then with physical features, what may one venture to record? The very idea of Switzerland is, of course, almost synonymous with that of snow, but while the everlasting hills in their candid majesty are always there to behold, it is often only as a distant prospect that one views them, and for most visitors one's experiences start on lower levels than are associated with snow.

The immediate foreground it is, therefore, that invites minutest scrutiny. The prospect naturally varies as it is urban or rural. As for the cities and the larger towns, their commercialised bustle is only such as must be expected at any international resort. One feature of their activities, however, is inescapable—the ubiquity of their tramcars, which run a labyrinthine course meandering through even the most congested parts. Unlike our local trams, they are patronised by all classes, their popularity being greatly furthered by books of tickets which hold good for months on end. It is not all racket and bustle, however, with these larger centres, for many of them can claim that irresistible charm which belongs to a town that is built upon the waters. And such waters too!—the lakes, often many miles across, decorated and dignified by sentinal poplars which flourish on their banks: the rivers, clear limpid streams, rejoicing in their glacier birth and tainted with no suspended mud such as monsoon erosion and the paddy fields discharge into our rivers. But not only as balm to a jaded spirit is the very sight of these waters, for one may enjoy them further by means of trips on steamers and motor-boats which zigzag across from bank to bank. Refreshments are available on board, and at each port one finds attractive cafes, perhaps even hotels, where usually one sits out of doors under a sunproof canopy of foliage, provided by the ample leaves and interlacing branches of the horsechestnut. Hours may in this way be spent on the bosom of a Swiss lake, this use of them being reminiscent, if of no waters in Ceylon, then of that idyllic lake at Kodai Kanal in South India, where residents and visitors row themselves across to avoid the weary walk around. When may one hope that public boats will ply across our lakes at Kandy and Colombo, even Kantalai, Batticaloa and Dodanduwa? Some 30 years ago Colombo did indeed boast a ferry steamer which at two cents a head used to carry passengers across the lake between the Pettah and Slave Island, but that was hardly an attraction, except perhaps to schoolboys on the loose! The utility of Swiss lakes does not end with boating trips, for along their shores are established *strandbads* (=beach baths) where you may swim or sunbathe, ball games and other diversions in the water and ashore being also possible.

But, to escape to the countryside! It is remarkable how quickly and conveniently one may reach it. Even the ubiquitous trams serve one's purpose, for a continuous trip of many miles is

often possible on one. But then, there are also the smokeless, grit-free electric railways which so much more smoothly speed you on. Open char-a-bancs too—some hold as many as 60 passengers—will motor you in comfort across the country for a few francs a head. Halts are made at places of historical or other interest and of course at lunch and teatime too. You generally take your own packet of cold lunch with you and consume it where you wish, even at an hotel, where, however, it is customary to order some further refreshment in return for shelter.

But the method, *par excellence*, of viewing the countryside is that of hiking, rucsac on your back and staff or stick in hand. Then are you independent of timetables, except in so far as you map out your own to make sure of a suitable resting-place for the night. The more experienced and robust scorn even to occupy a bed indoors at night, at least in summer, their rucsac holding groundsheet, blanket and hiketent too. But hiking is only for leisurely sight-seers, who are content each day to travel only so far as their legs will carry them. It also of course appeals on the score of economy and exercise, not to mention the call of the open air. A lasting memory for the writer is the sight of a whole family out for the day—father, mother and every one of the children down to a boy of seven, each shouldering a tidy rucsac.

The rucsac habit, by the way, prevails in Switzerland not only amongst hikers: at least its principle, that of carrying your burden on your back, is adopted by all who have to reckon with a load. Where in Ceylon a cooly or a basket-woman carries a load on their heads, in a mountainous country like Switzerland it is the back that takes the burden. So one sees a four gallon milk-can strapped on the back of a boy, or a wicker-crate full of vegetables and fruit on the back of a woman bound to market. Again, a railway porter slings over one shoulder, by means of a stout leather strap a heavy trunk or portmanteau. That the head should bear the burden is not, however, altogether an Eastern habit. Pictures of Kashmir show that the carriers there are regular rucsacers, bearing on their backs in crates, made of bentwood and bark and slung round their shoulders, a variety of loads—from lengths of firewood to human freight! Even in Ceylon one sometimes sees a cooly, who starts on the flat with a load on his head, transfer it to his shoulder blade when making an ascent. The itinerant Chinaman adopts a middle

course, for though his bundle hangs behind from one shoulder, he also supports it with a walking stick or umbrella pushed under the loop from the opposite side.

But we have digressed, for our concern is with the Swiss countryside. What is it like? Well, in one respect like all countrysides—in that it holds that indefinable atmosphere of honest toil and peace. Wide stretches of pastureland, varied at intervals by acres of food crops, orchards and vineyards meet the eye. (A pruned vineyard, by the way, can look very like a pruned tea field, for their vines are not of the sprawling Jaffna variety, but are grown upright supported by a stake and planted in close and regular rows). It is not man, however, but nature that is the artist of the countryside, at least in the summer, for then it is a ravishing scene that enraptures the eye. Drab verdure yields to self-sown fields of flaming poppies or to wider expanses yet of wild flowers growing knee deep amongst the grass. So thick are they one cannot see the grass for the flowers! The meadows now are but carpets of many colours—gentians blue and yellow, golden arnica, mauve crocus and campanula, wine-red nigritella with many a spot of white and pink perfecting the scene. Not merely ornamental are these flowers, for the cattle too rejoice in them, such good fodder they provide. No wonder Swiss milk is so rich! At haymaking time these flowers are all ruthlessly mown down, but so long as they last they are an unsurfeiting feast for the eye. There is nothing like it in Ceylon, where practically only bowitiya, periwinkle, and puffs of touch-me-not (*mimosa pudica*) make any show, excluding, of course the large growths like lantana. On the steeper Swiss pastures flourishes the famed edelweiss, while amongst the highest rocks the hardy climber seeks the Alpenrose, a species of dwarf rhododendron, with sprigs of which he decorates his hat in proof of his victorious prowess.

The highest reaches, of course, are those of perpetual snow. It is not only alpine climbers who attain them, for char-a-bancs will zig-zag you up there from the valley, providing you with ample thrills along the route, while the numerous elbow bends, sometimes quite 40 or 50 in a rise of 1000 feet, are negotiated. Or, perhaps, you shoot up on a funicular at the rate of 500 feet a minute. You may even engage a local wagon. These vehicles are designed to deal with the particular difficulties of the road; for instance, in the case of a gemmi wagon, primarily intended for travelling up the Gemmi Pass, the chassis and seats are as near the ground as possible

so as to ease the strain on the horse. The driver himself enjoys no seat but walks alongside his steed. At your journey's end it is perhaps a glacier you see, a mountain of ice measuring hundreds of yards across, and issuing out of it a modest trickle which within a few miles is to develop into a river and later make the waters of a "zee" (sea), as a lake is so expressively termed in German Swiss.

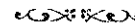
It is noteworthy how the physical difficulties of the country are overcome by the Swiss in the matter of locomotion and transport. Luges (or toboggans), for instance, are not merely sports gear, for when in winter the roads are knee deep in snow, even children luge down to school rather than splash and crunch along in snowboots. Grown ups, too, do so to market. Where in summer the foresters transport their timber on iron-tyred drays, in winter it is really an immense luge that the horses pull over the snow. But for the holiday maker the luge is but a thrilling toy, speeding him smoothly down any slope on which the snow is thick enough. If you try to luge on shallow snow, some hidden stone can give you a nasty jar, perhaps unseat you. But there's another sort of snag in it too, for a luge won't take you up hill and you must drag it up after you! It is but little effort, however, to do so, for the wood-work of it is very light and the iron curves on which it slides of inconsiderable weight—unless it happens to be a bobsleigh, which is built to take several persons. Lugeing is but child's play, though, to the sterner winter sports which necessitate the use of skates and skis. Neither of these can be used successfully without training and much practice. Skating requires a perfect surface, for even a tiny snag can disturb your knife-edge foothold. A rink therefore needs more exacting attention than any tennis court or billiard table, and one cannot but feel for the gardener who is up before daylight on a cold winter's day to smooth down the rink each morning. Skiing is a much stiffer proposition and is only for the very fit. The preliminary training consists of strenuous physical jerks, which are intended to develop the leg and back muscles, and many a learner is very stiff long before he can ski. When expert enough, skiers are capable of even leaping a gap.

The instinct to slide down a slope is surely irrepressible. Even in Ceylon, who has not tried to do so on the butt-end of a coconut branch! I have even read of tagrams being used on a slope of mana grass. But so far as vehicles are concerned, Ceylon cannot

claim to have done much to contend with inclines. The use of tavalam bulls is however a commendable way of dispensing with a cart. Rickshas, after all, are a Japanese introduction, while the kiosk-on-wheels is Indian. But the race hackery indeed is Ceylonese; it is however only a limited class of owner drivers who can use them! Milkmen's cycles too are a step in the right direction. In Switzerland it is a huge St. Bernard dog that often pulls the milk cart. He is policeman too, for when his master is not by the cart he can growl very nastily at any suspect.

What is the Swiss language like, one is sometimes asked. It is not one but four they speak!—French, German, Italian and Romany—each the tongue of a different section of the population. Despite the communalism and the apparent cleavages that these different racial groups suggest, they are, however, one in spirit nationally. Certainly they are one in welcoming the stranger. The whole country is indeed organised to interest and satisfy the tourist, and this is true even of the little villages, where cottage industries, like wood-carving and lace making, and national music (yodelling), all help to captivate the visitor. Even a humble farmhouse often finds its way into a guidebook, for should it happen to be along the route to some prominent viewpoint or other place of interest, it develops a restaurant where shelter and refreshment are attractively provided.

In short, a visitor cannot but be charmed with Switzerland—with her peoples and amenities no less than by her natural beauties.



AN OFFICER LATE OF THE CEYLON RIFLES.

It is not usual for the writer of an historical work to hide his identity under the designation of his official rank. Percival, Cordiner, Davy, Marshall—to name only a few—all wrote under their own names. When therefore the book "Ceylon: A general description of the island, historical, physical, statistical, containing the most recent information, by an officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles" in two volumes, made its appearance in 1876, speculation was rife as to the author's identity. The initials "H. S." at the end of the preface were more tantalising than helpful, and probably gave rise to as many conjectures as the initials "H. W. B." appended to the work of "Philalethes" did when this latter book appeared in 1816. The difficulty of identification was increased owing to the long period that had elapsed between the author's residence in Ceylon and the publication of the book. Search was naturally made for an officer of the Ceylon Rifles bearing the initials "H. S." who was stationed in Ceylon about the year 1876, but without success, and the matter was allowed to rest for sixteen years until the enterprise of the late Mr. Donald Ferguson succeeded in clearing up the mystery.

In the year 1892 a work entitled "Palms and Pearls or Scenes in Ceylon" by Alan Walters was published. Reading the book with that meticulous care which always distinguished him, Mr. Ferguson found an appendix at the end containing a list of works on Ceylon. Included among these was "Ceylon Ancient and Modern" by Captain H. Suckling, with the date of publication, 1876. This gave Mr. Ferguson the clue he was in search of, and further enquires confirmed his suspicion that the "Officer late of the Ceylon Rifles" was Mr. Horatio John Suckling. But some years were yet to elapse before Mr. Ferguson could make the acquaintance of the author.

The connection of the Suckling family with Ceylon dates from 1836. In that year Major Horatio Suckling with his wife and two sons arrived in Colombo by the ship *Valleyfield*. Major Suckling was Commandant at Kotmale in 1839, with his headquarters at Nuwara Eliya. The only reference to the family that we can find

is in connection with the court-martial of Lt. Col. James Mac Pherson, one of the charges against him being that "he had threatened the lives of Major Horace Suckling, the next senior officer of the Garrison, and Lieut. Alfred Thomas Heyland, 95th Staff Officer of Trincomalee, on several occasions, by in the first place, declaring to Lieut. Nicholas Fenwick, of the Ceylon Rifles, that if Major Suckling and Lieut. Heyland hurt him by court-martial, he should rip their guts out, and they should die the death of a dog." But Major Suckling was destined for a more peaceful end. A year later he contracted dysentery, of which he died, and was buried in the Galle Face Cemetery. His wife and two sons were away in England, having left the year before, but his brother, Horace, who was in the same regiment as himself, was probably in the island at the time.

Major Suckling's son, Horatio John, the subject of this notice, joined in 1841 the 90th Perthshire Regiment in which he held the rank of Ensign. In 1844 this Regiment was stationed in Colombo, but Suckling was seconded for duty in the Royal Engineer's Department. He seems to have remained in the island until 1858, but whether he spent the whole time in the Army and what opportunities he enjoyed for acquiring the information which enabled him to write his book are not known.

Since 1892 Mr. Donald Ferguson had been waiting for an opportunity to meet Mr. Suckling in person, and being in England in 1898 he was able to gratify his wish. He called on Mr. Suckling at his residence and had a long and interesting conversation with him. Mr. Suckling was at this time about 75 years of age, but Mr. Ferguson found him in possession of all his faculties. The conversation naturally centred on his book and Mr. Ferguson asked him why he had not published it under his own name. He replied that as he had left Ceylon so long before, he thought the book might not be favourably received if he had done so. On Mr. Ferguson remarking that he seemed to be an omnivorous reader, he answered that he had a gift for languages, and also had the faculty of extracting the cream from books by glancing over them. He stated that he had made nothing by his book on Ceylon, partly owing to the fact that shortly after its publication, Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers, gave up their business.

Unlike the generality of writers, Mr. Suckling was sensible of the defects in his book. He thought that it would have been better if

he had confined himself to a commentary on Tennant's works instead of writing a full description of Ceylon. He admitted that his work contained many errors, and he showed Mr. Ferguson a copy of it in sheets with a large number of corrections, which if published would have made it practically a new book. He had not been able to find a publisher for the revised edition, and he spoke of leaving the corrected copy to the British Museum Library. It would be interesting to know if this wish was carried out.

Suckling was a strong anti-Darwinian, and showed Mr. Ferguson a large number of newspaper cuttings on his favourite subject. He wrote a book entitled "Anti-Darwin," which he printed himself, having a full supply of types. He was interested to hear of the changes that had taken place in Ceylon since he left the island, and he vigorously denounced Lipton and other tea dealers for ruining the prospects of Ceylon tea by their low prices. He was much gratified by Mr. Ferguson's visit, and said that it was a rare thing for him to see anyone from Ceylon. He died on 4th September, 1905.

Suckling's book on Ceylon, although covering a very wide range, is not regarded as a primary authority on the subject. Mr. L. J. B. Turner has expressed the opinion that "the work is valuable for its account of the British in Ceylon before 1795". It is interesting to note that Suckling was related to Lord Nelson on his maternal side.

J. R. T.



GENEALOGY OF THE SCHOKMAN FAMILY OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff).

I.

Jan Arentsz Schokman, Foreman of Ship's Carpenters, Dutch East India Company, born in Amsterdam, living in Ceylon 1697—1712 (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 159), married:—

- (a) 31st March 1697, Josina Roelants, baptised 7th April 1678, widow of Daniel Dircksz, Surgeon, and daughter of Dominicus Roelants of Ghent and Maria Pieris
- (b) 8th April 1703, Franscina Cornelisz Luyck. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 33, and Vol. XVII. page 124).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

1. Clara Arentsz, born 31st January 1698, married:—
 - (a) 12th March 1713, Jacobus Ryeke of Leyden. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XVIII., page 182).
 - (b) 23rd June 1724, Hendrik Fredrik Van Gent of Vionen, Captain-Lieutenant.
2. Anna, baptised 6th March 1699.
3. Arend Jansz, who follows under II.
4. Maria Elisabeth Arendze, baptised 19th February 1702, married:—
 - (a) 27th November 1718, Huybert Langerak of Amsterdam, Foreman of Ships Carpenters, Dutch East India Company. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XIX. page 104).
 - (b) 14th February 1723, Dirk Brummer of Bremen, Book-keeper, Dutch East India Company.
 - (c) Adriaan Noe, Lieutenant in the Military.

Of the second marriage he had:—

5. Magdalena, baptised 27th January 1704.
6. Anna, baptised 8th November 1705.
7. Lucas Arentsz, who follows under II.
8. Hendrik Arentsz, Assistant, Dutch East India Company, Member of the Government in Colombo in 1754, baptised 6th May 1708, married 18th September 1735, Faustina Elbersteyn, baptised 29th July 1707, widow of Govert

Van Loenen, and daughter of Godfried Elbersteyn of Konigsburg and Maria de Neck. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XVII. page 125). He had by her :—

Maria Francina, baptised 12th August 1736.

9. Anna Francina, baptised 29th September 1709, married 17th July 1735, Jan Willem Harmsen of Wezel, Ensign, Dutch East India Company.
10. Josina, baptised 20th November 1712.

II.

Arend Jansz Schokman, Merchant, Dutch East India Company, in Jaffna about 1766, married :—

- (a) 30th March 1721, Cornelia Verschur of Colombo.
- (b) Maria Elisabeth Poestorf.
- (c) Anna Maria Gadde of Mannar, widow of Andries Schraal, Book-Keeper.
- (d) Maria Susanna Lievens.
- (e) 25th April 1751, Helena Van Halen.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

1. Josina, born 10th September 1722, died in Batavia, 2nd December 1758, married 22nd November 1736, Ferdinand Anthon Graaf Van Ranzow, born 26th March 1711, died 21st October 1802. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I. page 102).
2. Pieter Angelo, who follows under IV.
3. Maria Catharina, baptised 28th May 1730.
4. Cornelia, baptised 30th January 1732, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.
 - (a) 24th December 1747, Arnoldus Van Sprang of Flushing, Captain.
 - (b) 28th September 1752, Jacob de Jong of Mannar, Commandeur of Jaffna.
 - (c).....Wykplus, Predikant.
5. Clara Elisabeth, baptised 1st August 1734, married :—
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th September 1748, Gustaaf Lodewyk Von Liebehr of Stellen, Junior Merchant and Master of the Warehouse, Pulicat, South India.
 - (b) Nicolaas de Joncheers.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

6. Arend Arnoldus, baptised at Calpentyn, 1st August 1738.

Of the fourth marriage, he had :—

7. Cornelis Valentyn, baptised 6th August 1747.
- Of the fifth marriage, he had :—
8. Hendrik, who follows under V.
 9. Jan Arend, who follows under VI.
 10. Arend Jansz, who follows under VII.
 11. Sophia Dorothea, married Jacob Burnand of Moudan in Switzerland, born circa 1753, arrived in Ceylon in 1778, died 4th March 1816. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XIX. page 194, and Vol. XXIII, page 168).

III.

Lucas Arentsz Schokman, Junior Merchant, Dutch East India Company, baptised 19th February 1707, married 8th February 1728, Sara Toussaint, baptised 22nd January 1713, daughter of Louis Toussaint and Maria Cornelisz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 33). He had by her :—

1. Maria Francina, baptised 23rd January 1729, married 10th December 1747, Gerrit Engel Holst.
2. Jan, baptised May 1730.
3. Magdalena, baptised 17th August 1732, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th December 1750, Jan Arend Noe, Dutch East India Company, Galle.
4. Johanna, baptised 24th January 1734, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th June 1752, Philipus Matheus Trekels of Utrecht, Junior Merchant.
5. Sara, baptised 15th September 1737.
6. Euphemia, baptised 9th October 1740.
7. Susanna Gertrudia, baptised 24th December 1747.
8. Hendrik, who follows under VIII.

IV.

Pieter Angelo Schokman, Junior Merchant and Master of the Warehouse, Jaffna, baptised in May 1724, married Maria Petronella Luyck Van Mierop of Utrecht. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 74). He had by her :—

1. Arend, baptised in 1769 in Jaffna.
2. Cornelia Petronella, married Anthony Mooyart, Book-Keeper, Dutch East India Company. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. II. page 29).

V.

Hendrik Schokman, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th December 1772, Sarah Johanna Jansz, widow of Pieter Theunisz. He had by her:—

1. Johanna Petronella, baptised 22nd January 1770, married:—
 - (a) Martin Herman of Trincomalee.
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th June 1792, John Hendrik Fredrik Tressett.
2. Johannes Pieter, baptised 2nd February 1772, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th January 1803, Carolina Robertina Adamsz, widow of Johan Fredrik Christiaan Boetz.
2. Dorothea Henrietta, baptised 1st May 1774.
4. Hendrick, who follows under IX.
5. Lucas, baptised 15th September 1776.

VI.

Jan Arend Schokman, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1787, Sarah Petronella Wolff. He had by her:—

1. Lucas Francois, who follows under X.
2. Johan Frederik, baptised 20th April 1806, married Elisabeth Schokman, and had by her:—
Maria Frederika, born 7th February 1832, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th July 1851, George de Melhe.
3. Arend Lodewyk, baptised 29th November 1807, died 21st August 1815.

VII.

Arend Jansz Schokman, died 29th July 1805, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th February 1789, Johanna Christina Neeff of Negapatam. He had by her:—

1. Lucas Arendsz, baptised 10th June 1792.
2. Philipus Robertus, who follows under XI.
3. Adriana Rudolphina, baptised 20th November 1796.
4. Johanna Catharina, born 26th March 1799, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th October 1815, Johan Stephen Matthysz, widower of Johanna Carolina Stephanus.

5. Jan Lucas Hendrick, baptised 8th November 1801.
6. Arnoldus Franciscus, born 30th March 1804.

VIII.

Hendrik Schokman, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th October 1788, Isabella Margarita Pieris. He had by her:—

1. Jan Hendrik, who follows under XII.
2. Maria Elisabeth, baptised 24th February 1793.

IX.

Hendrik Schokman, baptised 15th September 1776, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd March 1799, Wilhelmina Engeltina Cramer, born circa 1778, died 24th November 1848. He had by her:—

1. Sarah Elisabeth, born 12th November 1802, died 10th April 1857.
2. Wilhelmina Cornelia, baptised 19th June 1808, died 22nd October 1849, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th November 1826, Hendrik Bartholomeus Metzeling, born circa 1799.
3. Henrika Gertruida, born 24th May 1811.

X.

Lucas Francois Schokman, born 5th June 1794, died 2nd February 1879, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th September 1819, Gerardina Eusonia de Vos, baptised 20th November 1803, daughter of Albertus Cornelius de Vos and Louisa Wilhelmina Knouw.
- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 5th October 1837, Maria Petronella Ohlmus, born 2nd February 1810, died 6th November 1879, daughter of Lodewyk Johannes Ohlmus and Petronella Elizabeth Hoffman.

Of the first marriage he had:—

1. Georgiana Christiana, born 18th April 1826, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1847, Arnoldus Henricus Lourensz, born 19th January 1823, son of Lucas Hendrik Lourensz and Wilhelmina Petronella de Run, widow of Elias Wilhelmus Staats. (D. B. U. Journal, VIII. page 71).
2. Johan William, who follows under XIII.

- Of the second marriage, he had :—
3. Charles Arnold, born 11th April 1844.
 4. Jane Arnoldina Caroline, born 28th May 1846, married in Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th January 1865 Stratton Vincent Sansoni, son of Joseph Sansoni and Sarah Henrietta Staats.
 5. Charlotte Elizabeth Ann, born 8th May 1849, died 20th August 1935.
 6. Sarah Dorothea Wilhelmina, born 7th May 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th October 1877, Richard Henry Pereira.

XI.

Philippus Robertus Schokman, baptised 26th January 1794, married :—

- (a) Susanna Cornelia Solomonsz.
- (b) Mary Wilhelmina Jan of Mannar. (Marriage license issued 11th January 1828).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

Cecilia Frederica, born 28th May 1824.

XII.

Jan Hendrik Schokman, baptised 11th July 1790, died 10th September 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th May 1815, Johanna Christiana Herman, died 13th April 1835, daughter of Johan Hendrik Herman of Breslau and Annone Siecke of Galle. He had by her :—

1. Johan William, who follows under XIV.
2. Eleysa Cornelia, born 12th February 1818.
3. Lucas Henricus, who follows under XV.
4. Charles Everhardus (Edward) who follows under XVI.
5. George Leonar, born 20th October 1823.
6. Emelia Wilhelmina, born 1st November 1825, died 13th April 1870, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1844, John Peter Alexander Claessen, born 26th November 1820, died 23rd April 1872.
7. Robert Arnold, who follows under XVII.

XIII.

Johan William Schokman, born 13th June 1828, died 16th January 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th February 1855, Anne Louisa Ohlmus, born 2nd April 1835,

died 6th November 1896, daughter of Thomas Gerardus Ohlmus and Catharina Louisa Joseph. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII. page 24).

He had by her :—

1. Eugenie Grace, born 16th April 1856, died young.
2. Edgar Harris, who follows under XVIII.
3. Alice Maud, born 17th September 1859, died 3rd September 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd April 1903, Percy Henry Ebell, born 16th November 1854, died 15th December 1927, widower of Georgiana Toussaint, and son of John Henry Ebell and Catherine Koch. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. V. page 42, and Vol. X. page 129).
4. Alwin Wilfred, born 15th October 1863, died 17th September 1919.
5. Rosalind Laura, born 25th March 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1891, George Frederick Hepponstall, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, born 5th December 1865, son of George William Augustus Hepponstall and Maria Eliza Meynert.
6. Evelyn Grace, born 27th August 1866, died 25th August 1929.
7. Donald Ferdinands, F. R. C. S., Civil Medical Department, born 1st September 1871.
8. Mildred Blanche, born 17th December 1873.
9. Millicent Florence, F. A. (Calcutta), born 7th August 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th January 1904, William Andrew Felsing, son of William Edmund Felsing and Catherine Wilhelmina Perkins.

XIV.

Johan William Schokman, born 4th May 1816, died 4th October 1876, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1842, Henrietta Florentina Van Geyzel, born 22nd July 1825, died 10th June 1886, daughter of Johannes Adrianus Van Geyzel and Frederica Petronella Iges. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 73).

He had by her :—

1. Jane Cecilia, born 6th July 1844, died 25th August 1923.
2. Drusilla, born 15th August 1845, died 20th February

- 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th June 1865, Edmund Arthur Vander Straaten born 8th May 1840, died 8th July 1911, son of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Caroline Elizabeth Pompeus. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 161).
3. Arthur, born 7th April 1847.
 4. Amelia Henrietta, born 31st January 1849, died 20th December 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th October 1864, Charles Edward Baillie, born 21st April 1840, died 7th November 1876.
 5. Agnes Leonora, born 29th February 1852, died 28th November 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th June 1879, James Percial de Vos, born 1st March 1850, died 22nd January 1931, son of Henry Benedict de Vos and Ann Elizabeth Brohier.
 6. Albert Francis, born 15th July 1853.
 7. George Peter, who follows under XIX.
 8. Rosaline Eugenia, born 15th May 1858, died 11th May 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th July 1881, Francis Garret Toussaint, born 12th May 1857, son of Francis Michael Toussaint and Anna Elizabeth Gratiaen. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 43 and Vol. VI. page 18).
 9. Edmund Henry, born 2nd November 1860.
 10. Walter Horace, who follows under XX.

XV.

Lucas Henricus Schokman, born 12th June 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th June 1839, Johanna Carolina de Run, born 26th February 1824, daughter of Willem Cornelis de Run and Antonetta Eliza Frederica Van Ranzow. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I. pages 104 and 159). He had by her :—

1. Cornelia Georgiana Frederica, born 11th March 1844.
2. Luke Charles Alfred, who follows under XXI.
3. Godwin Ebenezer, who follows under XXII.

XVI.

Charles Everhardus (Edward) Schokman, born 15th January 1822, died 14th December 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th June 1844, Joseline Petronella Van Geyzel, born 13th April 1828, died 7th May 1908, daughter of

Johannes Adrianus Van Geyzel and Frederica Petronella Iges. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 73). He had by her :—

1. Peter Oliver, born 7th August 1845, died in Edinburgh 15th August 1868.
2. Charles Wilmot, who follows under XXIII.
3. Edward Nathaniel, who follows under XXIV.
4. Joseline Lydia, born 17th January 1851, died 27th July 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th February 1870, William Robert Matthew Brohier, born 9th November 1848, son of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Caroline Wilhelmina Freywer.
5. Cecil Ernest, who follows under XXV.
6. Clement Oswald, born 1st March 1854, died 24th July 1875.
7. Sarah Lucretia, born 22nd February 1856, died 29th January 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th September 1876, James Gerald Claessen, born 2nd November 1848.
8. Eveline Amanda, born 11th January 1858, died 19th August 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th September 1878, Augustine Lourain de Zilva, born 20th November 1853, died 14th September 1892, son of Peter Gerard de Zilva and Anne Catherine Van Twest.
9. Daniel Fleming, who follows under XXVI.
10. Henry Arnold, who follows under XXVII.
11. Adaline Maud, born 14th October 1863, died 20th December 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd June 1882, James Gerald Claessen, widower of Sarah Lucretia Schokman (vide 7 above).
12. John Henry who follows under XXVIII.
13. Ursula Cecilia, born 10th August 1866, died 3rd June 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1891, George Frederick de Hoedt, born 4th January 1866, son of Charles William de Hoedt and Maria Taylor.
14. Alice Georgiana, born 5th November 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal :—
 - (a) 28th May 1890, Allan Lawrence Foenander, born 17th May 1865, died 17th November 1911, son of Henry

Adolphus Foenander and Mary Elizabeth Sansoni.

(b) 11th June 1920, Claude Harris Deutrom, born 3rd March 1886, son of John Walter Deutrom and Jane Agnes Woutersz.

15. Oliver Peter Nicolson, who follows under XXIX.

XVII.

Robert Arnold Schokman, born 29th March 1835, died 12th May 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th May 1856, Caroline Wilhelmina Willenburg, born 15th July 1841, died 11th June 1874. He had by her :—

1. Walter Russell, who follows under XXX.
2. Adeline Sabina, born 27th March 1857, died 6th May 1857.
3. Edith Letitia, born 23rd October 1858.
4. Caroline Felicia, born 7th November 1863, died 6th April 1918, married Alvin Reginald Atzelyn, born 25th March 1872, died 8th September 1906.
5. Samuel Robert, who follows under XXXI.

XVIII.

Edgar Harris Schokman, born 12th March 1858, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th July 1908, Florence Adeline Siebel, born 9th March 1870, daughter of Samuel William Siebel and Sophia Eleanor Baillie. He had by her :—

1. Lucas Edgar Harris, born 7th June 1909.
2. Florence Anne Marguerite, born 2nd April 1912, married in St. Pauls' Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 1st December 1934, Roland Cuthbert Aldons, born 17th September 1909, son of Rowland Clarence Aldons, L. M. S. (Ceylon), and Sylvia Ethel Ebert, L. M. S. (Ceylon), L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. R. F. P. & S. (Glas.)
3. Donald William, born 1st September 1914.

XIX.

George Peter Schokman, M. B., C. M. (Aberd.), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 18th January 1855, died 18th September 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th February 1885, Eleanor Harriet Leembruggen, born 29th April 1866, died 1st January 1934, daughter of Casper

Henry John Leembruggen and Matilda Maria Koch. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 25). He had by her :—

1. Harriet Celia, born 7th November 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th July 1908, Herbert Kenneth de Kretser, P. A. S. I., Deputy Director of Public Works, born 15th November 1880, son of Horace Egerton de Kretser, Additional Landing Surveyor, H. M. Customs, and Ellen Georgiana de Waas. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 21).
2. Cuthbert George, who follows under XXXII.
3. Arthur Edward, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), D. T. M. & H. (Cantab.), C. T. M. (Lond.), D. P. H. (Eng.), Medical Officer of Health, Civil Medical Department, born 25th January 1888, married at Tottenham in London, 9th April 1930, Mary Louisa Attridge.
4. Marjorie Eleanor, born 16th December 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th November 1916, Arthur Eric Keuneman, B. A., L. L. B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, born 8th April 1885, son of Gerald Edward Keuneman, Proctor, and Alice Harriet Ernst. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. pages 91 and 202).
5. Conrade Clive, Inspector General of Prisons, born 20th November 1897, married in London, 16th February 1922, Mabel Katherine Marsh-Collis.

XX.

Walter Horace Schokman, born 4th August 1867, died 2nd March 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th October 1895, Ulrica Antoinette Amelia Trant Beling, born 18th July 1871, daughter of William Wright Beling, Proctor, and Maria Elizabeth Prins. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII. page 136). He had by her :—

1. Walter Herbert, who follows under XXXIII.
2. George Vernon, Proctor and Notary Public, born 18th May 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th June 1930, Frances Elaine Willé, born 10th March 1898, daughter of George Alfred Henry Willé, Proctor and Notary Public, and Rosaline Ann Brohier.
3. Kathleen Louise, born 17th April 1900, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 23rd August 1930, Gerald

Owen Nicholas, born 10th June 1899, son of Owen Henry Julian Nicholas and Ellen Edema. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX. page 101).

4. Eileen Antoinette, born 27th October 1901.
5. Irene Claribel Amelia, born 7th June 1905.
6. Henrietta Wilhelmina, born 7th July 1906, died 27th December 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 27th April 1929, Gerald Eitel Ernst, Proctor, born 29th March 1899, son of Charles Henry Ernst, Proctor, and Galla Victoria Altendorff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI. page 59, and Vol. XXIII. page 92).
7. Ulrica Florentina, born 27th November 1908.

XXI.

Luke Charles Alfred Schokman, born 28th November 1846, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th November 1871, Georgiana Elizabeth Schubert, born 7th November 1852, daughter of George Martin Schubert and Eliza Sophia Van Eyck. He had by her:—

1. Lilian Gertrude, born 19th August 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1903, Alfred Brochie Brohier, born 22nd May 1871, died 9th July 1934, son of Richard Annesley Brohier, Assistant Auditor General, and Harriet Ann Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X. page 29).
2. Donald Percival, born 10th July 1874.
3. Mabel Laura Lucretia, born 3rd May 1875.

XXII.

Godwin Ebenezer Schokman, born 16th July 1848, died 20th September 1897, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 28th June 1876, Charlotte Dorothea Pereira, born 26th November 1847, daughter of John Marcellus Pereira and Wilhelmina Dorothea Booy. He had by her:—

1. Florence Dorothea Maud, born 21st September 1880, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th November 1899, Joseph Frederick Pereira.
2. Walter Jenkins Hamilton, who follows under XXXIV.

XXIII.

Charles Wilmot Schokman, born 8th October 1846, died 23rd January 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal,

8th February 1869, Sarah Henrietta Vander Straaten, born 11th February 1848, daughter of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Caroline Elizabeth Pompeus. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIII. page 161). He had by her:—

1. Andrew Justin VanGeyzel, who follows under XXXV.
2. Colvin Wilmot, born 25th November 1870, died 28th December 1892.
3. Donald Ebell, born 18th April 1873, died 6th September 1886.
4. Percival Oswald, born 5th July 1875, married in England, Fanny Howard, and had by her Donald Wilmot.
5. Florence Mildred Jemima, born 20th September 1877.
6. Mabel Elsie, born 3rd March 1881, married:—

(a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th January 1900, Edward Arthur Andrée Rosé, born 23rd November 1874, died 5th December 1907, son of Eugene Arthur Rosé and Lily Andrée (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X. page 15).

(b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st December 1911, Walter James Arnold Fernand, F.A., L.M.S. (Calcutta), born 22nd June 1865.

7. Edith Muriel, born 15th September 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 27th December 1906, Rowland Percival Rodé, born 6th April 1875, died 24th September 1912, son of Charles Alexander Rodé and Eliza Henrietta Maas.

XXIV.

Edward Nathaniel Schokman, L.M.S. (Ceylon), born 4th April 1849, died 16th January 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolfendaal:—

(a) 23rd July 1874, Jemima Caroline Brohier, born 11th April 1852, died 20th January 1882, daughter of John Robert Augustus Brohier and Caroline Wilhelmina Freywer.

(b) 16th May 1883, Hester Ann Ginger (Gaenger), born 23rd August 1859, died 5th November 1917, daughter of Albert Rudolph Ginger (Gaenger) and Emily Charlotte Selman.

Of the first marriage, he had :—

1. Samuel Nathaniel, born 18th April 1875, married in New Zealand, 7th March 1898, Georgiana Ledgewood, born 7th December 1872.
2. Florence Emmeline, born 1st June 1876.
3. Aelian Lloyd, born 18th July 1877, died 20th December 1881.
4. Grace Adelaide, born 7th October 1878, died 12th May 1879.
5. Grace Claribel, born 7th October 1879, died 24th January 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th December 1902, James Wilfred Henry Sieket, born 30th October 1873, died 25th March 1927, son of William Edward Sieket and Lamberta Joselina Alletta Frank.
6. Hector MacLeod, born 21st April 1881.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

7. Albert Edward, who follows under XXXVI.
8. Stanley, born 21st July 1891, died 2nd October 1916, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 24th May 1915, Doris Lorenz Ginger (Gaenger) born 27th July 1894, died 29th August 1930, daughter of Frederick Emanuel Ginger (Gaenger) and Alice Lorenz Daniel. He had by her :—
Stanley Lorenz, born 6th April 1917.
9. Rudolph, who follows under XXXVII.
10. Neil, who follows under XXXVIII.
11. Ann, born 19th October 1897, died 21st October 1897.

XXV.

Cecil Ernest Schokman, born 22nd March 1852, died 1st February 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th January 1875, Lydia Eleanor de Vos, born 1st September 1851, died 22nd July 1924, daughter of William Henry de Vos and Arabella Charlotte Vander Smagt. He had by her :—

1. Edward Wales, who follows under XXXIX.
2. Allanson Percival, who follows under XL.
3. Clarice Harriet, born 31st October 1879, died 28th March 1913, married 10th December 1902, Patrick Lawson de Hoedt.

4. Stella Amelia, born 19th January 1881, died 25th September 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th August 1901, Michael Bartholomew Thomasz.
5. Cecilia Eleanor, born 25th April 1882, married in Christ Church, Warleigh, Dickoya, 13th June 1906, Henry Irving Mortimer, born 17th May 1871.
6. Agnes, born 1st June 1884, died 23rd November 1884.
7. Wilmot Ernest, born 17th October 1885, died 8th May 1927, married in All Saints' Church, Galle, 21st December 1914, Ivy Marianna Charlotte Jacotine, born 13th September 1887, daughter of Edward Alfred Jacotine and Agnes Eleanor Anthonisz. He had by her :—
Ernest Alfred Denvers, born 12th November 1916.
8. James Arthur, who follows under XLI.
9. Susan Margaret, born 25th March 1890, died 24th July 1921.

XXVI.

Daniel Fleming Schokman, born 11th November 1859, died 22nd January 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1883, Lucy Eleanor de Waas, born 28th June 1855, died 3rd March 1934, daughter of Charles Adolphus de Waas and Juliette Henrietta Adelaide Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 24). He had by her :—

Miriam Ruth, born 7th October 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1907, Walter Aelian Deutrom, born 20th November 1880, died 24th April 1935, son of John Walter Deutrom and Jane Agnes Woutersz.

XXVII.

Henry Arnold Schokman, born 17th June 1861, died 10th July 1921, married 15th June 1910, Lucy Attygalle, born 28th July 1888. He had by her :—

1. Sylvia Joselyn, born 7th May 1911.
2. Charles Edward Henry, born 1st June 1912.
3. Gordon Dunbar, born 3rd February 1914.

XXVIII.

John Henry Schokman, born 15th December 1864, died 29th April 1909, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 10th September 1891, Blanche Winifred Conderlag, born 8th September 1871,

daughter of Wilfred Morgan Conderlag, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Charlotte Frances Prins. He had by her:—

1. Blanche Margareet born 21st July 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 10th February 1917, Francis Henry Edmund Thomasz, born 21st October 1888, son of Edmund Stephen Thomasz and Frances Charlotte Thomasz.
2. Samuel John Charles, who follows under XLII.

XXIX.

Oliver Peter Nicolson Schokman, Government Land Surveyor, born 15th April 1869, married 31st August 1897, Sophia Alice Gray, born 10th October 1877. He had by her:—

1. Owen Norman Oliver, who follows under XLIII.
2. Lillian Alice, born 5th December 1901.
3. Vernon Clement, born 25th April 1904.
4. Herman Mauritz, born 1st January 1908.
5. Phyllis Claribelle, born 31st January 1910.

XXX.

Walter Russel Schokman, born 7th May 1861, died 26th April 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1886, Agnes Maud Baillie, born 15th May 1867, died 6th March 1912, daughter of Charles Edward Baillie and Amelia Henrietta Schokman (vide XIV. 4). He had by her:—

1. Vivian Roy Stanley, who follows under XLIV.
2. Herbert Eric, who follows under XLV.
3. Beatrix Marguerite, born 25th January 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1915, Lloyd Sansoni de Kretser, born 4th October 1884, died 15th December 1933, son of Lloyd Loftus de Kretser and Adeline Augustá Claessen.
4. Walter Denzil born 16th September 1894, died 3rd December 1931, married 27th December 1917, Lorna Miriam Jacotine, and had by her:—
Myrtle.
5. Basil Royden, born 1st June 1896.
6. Douglas Earle Allan, born 22nd January 1899, married 15th August 1925, Anice D' Silva, and had by her:—
Derrick Earle.

7. Ellenor Marjorie Henrietta, born 30th August 1900, married 8th December 1926, Thomas Frederick Blazé, Proctor, born 15th February 1899, son of Robert Ezekiel Blazé and Annie Laura Paulusz.

XXXI.

Samuel Robert Schokman, born 5th May 1870, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 9th September 1907, Adelaide Charlotte Gauder, born 6th February 1880, daughter of Jonathan Alexander Gauder and Frances Gomes. He had by her:—

1. Samuel Vyvil, born 17th July 1908.
2. Brenda Adelaide, born 29th November 1913.

XXXII.

Cuthbert George Schokman, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, born 29th October 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th April 1915, Leah Van Geyzel, born 9th December 1887, daughter of Charles Walter Van Geyzel, M. D. (Edin.), and Emma Eliza Ferdinands. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 76, and Vol. XXV. page 78). He had by her:—

1. Joyce Eleanor, born 3rd September 1916.
2. Yvette Emmeline, born 23rd December 1917.

XXXIII.

Walter Herbert Schokman, L. M. S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 17th November 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th June 1928, Elsie Williams. He had by her:—

1. Ruth Cecilia, born 19th September 1929.
2. Jean Antoinette, born 24th May 1932.

XXXIV.

Walter Jenkins Hamilton Schokman, born 8th August 1886, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th January 1927, Constance Margaret Nicolle, born 28th November 1895, daughter of Reginald Dunstan Nicolle and Sarah Sophia Wyrewenaden. He had by her:—

1. Patricia Madeline, born 17th March 1928.
2. Antoinette Pamela, born 17th June 1929.
3. Godwin Walter, born 28th August 1930.
4. Vincent Donald, born 24th May 1933.

XXXV.

Andrew Justin Van Geyzel Schokman, born 3rd November 1869, died 8th December 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th February 1892, Adeline Janet Ebert, born 17th August 1869, daughter of John Adrian Ebert and Emily Jane Earde. He had by her:—

1. Justin John Wilmot, who follows under XLVI.
2. Eric Sidney Merle, born 22nd June 1894.
3. Ada Vivienne Marguerite, born 8th July 1896, married Wilmot Hope Raymond.
4. Ada Phoebe Estelle, born 14th December 1898, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 30th March 1921, Denzil Clifford Driberg, born 8th April 1899, son of Bertrand Lambert Driberg, J. P., U. P. M., Proctor, and Alice Helena Hoffman.
5. Alice Claudia Isabelle Renee, born 19th June 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd January 1929, Samuel Gardner Jackson, L. M. S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 19th March 1890.

XXXVI.

Albert Edward Schokman, born 3rd May 1884, married in Weltevreden, Batavia, 5th May 1922, Dora Charlotte Gertrude Ellendt. He had by her:—

1. Hester Gladys, born 11th March 1923.
2. Dorothy Ann, born 29th June 1925.
3. Mildred Ruby, born 23rd October 1928.

XXXVII.

Rudolph Schokman, born 1st January 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 19th December 1925, Irené Blanche Schokman, born 27th November 1906, daughter of Ralph Horton Schokman and Ellaine Juliet Magdalene Fryer. He had by her:—

1. Edward Rudolph Horton, born 7th July 1927.
2. Lynette Ellaine, born 22nd July 1928.
3. Mavis Hyacinth, born 10th September 1930.

XXXVIII.

Neil Schokman, Major, Ceylon Engineers, C. D. F., served in the Great War, 1914—1918, in the R. A. M. C. and was mentioned in Despatches, born 13th June 1894, married in St. Paul's Church,

Milagriya, 27th December 1920, Ethel Gladys Albrecht, born 6th June 1898, daughter of Christian Edward Albrecht and Delia Manon Hoffman. He had by her:—

1. Delia Maurine, born 13th September 1923.
2. Christopher Neil, born 24th November 1927.
3. Michael Neil, born 25th August 1930.
4. Neilea Gladys, born 4th June 1932.
5. Patrick Neil, born 2nd November 1933.

XXXIX.

Edward Wales Schokman, born 1st December 1875, married in All Saints' Church, Maskeliya, 13th July 1903, Esther Marian Vanden Driesen, born 14th July 1883, daughter of Arthur Francis Vanden Driesen and Harriet Matilda Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. page 59). He had by her:—

1. Estelle Agnes, born 17th April 1904, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th April 1932, John Cecil Ernest Ferdinands, born 4th April 1900, son of Charles Richard Newman Ferdinands and Roseline Isabel Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. page 80).
2. Isabelle Lucille, born 30th July 1905, married in Christ Church, Warleigh, Dickoya, 20th June 1925, Philip Clement Bartels, 2nd Lieutenant, Ceylon Engineers, C. D. F., born 31st July 1899, son of Walter Charles Bartels and Florence Emily Isabelle Kelaart.
3. Cecil Arthur Edward who follows under XLVII.
4. Lorenz Vivian, born 4th July 1912.
5. Daphne May, born 28th May 1917.
6. Lorna Averil, born 23rd April 1923.
7. Eardley Benjamin, born 26th February 1926.

XL.

Allanson Percival Schokman, born 12th December 1877, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th September 1901, Rose Caroline Albrecht, born 4th May 1872, daughter of Christian Edward Albrecht and Sarah Caroline Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI. page 84). He had by her:—

1. Percival Albrecht, who follows under XLVIII.
2. Ethel Doris, born 11th June 1905, married in the Methodist Church, Hatton, 13th April 1925, Donald Alfred de Zilva.

3. Enid Iris, born 22nd March 1908, died 12th September 1909.
4. Gracelyn Ivy, born 28th July 1909, married in the Methodist Church, Maradana, 6th February 1930, Lawrie Arthur de Silva.

XLII.

James Arthur Schokman, born 2nd January 1887, married in the Methodist Church, Hatton, 7th June 1915, Gracie Eva Vanden Driesen, born 13th July 1893, daughter of Arthur Francis Vanden Driesen and Harriet Matilda Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV. page 60). He had by her :—

1. Phyllis Evadne, born 22nd April 1916
2. Douglas Arthur, born 1st October 1917.
3. Lionel Earle, born 19th August 1922.
4. Kathleen Ruth, born 14th March 1927.

XLIII.

Samuel John Charles Schokman, Crown Counsel, born 14th May 1894, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 19th June 1926, Beatrice Rose Hepponstall, born 6th November 1892, daughter of George Frederick Hepponstall and Rosalind Laura Schokman, (vide XIII. 5). He had by her :—

Sinclair John George, born 16th July 1927.

XLIII.

Owen Oliver Norman Schokman, born 19th September 1900, married in St. John the Baptist Church, Kegalle, 10th December 1932, Elsie Monica Ondaatje, born 7th November 1909, daughter of Aelian Owen Morgan Ondaatje, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, Kegalle, and Elsie Thomson Stainton. He had by her :—

Larry Michael, born 9th December 1934.

XLIV.

Vivian Roy Stanley Schokman, L. M. S. (Ceylon), Member of the State Council, born 14th November 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th March 1913, Muriel Gertrude Metzeling, born 24th April 1886, died 26th May 1935, daughter of Arthur William Metzeling, C. C. S., and Agnes Jane Martenstyn. He had by her :—

1. Vivian Douglas, born 14th December 1913, died 15th December 1918.

2. Muriel Eileen Phyllis, born 19th January 1915.
3. Estelle Maud, born 29th June 1916.

XLV.

Herbert Eric Schokman, L. M. S. (Ceylon), L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. & S. (Glas.), Civil Medical Department, born 21st February 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th December 1913, Ruth Estelle Kelaart, born 28th September 1891, daughter of Harris Colvin Kelaart and Ada Joseph. He had by her :—

1. Vivienne Ruth, born 13th February 1915.
2. Erica Agnes, born 3rd July 1916, died 14th September 1920.
3. Eric Samuel, born 26th December 1924.
4. Dorothy Barbara, born 12th August 1930.

XLVI.

Justin John Wilmot Schokman, born 9th December 1892, married 5th October 1914, Christobel Nell Leembruggen, born 15th June 1896, daughter of Charles Adolphus Leembruggen and Agnes Nell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV. page 28). He had by her :—

1. Christobel Grace, born 20th July 1915.
2. Charles Melville Justin, born 30th June 1916.
3. Frederick George Wilmot, born 12th February 1918.

XLVII.

Cecil Arthur Edward Schokman, born 1st February 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th June 1932, Lena Aileen Heloise LaBrooy, born 23rd July 1907, daughter of Charles William LaBrooy and Lena Emelia Thomasz, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV. page 78). He had by her :—

Jefferson Cecil, born 19th October 1933.

XLVIII.

Percival Albrecht Schokman, born 25th March 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th December 1932, Brenda Merlene Rodé, born 23rd April 1915, daughter of Arnold Henry Rodé and Florence Eugenie Ebert. He had by her :—

Rodney Trevor, born 29th September 1933.

GENEALOGY OF THE SPAAR FAMILY.

I.

Adam Raymond Spaar, b. 1741, d. 1809, m. Elizabeth Friedel.
He had by her:—

II.

Cornelis Adrianus Spaar, Boekhouder, b. at Trincomalee, 8
Nov. 1769, m. Anna Henrietta Staat. He had by her:—

- 1 Dorothea Henrica, bap. at Colombo, 10 May 1795.
- 2 Adrian Raymond, District Surveyor, Trincomalee, bap. 9 Oct.
1796, d. 4 May 1855.
- 3 Sophia Magdalene, b. 6 May 1800, m. 12 July 1819, John
Frederick Heyzer.
- 4 Wilhelmina Gertruida, b. 22 Jan. 1802, m. 20 Jan. 1820,
Nathaniel Godfried Pierce Brohier.
- 5 Henrietta Elizabeth, b. 3 June 1804, m. (1).....Jansze, (2)
James Barton.
- 6 John William, b. 10 Ap. 1807, d. 1 May 1878.
- 7 Emilia Elizabeth, b. 9 June 1809.
- 8 Henry Augustus Frederick, b. 18 Feb. 1811.
- 9 Henrietta Raymonda, b. 6 June 1813.

III.

John William Spaar (see II 6 above) m. 20 Jan. 1843, Mary
Cecilia Andree. He had by her:—

- 1 Amelia Henrietta, b. 24 Dec. 1843, d. Nov. 1922.
- 2 James Alfred, b. 27 May 1846, d. 9 July 1932.
- 3 Caroline Elizabeth, b. 16 Dec. 1849, d. 26 Jan. 1909, m. 22
Ap. 1870, John Henry Reimers.
- 4 Maria Elizabeth, b. 29 Aug. 1854, d. 8 Oct. 1918, m. 17 May
1877, Arthur William Siebel.

IV.

James Alfred Spaar (see III. 2 above), Minister, Wesleyan
Mission, m. 20 Jan. 1870, Clara Jane van der Straaten. He had by
her:—

- 1 Alfred Eaton, b. 28 Sept. 1871.
- 2 Herbert Allison, b. 2. Jan. 1873, d. 15 June, 1888.
- 3 John Ernest, b. 4 Ap. 1874.

- 4 Allan Morley, b. 23 Jan. 1876.
- 5 Clara Florence Beatrice, b. 10 Sept. 1878.
- 6 Eric Clarence, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) b. 18 May 1880.
- 7 Richard Osborne, b. 21 Aug. 1882, m. 24 Jan. 1906, Margaret
Cecilia Gauder.
- 8 Aelian Dutton, b. 4 Jan. 1886, d. 14 May 1886.

V.

Alfred Eaton Spaar, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (see IV. 1 above) m. 21
Ap. 1897, Millicent Louise Stainton. He had by her:

- 1 Millicent Louise Stainton, b. 5 Feb. 1898, m. 28 Ap. 1929
Harry Delaney.

VI.

John Ernest Spaar (see IV. 3 above) m. Claribel Janet Siebel.
He had by her:—

- 1 Alfred Ernest Allison, b. 21 Nov. 1904.
- 2 Douglas Errol, b. 23 May 1912.

VII.

Allan Morley Spaar (see IV. 4 above) J.P., m. 3 May 1899,
Mary Ethel Jardine. He had by her:—

- 1 Mary Ethel Helen, b. 1 Ap. 1900, m. 13 Jan. 1930, Robert
William Morris.
- 2 Claribel Nellie, b. 1 Feb. 1902, m. 20 Oct. 1934, Walter
Kingston.
- 3 Florence Marion Lorna, b. 23 June 1904, m. 12 June 1933,
Ernest Young.

E. H. V.

SNIPE SHOOTING

[The following article by Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz, of "The Old Mill", Gintota, will interest a large number of our readers. Mr. Anthonisz is one of the original members of the Union and ranks as one of the best Sportsmen in Ceylon.—Ed.]

I send you just a few notes on this delightful sport, which I trust will prove of some use to young sportsmen who are just learning to handle a gun. My experience in snipe shooting covers a few decades. I shall publish my notes under different heads for purposes of easy reference.

Snipe. This bird, so eagerly sought by sportsmen, comes to us in late September every year and leaves us at the end of April; a few birds, probably slightly disabled ones, have been met as late as the early part of May. The season really is somewhere from the middle of October to the middle of April and is governed by the conditions of the monsoon. The snipe we get is the Pin-tailed Snipe, which frequents Ceylon in all months with an "r" in it.

Conditions Favoured by Snipe.

The fields ought to have sufficient cover to enable the snipe to conceal themselves and chiefly to feed easily. Cover consisting of rank, coarse grass close together, is not favoured by them, as it interferes with quick feeding. The soil should be soft with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch of water spread about, to enable the snipe to dip their beaks in search of the worm which constitutes their food. The seasons in Ceylon vary in different localities according to the paddy crops. Snipe are not to be found in high paddy during the season and it is useless trying for them in such fields. There are a few favoured localities where you can shoot right throughout the season.

This sport demands a true eye, quickness, and last but not least, thorough physical fitness, which can help one through a trudge of anything between 4 and 12 miles, in sweltering heat and heavy walking through yielding mud. But what more satisfying than this sport, when you have succeeded in getting a bag of between 10 and 40 birds with a few rights and lefts thrown in. When you get back to your camp, Rest House, or home, a warm bath, dry clothes, then a long chair, a peg, if you feel so inclined, and a good old pipe will make you feel as refreshed as a giant after a good libation of wine.

Flight of Snipe and how to Shoot them.

Snipe in the early morning between 6 and 7 a.m. and late evening between 5-40 and 6-30 p.m. are erratic in their flight and afford difficult shooting. They keep low at a time when the visibility is far from good, and twist a lot. If you are patient, you will follow such birds with your finger on trigger, and only press the same directly the bird assumes a straight course. Otherwise it means a dead miss. The best time for a shoot is, I think, between 7 and 11 a.m. An evening shoot may be more enjoyable but the following disadvantages attach to it: your time is too limited for a good bag. If you step into your field at 3 p.m., this leaves you at most 3 hours; but a morning shoot, if birds are plentiful and you feel so inclined, can be carried on for at least 6 hours and you can return for a late lunch.

At a bird getting away directly from you, cover well and press the trigger and you are pretty certain to see it fall dead.

At a bird crossing, you must shoot slightly ahead, as you must remember that the bird is moving rapidly in a different direction to the shot from your gun. If there happens to be a strong wind and the bird flies with it, you must make greater allowance and pull trigger ahead, say a couple of yards, or you will have the mortification of seeing it sailing along happily, quite untouched.

At a bird coming straight at you, an incident of rare occurrence though it does sometimes happen, you should aim above the bird and press trigger. Aiming direct or under the bird means a bad miss. It is the most difficult shot to take, but with constant practice it becomes easy and you seldom miss. It is a pretty shot and not one in 50 snipe shooters can bring it off successfully.

At a flight getting up, if you want a certain kill and possibly another with it, always pick out a bird and aim at it and press trigger. Blazing away at a large flight of birds without deliberately picking out one to fire at, results in failure, though you may feel pretty sure that you will get quite a number. Though in flight and they appear wedged together, there is considerable space between the birds, and this is the space through which your shot, if you do not aim accurately, travels.

Most Suitable Cartridges.

From the experience I have had I recommend Grand Prix or Bonax, of which the one is as good as the other. They are quite

economical. British smokeless is good enough, but is disappointing if it gets even slightly wet, as it swells at once and you have to peel off the outer covering before you can insert it in your gun.

Do not use Ballistite which is far too powerful for small birds. They are really excellent for anything big such as elk, deer, pig, leopard or bear.

I never use American cartridges as their loading is not uniform, and you are subject at times to great disappointment, as you may have a dud in your barrel and miss some coveted animal or bird. I have met with about one dud in a box of 25. Remington is a hard hitter, but I don't like its recoil and the unpleasant cheesy smell left after firing. I am of opinion that No. 8 shot is the best for snipe, but No. 6 can be used with greatest advantage in your left barrel, which is generally choked, for distant shots. German cartridges are hard hitters, but I don't use them as I think they do not help in the long use of a gun, as the powder is distinctly harsh and powerful.

Bores of Guns.

Gauge 12 is the best all round bore to use, but for snipe shooting you will find a 20 bore gun excellent, provided you are a good shot, as it requires very accurate aiming to bring your bird down. In a long shoot, a couple or more lbs less of weight in a gun means a good deal and enables you to carry on further. I know of a sportsman, who uses a 12 bore for the first two hours of his shoot, and when his arm tires, he changes to his 20 bore.

One last bit of advice to beginners: never get flustered and lose your head and hit off rights and lefts at birds without first covering them well. This advice will be hard to follow at first, but it is essential if you want birds and wish to spend less on your cartridges.

Hold your gun straight, gently press trigger, and do not pull at it. Cover your bird dead, if going away from you; pull sufficiently ahead of it if crossing.

I do not recommend the use of re-loaded cartridges, but if you want to re-load any with smaller charges for pests in your garden, such as squirrels and others, load with Schultz's smokeless powder. It is a good powder but very expensive.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Early History of Ceylon—by G. C. Mendis, B. A., Ph. D. The Heritage of Ceylon Series. Y. M. C. A. Publishing House, Calcutta. Re. 1.75.

We reviewed the first edition of this excellent book when it appeared in 1932, and we are glad that a second edition has so soon been required. Dr. Mendis has taken advantage of the new material which has been discovered during the last three years, and has rearranged, and to a large extent re-written, the book, adding also four new illustrations and seven new maps. The first edition was one of 103 pages; the new edition has 145. That the book is primarily intended for students is indicated by a series of "Exercises" or questions on each chapter, which even the ordinary reader will find useful if he is really interested in the subject. An additional section discusses the "Sources" of the history of Ceylon.

Dr. Mendis stresses, quite rightly, the intimate connection between Ceylon and India. The Veddahs, he holds, are of the same racial stock as the pre-Dravidian jungle tribes of South India. The Aryan Sinhalese came from the east and west coasts of India; the Dravidians from South India. Buddhism is of Indian origin, and Buddhism brought with it to Ceylon the art of writing. Literature, architecture, painting, and sculpture owe a considerable debt to Indian influence. Wars between South India and Ceylon prevailed from the second century B. C. down to A. D. 1500 and the arrival of the Portuguese. It is obvious to us that a primer of Indian history should be studied along with the history of Ceylon, so closely have the two countries been associated from the first.

The systems of Government and the growth of political ideas in Ceylon are carefully described by Dr. Mendis in each section of the book. So is the progress of agriculture and irrigation. We know exactly how much was done during each of the five periods into which the history is divided, though some of us may wish that each subject were treated as a whole in separate chapters.

This book represents a modern treatment of the old history and may therefore be criticized by those who cling to the traditional views. But Dr. Mendis depends entirely on ascertained facts, and we are bound to say that he gives a good account of himself.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. A. N. Weinman: At the conclusion of the Committee Meeting held in October, the President, Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, made the following remarks:—

"Before the proceedings of the last annual general meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union closed, I moved in accordance with the agenda a vote of thanks to the retiring officers of the Union, and the notes of this meeting kept by Mr. Weinman, the retiring Secretary, confirm this fact.

By an unfortunate omission, which is much regretted, this item of the proceedings did not appear in the account of the annual general meeting published in the Journal.

Although the JOURNAL, which has a limited circulation, contained no reference to Mr. Weinman, the Bulletin, which reaches every member of the Union, paid a well-deserved tribute to him.

I make these observations in fairness to Mr. Weinman, who expressed a strong desire to be relieved of the office of Secretary after a long and distinguished service of 5 years, which the Union highly appreciates and gratefully remembers."

We desire to associate ourselves with these sentiments and to explain how it is that no reference was made in the JOURNAL to the vote of thanks proposed by the President. As those who were present at the meeting will remember, the proceedings were somewhat protracted, and towards the latter end a good deal of distraction was caused by members leaving the Hall. In these circumstances a very full record of the proceedings could not be kept, and the necessity of having to write the report many miles away from Colombo made the task still more difficult. No one appreciates the magnificent work done by Mr. Weinman more than we do, and it is therefore a source of much regret to us that we should have given the impression that no acknowledgment was made of Mr. Weinman's services. Although late, we take this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Weinman our sincere regret for the omission.

The Fort at Pooneryn: Through the courtesy of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited, we are enabled to present our readers with a photograph of the Pooneryn Fort in the Jaffna District. Originally built by the Portuguese, it was improved by the Dutch and was regarded by them as a place of much strategic importance, being garrisoned by a Sergeant and twelve European Soldiers in addition to some lascars. Jacob Haafner, who visited the Fort a little time before the capitulation, describes it as "of a square form and miserably small; it has two bastions on two opposite corners, and is now almost untenable, being little better than a heap of stones." Either Haafner exaggerated the condition

in which he found the Fort or it has since undergone repairs, for a correspondent to a local paper recently described it as "in an amazing state of preservation, for even the moat has not been completely silted up."

At the time of Haafner's visit the Commandant of the Fort was a Dutchman named Koning, who was seventy-five years old. "I have never seen in India" declares Haafner, "a European of so great an age and at the same time of so fresh and healthy an appearance. Nobody could have supposed that he was more than fifty years old." Koning, who had been stationed at Pooneryn for thirty years, found his principal recreation in hunting. Elephants were his chief enemies. "They came in whole troops in the most furious manner from the woods and caused great damage to the inhabitants; and they were so bold that neither fires nor noises could frighten them."

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 30th April 1935: (1) The President welcomed the Members of the Committee at their first meeting after his election as President and trusted he would have their co-operation, support and good-will in all matters relating to the welfare of the Union. (2) Passed votes of condolence on the deaths of Mrs. Alfred Koch and Mr. Walter Deutrom. (3) Standing Committees and Sub-Committees were elected. (4) The President stated that a copy of the Address which the Dutch Burgher Union proposed to present to His Majesty the King on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne had been forwarded to the Hon'ble the Minister of Home Affairs. (5) Read letters from Mrs. A. N. Weinman and Miss Nora Loos resigning their Membership.

Tuesday, 28th May 1935: (1) Passed votes of Condolence on the deaths of His Lordship the Bishop of Kandy, Dr. Bede Beekmeyer, O. S. B., and Mrs. V. R. Schokman. (2) The President mentioned that the address to His Majesty the King was duly presented to His Excellency the Governor. (3) Read letter from the Hon'ble the Minister of Education intimating that it had been decided to increase the grant towards the Scholarships for primary classes of English Schools for children whose home language is English by Rs. 10,000.

Tuesday, 25th June 1935: (1) Letter from Miss Grace Van Dort asking that Rs. 5/- from the Beling Memorial Fund be paid monthly for the Education in Art of Master Aubrey Collette was read and consideration deferred for the next meeting. (2) Mr. C. P.

Brohier was unanimously elected to fill a vacancy in the General Committee. (3) The following were elected members of the Union: Messrs. Vernon Wille, O. B. Jansz, D. W. de Kretser, E. G. Koch, S. P. A. de Kretser, Leslie Mack, H. R. Hunter, Drs. R. W. Willenburg and R. O. A. Smith.

Tuesday, 30th July 1935: (1) Read letter from the Hony. Secretary of the D. B. U. Tennis Club on the question of the right of the Tennis Club to be represented on the General Committee. It was stated that Mr. J. R. Toussaint was giving notice of a motion for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to consider the Rules and report what amendments, if any, should be made, and that the question raised would be considered by the Sub-Committee appointed. (2) Read letter from Mr. L. L. Hunter resigning his membership. (3) Mr. J. R. Toussaint gave notice of the following motion: That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the Rules and report at an early date what amendments, if any, should be made. (4) The following were elected members of the Union: Messrs. G. C. Van Buren, W. B. Jonklaas, H. W. Meier, G. H. P. Leembruggen (Jr.) and B. D. N. Toussaint.

Tuesday, 20th August 1935: (1) The Finance Committee's recommendation that the salary of the Billiard Marker, M. Alliar, be increased to Rs. 22.50 with effect from the 1st August 1935 was approved. (2) In regard to Miss Grace Van Dort's letter asking that Rs. 5/- be paid monthly for Master Aubrey Collette's Education in Art, the Finance Committee's recommendation that Rs. 5/- be paid monthly for the purpose till the sum of Rs. 120/-, being the accrued interest on the amount to the credit of the Beling Memorial Fund from 1932 to 1934 is liquidated, was approved. (3) On Mr. J. R. Toussaint's motion for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to report what amendments to the Rules were required, the following were appointed: the President, the Hony. Secretary, the Hony. Treasurer, Messrs J. R. Leembruggen, H. Vanden Driesen, P. E. Aldons, O. L. de Kretzer (Jr.) E. A. Vander Straaten, Rosslyn Koch and Dr. V. R. Schokman, with Mr. J. R. Toussaint as Convener. (4) The President read letter from the Secretary to the Officer Administering the Government intimating that a Despatch had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies directing that an expression of His Majesty's appreciation of their Loyal Address on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne be conveyed to the Members of the Union. (5) The President referred to the Speldewinde Trust Fund and said that there was now Rs. 2000/- Capital and Rs. 282/87 interest in the Ceylon Savings Bank, and that he would, in consultation with the other Trustees, who were the Hony. Secretary and the Hony. Treasurer of the Union, formulate a Scheme in terms of the Trust. (6) The following new members were elected: Mr. L. E. H. Schokman and Miss E. A. Scharenguivel.

Tuesday 17th September 1935: (1) The President reported that Mr. G. A. Wille, Proctor and Notary Public, had been requested to invest Rs. 2000/- belonging to the Speldewinde Trust Fund on primary mortgage of property in Colombo. (2) The Hony. Treasurer read the Auditors' report on the accounts for the half year ended 30th June 1935 and stated that action was being taken in accordance with the suggestions of the Auditors. As regards order chits which had been extracted from the book, he reported that the Finance Committee was investigating and a report would be submitted. (3) The recommendation of the Finance Committee that members, who are in default of their subscriptions for over a year, be written to and given 15 days time in which to pay, on failure of which their names would be taken off the list of members, was approved, but the time limit was extended to 30 days. (4) The following new members were elected: Messrs V. T. Dickman, W. L. Mack, F. W. S. Felsing, W. E. Jansz, R. J. D. Beling, T. L. Kelaart, D. C. Speldewinde, N. L. Arndt, Mrs. E. H. Vander Wall, Mrs. G. H. P. Leembruggen (Sr.) Misses E. C. Leembruggen and C. M. de Jong.

St. Nicolaas' Fete: This annual festival was celebrated on 5th December in the usual manner. Unlike last year, the weather kept fine and permitted of sports being held in the garden without interruption. The other attractions were a roller slide and "Black Bess", while a clown did his best to amuse the children. The role of Bishop was again assumed by Mr. A. E. Meier, to whom a good deal of the success of the amusement part of the proceedings was due. The refreshments were in the capable hands of Mrs. F. Foenander, Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, and Mrs. Hilton de Hoedt, assisted by a bevy of charming stewardesses. Mrs. Frank Loos, who is indispensable on such occasions saw to the distribution of the toys, those associated with her, among others, being Mrs. Ivor Meier and Miss Ray Blazè. The prizes to the successful competitors in the sports were presented by Mrs. E. H. Vanderwall. During an interlude in the proceedings the pleasing ceremony of unveiling a photograph of Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, a past President of the Union, was performed by Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, who recounted the valuable services rendered to the Union by his predecessor in office. Dr. Leembruggen, who was present, suitably replied, after which he was carried shoulder high to the strains of "For he is a jolly good fellow." Dancing was then indulged in till a late hour. The general arrangements were in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, who is to be congratulated on the success which attended the Fete.

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 Honorary Secretary of the Dutch Burgher Union.

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

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made.

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, Reid Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Acting Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. W. W. Beling, Buller's Road, Colombo, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Honorary Treasurer 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, Reid Avenue, Colombo.



Printed by Tom Davidson at Frewin & Co., 40 Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo, and published by J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk," Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

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