

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXVI.]

JULY, 1936.

[No. 1.]

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

The election of Dr. R. L. Spittel as President of the Dutch Burgher Union has met with universal approbation. Dr. Spittel has been a Member of the Union almost from its inception, and there is hardly a branch of its activities in which he is not keenly interested. But if there is one sphere in which he has made his influence felt more than another, it is in that of literature. No other member has delivered so many lectures, all of outstanding merit, as Dr. Spittel. His first appearance was twenty years ago when he spoke on "The People who came to Ceylon", and since then his popularity as a lecturer has increased by leaps and bounds. Dr. Spittel has always taken a deep interest in the internal working of the Union, and the amalgamation of the Union and the Club, as is well known, was due to his initiative. He is a *persona grata* with the other communities, by whom he is held in the highest esteem. We have no doubt that Dr. Spittel's tenure of office will be marked by much good to the community.

We desire to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Vanderwall as President. A firm believer in the doctrine of short-term Presidents, Mr. Vanderwall crowded into one short year of office a very creditable record of achievement. He will be especially remembered for the part he took in obtaining free scholarships for English-speaking children.



DR. R. L. SPITTEL, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

By kind courtesy of the Editors, The Ceylon Medical College Magazine.

IMPRESSIONS OF JAVA.†

Two days from Singapore, across the Equator, and past the Straits of Banka, noted for its tin mines, is our destination Batavia, or rather its harbour Tandjong Priok, 6 miles from the town.

The quay here, as at Medan, held a welcome to homing wanderers after their 8,000 mile voyage from Holland. There was restraint in the greetings, a leashed joy too sacred to be paraded in public, but to be let slip in the sanctity of homes. The alert interest in the new arrivals was there as if on their faces bloomed the breath of the dear old country. These contacts with the West, how essential they are to the progress of the East, whose brooding soul they quicken and keep astride of the march of men and things.

Though we are now amid scenes and seas that gave birth to Colonial Empires, it is not my purpose here to revive history with its high courage, endurance, intrigue, and terrorism. My business is to record the first mental impact of a British colonial on a Dutch colony; and while observing and comparing, to curb the excessive enthusiasms that new scenes provoke, and shed prejudices that warp judgment. This is not to say that I shall neither be ardent nor critical.

The distance from Tanjong Priok to Batavia is about 6 miles. The going is along a wide magnificent road, with an electric railway on one side of it and a picturesque old-world canal on the other; while far overhead the faint drone of an aeroplane is just discernible. Thus, hardly have we set foot in Java, than we have presage of its progress.

And now we are in Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies. Its canal pierces it like a gut, with a roadway on either side bridged across at frequent intervals. Bamboo rafts choke the seemingly stagnant muddy water. On these rafts, and along the cemented sides of the canal, men and women, their gaudy sarongs hitched above the breasts, incessantly bathe and wash their garments. What, one wonders, would old Batavia be without these historic insignia.

The Hotel des Indes is a medley of the old and new. For while its magnificent frontage flanks its modernity, its bedrooms,

† A Lecture delivered by Dr. R. L. Spittel at the D. B. U. Hall on 30th March 1936.

which stand apart amidst immemorial trees, are eloquent of furnished age. These latter are in separate suites occupying a one storied quadrangular block overlooking a square. The partitioned verandah serves each suite as a sitting room; behind which is a dark bedroom; and behind that a bath-room with a tile bath built vertically into a corner and provided with a small bucket for swilling, for there is no question of entering that bath.

The single beds are placed side by side, each with its own mosquito curtain, which, where they touch, are looped ingenuously apart so as to provide ready access from one bed to the other.

Each bed is also provided with a long bolster known as a "Dutch wife" or *goeling*, (which incidentally was en vogue among the older generation of Ceylon Burghers). This contrivance, so indispensable to the Colonial Dutch, men and women, is highly disconcerting to the uninitiated, who, finding it a most embarrassing bed-fellow, places it, first at the head, then at the feet, then alongside, and usually end by tossing it out of the bed in exasperation. The *goeling* is used variously by its devotees; most hug them, some use them as foot supports, while one youngster confided to us that he placed it behind to ease his back! Perhaps the habit of the *goeling* was acquired from the Malays. I was amused to see them, when shown round a hospital, on the beds of both European and Javanese nurses.

From the bedrooms of the Hotel des Indes it is quite a good walk to the saloons of the modern block, where quite a different experience awaits you. If, when you are in your bedroom, you find it difficult to imagine you are not in a Ceylon rest-house, then in the gorgeous dining saloon and lounges you are hard put to it to escape the illusion that you are not in a hotel de luxe in some fashionable resort of Europe.

The Hotel des Indes has a name for its cuisine throughout the East. (I was going to say reputed to be the best in the East; but where is the hotel or golf course of any pretensions this side of Aden where such a claim is not made?)

We sit to lunch. The menu provides a fare that no epicure can complain of; but at the bottom of the card is the modest word *Rijsttafel* (Rice-table). You cannot have both, says the management. No, indeed, as you will soon find out. You must choose between Western and Eastern fare—the seven courses or the one.

Only one of the party decides on *Rijsttafel*; the others find the dainties of the Western menu impossible to resist; they do not believe in burning their boats and flying to ills they know not of. Soon, however, their envious glances indicate which way they wished they had decided.

Hardly has the order gone than no less than 18 Javanese waiters file up, each armed with a dish or two of the most tempting Eastern delicacies. As they gather round you and flow past, you blush for very shame, imagining all eyes are on you. There is rice to begin with, then a succession of golden curries one more tempting than the other. Chicken, duck, beef, mutton, pork, browned chunks of flesh on bamboo skewers (*sathe*), fish, prawns, fried eggs, vegetables of many kinds, salads, pickles, chutneys, sambols, papadangs and what not—a feed for an anaconda. When the last waiter has gone, you are left with a sense of desolation and a dagaba of food on your soup plate and a surplus on your bread plate—and you wonder how to begin. You cast an appealing look at the stocky Malay head-waiter who has been watching you with quizzical interest and encouraging you, and receive from him the benediction, “Good choice.”

You start the work of demolition pausing long between mouthfuls, ostensibly to allow the others crawling through their anaemic courses to catch up, but really to give your poor stomach a sporting chance, and justify your judgment in its capacity. You have plenty of time, there is no need to hurry, for your friends are having frequent changes of plate, while you are allowed but one other course—one other! Your pace slows lugubriously.

It is no use. You have got but a fourth of the way through, when you realise that you are not playing the game by your inside. You realise what a bag tense with a pack of coals must feel like. Finally you give in, with a feeling that you want to see neither rice-table nor any other table for a week.

But do not be despondent. This was your first experience and you have not done so badly, though you have made the novice's mistake of helping yourself to everything offered you. Next time you will know to pick and choose like those to the manner bred, and will look forward keenly to the *rijsttafel* days at the future hotels you visit.

Nasigoreng is another delectable rice dish! But enough of rice.

There are three things you may do in Java which are considered bad manners in Holland. You may scratch your legs; you may yawn in the afternoon; you may leave some *rijsttafel* on your plate.

The working hours in Java are from 7 a.m. to 1 or 2 p.m. After lunch it is usual to get into pyjamas and go to bed till evening, when shops and offices reopen for a couple of hours. I must say that the oppressiveness of Batavia made us take kindly to the custom; there was nothing else you could do.

The Colonial Dutch are easy-going with regard to dress. They match their attire to the climate. Men's evening wear consists of black trousers and short white jackets, in contrast to the stifling mode we so sedulously affect, and never the revolting combination of white trousers and black coat. Even in the best hotels, except on special occasions, men do not wear evening dress. In the first class saloons of their magnificent liners you would not be conspicuous if you dined in day clothes; and at a Rotary dinner you would be unique if you changed. The ladies on the other hand wear evening clothes much oftener, as their Western fashions are singularly adapted to tropical conditions.

Batavia, according to a recent census, has a population of 300,622, of which 31,560 are Europeans, which includes Indo-Europeans. The town is divisible into two parts: Old Batavia and Weltevreden. Old Batavia, being rather swampy and unhealthy, was abandoned by the Europeans, who gradually settled in Weltevreden, leaving the old town as a business centre with a resident population chiefly Chinese and Javanese.

Old Batavia, near the sea, was built three centuries ago in the ancient Dutch style, that is, intersected by canals and narrow streets. The only remains of the early days now left are the Town Hall (1710), the Portuguese Church with a fine old pulpit and escutcheons, the Penang Gate, a Dutch draw bridge, the sacred cannon, the traitor's skull, and here and there a carved balustrade stairway or ancient door with wonderful knocker.

Passing through the Penang Gate, all that is left of the walls of the city, with its awful pop-eyed mailed figures glowering at the passers-by, we come to the Kasteel, an open square, the scene of ancient punishment and execution.

Near by is an old cannon, the *Sijagoer* or *Mariam Besar*, the butt-end of which terminates in a closed fist. It bears a Latin inscription meaning, "Out of myself I was reborn," showing it was recast from some other gun. The natives ascribe to it the power of endowing fertility, and incense is always being offered there—a practice the old Malay guardian extends to all visitors, be they female or male, thus earning for himself a small gratuity. There is a native superstition that some day this gun will join its mate—probably the old gun in Bantam—and that then the rule of Holland in Java will end.

On a section of old wall in Batavia rests a white-washed human skull transfixed by a spear. A tablet beneath it bears the following legend in Dutch and Javanese:

"In detested memory of the traitor Peter Eberfeld. Building or planting on this spot is forbidden now and henceforth."

Eberfeld was an influential half-caste, who in 1722 conspired against the Government, intending to massacre all Europeans in Batavia. The plot, however, was betrayed by a native girl and the ringleaders were beheaded.

The Museum and Aquarium of Batavia compare well with the best in Europe. The museum has a fine collection of Buddhist and Hindoo images, ethnographical exhibits relative to the religious and family life in all parts of the Netherlands East Indies, exquisite gold and silver work from Bali and other islands, fine collections of weapons, and animals and birds superbly mounted—and also, of course, prominent among casts of famous prehistoric human skulls, that of *Pitheconthropus Erectus* or *Homo Javanensis*, the oldest known relic of man, discovered in the island by Dubois.

The Archives are preserved in one of the oldest buildings of Java, the former residence of a Governor; the doors are painted in red as they used to be. It is in charge of Dr. Molsbergen, a historian of international reputation and the author of many historical works.

One cannot escape the conviction that in scientific thoroughness and achievement the Dutch of Java are far advanced.

A wide main road along the banks of the *Tjiliwong* River links the old city with the new.

Weltevreden, the modern half of Batavia, is the European residential quarter, and contains the palace of the Governor-General

(unoccupied for the greater part of the year in favour of his residence at the more salubrious *Buitenzorg*), Government offices, hotels, clubs, shops and cinema houses. It is a garden city of broad streets, large squares, fine public buildings and beautiful houses—all of modern design.

The talkies were all in English with Dutch captions. Dutch talkies would not be understood by the majority of mankind, and therefore would not pay. The cinema houses are magnificent and spacious, with the expensive seats placed very far back. In Ceylon, singularly enough, the seats most favoured are in the middle of our small houses. I shall never forget my first impression of our Majestic Theatre on my return from Java: I felt I was seated in a matchbox and the pictures hit me in the face.

Meester Cornelis is a small picturesque suburb to the South of *Weltevreden*.

Dutch place names are quaintly sentimental: *Weltevreden* means "Well Content," *Buitenzorg* "Without Care," *Concordia* and *Harmonia* are favourite clubs, and private houses are often given feminine Christian names.

There are but few rickshaws in Batavia. Gharrys, however, are still plentiful, mainly two-wheeled vehicles called *sados* drawn by ponies ornately harnessed to wide shafts that stick up grotesquely well above them. There are also four-wheelers drawn by two horses.

An interesting feature are little buses built on to Austin Seven or Morris Minor chassis. They accommodate about six passengers, one in front with the driver and two or three on each side behind on longitudinal seats facing each other. These little vehicles are common throughout Java and ply a busy trade. Ceylon, with its comparatively narrow roads quite unsuited to the colossi that use them, might well copy this model with advantage.

The Dutch did well to plan the new city of Batavia away from the old, thus loosening it out and avoiding the overcrowding and incongruity inseparable from the grafting of modern buildings on an old town of narrow streets. Colombo, in spite of its recent expansion into its suburbs, still possesses grievously congested areas which we can well deplete by following this principle. Take for instance such death-traps as the *Pettah*, 2nd Division, *Marandahn*, and the narrow side roads of *Bambalapitiya* and *Wellawatte*, which

allow but the passage of a single vehicle at a time. Where is the sense in converting the old Town Hall into the City's chief mart in a hub of converging streets choked with traffic? Is it a wonder that it is shunned like the plague by the better class of patrons? Such a building should be in a spacious setting if home grown produce is to be given a chance.

Medan, we saw, was a town eloquent of the inspiration of creative architects, not content merely to perpetuate old forms, but restless to innovate and improve. And this is true of most modern buildings throughout the Dutch Indies.

In the older towns, such as Batavia, Sourabaya, Djokjacarta, true there are the antiquated types of buildings. How can it be otherwise? But wherever new edifices arise they bear the stamp of that austere simplicity that characterises the architecture of this age.

As I write there looms before my vision such fine creations as the Hotel des Indes, the Observatory at Bandoeng, the Hotel Preanger, the Villa Isola and countless public buildings and charming homes set in their trim gardens—every one of them a surprise and a delight. We could do with a touch of that spirit here.

There is a conservatism about British colonial architecture that is in striking contrast to the modernism of the Dutch. Singapore, for instance, is but a more spacious Colombo. I do know that parts of British India can boast an architecture second to none in the world; but my comparison, let me remind you, is between Java and Ceylon.

Look at our Town Hall and State Council Building as examples of our recent architecture. They are beautiful in their way, no doubt; but they might have been conceived by architects centuries ago. Are we so out of pace with our times that we must cling to the tradition of the ancient Greeks and the vogue of the days of Wren? While we admire ancient works let us not allow that admiration to keep us to a groove.

Repetition of the loveliest things renders them banal. Architecture is art. It should not be static and slavishly imitative but progressive, creative, new. It should breathe the spirit of the times, and place the stamp of our era on its lasting memorials.

We have been too inconsiderate of the architectural claims of our city. Undoubtedly, there are many beautiful buildings, especially the newer ones in Colombo, but none, I venture to say, that is outstandingly original.

We are tolerating to-day the erection of hundreds of houses within this city that should never be permitted to arise. It seems as if any one may put up whatever structure he fancies as long as Municipal requirements are satisfied.

See the awful medley along the widened Galle road, and, worse still, along the superb new Avissawella road, one of the main directions in which the Colombo of the future will lie.

Is it not time we utilised the services of a master architect to reshape this city, plan out its future extensions, and establish standards of taste to which even the most modest home or boutique must conform? So that in time we shall have a homogeneous city, of which we, or rather our successors, may well be proud?

We were but two and a half days in Batavia; the rest of our time in Java was spent motoring through the country.

Buitenzorg is a health resort 25 miles from Batavia. It is famous for its Botanical Gardens which have bred many world-renowned directors. The entrance to it is through an avenue of great straight-trunked kanari trees whose crowns meet a hundred feet above.

The gardens with their bridges, lawns and lakes, extend across a river. In the finest of the lakes is mirrored, where the glorious *Victoria Regia* permits it, the facade of the Governor-General's palace. Here also stands the tomb of Lady Raffles whose husband held the reins of Government during the British interregnum.

Every genus of tropical tree flourishes at Buitenzorg, including the entire family of bamboos, ranging from the tiny Japanese variety to the enormous petong which provides the Javanese with their homes. Compared with Buitenzorg, Peradeniya may be small, but is not surpassed for beauty.

Bandoeng, perhaps the finest town in all Java, is 102 miles from Batavia. It occupies a plateau surrounded by volcanic hills and has a climate very like that of Haputale. There is a daily air service between Bandoeng and Batavia; and we made the journey in half an hour by Douglas plane, sending our luggage on by car.

Bandoeng was originally founded in 1641 by the Sultan of Cheribou and is still the home of the native Chief or Regent; but European settlement is barely two decades old, though you would not think it to look at its magnificent villa quarter. It stands in a thriving business centre and is expanding so rapidly that it promises to be one of the largest towns in Java. It has a quinine factory, and a Pasteur Institute that supplies the entire Dutch Indies with sera and vaccines. Out of its population of 112,000, 10,000 are Europeans (including Indo-Europeans).

Bandoeng, like Medan, is a fine example of a town planned on modern lines. Its streets are wide and shaded with avenues of dammar and tamarind; and its public buildings and homes are striking and lovely. The shops though small have the distinction of those of Paris and Vienna.

The natives are not Javanese but happy Soendanese, whose happy gentle natures are reflected in their bright attire.

Our choice of hotels fell on the cosy Hotel Homann, though the chaste Preanger towered invitingly across the road.

Around Bandoeng are some of the finest tea estates in Java. One of these, through the courtesy of a planter we met on board, we were fortunate to be able to visit. We marvelled at the rich brown loamy soil and the luxuriance of the thick stemmed bushes whose circumferences pressed on each other so heavily that the pluckers have to be provided with bags instead of baskets. The factory there was one of the most modern, and excelled in its devices for artificial withering. But despite all this the Dutch planter has great respect for his Ceylon rival.

"I wish we had a soil like this in Ceylon," said I, "and trees like this."

"Ah," replied the planter, "but you have the flavour, which comes from slower growth. Our soil is too new and too rich in mineral salts and nitrogen, and has to be modified with manures to make it yield the best results." I noticed they had no fear of letting their shade trees grow to enormous size.

When I extolled their contrivances for artificial withering and deplored our backwardness in this respect, the planter said:

"A natural wither, if you can secure it, is better. Our climate is more humid than yours and artificial withering therefore is a necessity with us."

Was this Dutch courtesy to the stranger or a rare chivalry that respected the methods of others? I tried another, and a more tempting, bait to provoke his criticism:

"We clean weed even on our slopes".

"Selective weeding" was the reply, "is more expensive. Clean weeding is all right if you adopt other means, as no doubt you do, to secure against wash."

I desisted from tempting his benevolence further.

Within easy access of Bandoeng are some remarkable excursions. There are the swimming pools of Tjiampelas, the Falls of Dago and Tjisoroeca, the Pengalengan plateau, country inns, and grottoes where swallows build their edible nests. You may visit many volcanic craters, motoring to the very edge of some of them, as in the case of Tangkoeban Prahoe (overturned boat). Your way to these lies through plantations which towards the summits are replaced by primeval forests with chena clearings on their outskirts. Some of these craters are smokeless, but from their sandy beds exudes the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen which warns you not to descend unless you have suicidal intentions. Through one runs a stream; in another exist early Hindu relics. From the desolate heights of these mountains you see far below you the gorgeous luxuriance of the lands they have enriched.

Like volcanoes, hot sulphurous springs are plentiful in Java; but geysers are scarce, there being only seven of them.

On a cinchona estate near the crater of Tangkoeban Prahoe is an obelisk marking the grave of Dr. Junghuhn, Java's most celebrated naturalist, who introduced cinchona culture to these lands.

We are now in the midst of Western Java which contains the essence of its mountainous beauty, and it behoves us to take our fill of pleasure, for not again can you match this grandeur till you go beyond the vast flat lands of Central Java to the Eastern part of the island.

Past the ferned hill-sides riven with gorges and sprayed with falls we make our way to Garoet, 42 miles from Bandoeng, and thence to the Sanatorium of Ngamplang, two miles beyond it. I know of no more delightful place for a holiday. 'If you are fond of volcanoes,' they say, 'go to Garoet.' No less than five of these rear their menacing majesty around the lovely spot. Our hills are homelier, theirs more austere.

The crater of Pamandajn is reached by horse trap or sedan chair and then by foot; the trail crosses an old lava flow. An immense hole was blown out of the mountain side in 1772 when 3,000 people were killed. The path leads right into the old crater where gusts of steam roar and hiss out of fissures—hence its name "the forge."

Kawah Kamodjan is a complexity of boiling mud pools emitting sulphurous vapours, geysers, and fumaroles or smoke holes.

Past the holy lake of Tjiharoes we come to the fish ponds of Danoe Pangkalan.

At the White Lake (Telega Bodas) the precaution is taken of lighting matches or candles to ascertain whether the deadly invisible fumes are there, in which case it would be courting death to descend.

Leaving Garoet, we passed on to Hacht's famous Radium Hotel, where we were assured of a fine welcome. The stout little German proprietor had chosen his pitch admirably—well out of the beaten way, up the volcanic mountain. He takes a personal interest in his patrons and includes them in his family circle. He conducts them himself by car up the fearful gradient of the rough road, through forests hoary with moss and tufted with world famous orchids, to his pet volcano.

While the geyser dinned its pent wrath skyward, old Hacht conducted us through treacherous paths beset with boiling bubbling mud pools and steaming crevices, making us feel we were in a very cauldron that might blow us to smithereens at any moment. He took a special delight in burying the metal ferrule of his walking stick in the hot earth on which we stood, and having counted ten giving us the point to hold, and laughing with childish glee as each quickly withdrew his hand from the searing point.

His final performance was at the deafening geyser which shot its jet of hissing steam high into the air through a vertical iron pipe. He flung his old felt hat aloft and it shot up; recovering it, he repeated the performance a dozen times. He did the same with a newspaper he had come provided with; riven to a thousand pieces, it fell like snow around us.

Directing us to stand aside, he turned a lever and deviating the jet horizontally, harnessed a bamboo siren to the spout and

changed the hissing anger of the volcano to a deep wailing boom. Then he blew holes through a newspaper he held taut; and finally held a stout stick to the spout and matched his staggering might against the geyser's.

Familiarity breeds contempt of even terrible things, and so do the people of Java make playthings of their volcanoes. They bathe in the medicinal sulphur waters, so beneficial to rheumatism and skin complaints.

Hacht's hotel was built of bamboo. This at least was a concession to volcanic caprice.

I was keenly interested to see in the dining room there a stuffed specimen of the crested Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus cirrhatus*), the bird I take to be our Devil-bird. He had shot it in the garden when attacking his fowls, but had never heard the demoniac cries with which we credit it.

He showed me the thigh bone of a rhinoceros he had dug up in a ditch and indicated the spot where the rest of the skeleton lay. He had never actually seen tigers in those forests but had often come upon their pugmarks.

Regarding the prevalence of tigers in present day Java, I had received conflicting answers from those I questioned. Many assured me they still existed, a few ridiculed the idea, and some were candid enough to confess they did not know. A young Dutch hunter and bird vendor of the Batavian market settled the point. He told me that he himself had shot several in the South-Western districts of Java, and lifting his sleeve demonstrated the wounds one had inflicted on his forearm. Rhino too are still prevalent but are so scarce as to need protection. Sumatra is the big game sportsman's paradise, and for deer the Celebes where I believe no carnivora exist. This island is famous for the Anoa or Pigmy Celeben Buffalo, the smallest and most antelope-like of the ox-tribe. It is only about 3½ feet high, and living as it does in remote wooded areas, is very rarely seen.

The Javanese are expert bird-trappers. The bird market at Batavia is a revelation of the variety and beauty of the feathered creatures to be found in these islands. You see there all kinds of munias, finches, sparrows, white-eyes, bulbuls, glossy black drongoes, pied minas, snow-white minas of Bali so envied by foreign fanciers; and birds so gorgeously plumed that they seemed more like splotches of harmonising colour off a painter's palette than animate creatures.

But the bird that finds most favour in Java is, singularly enough, the common sober dove, of which there are several varieties. It is seen in cages everywhere in the humblest homes. It owes captivity to its voice, and pre-eminent cooers may fetch as much as 3 to 500 guilders each, while songless ones may be had 'for a song.' All over the country are to be seen caged decoys hung high on poles to attract wild ones to their doom. One cannot help feeling sorry for the poor hunted creatures.

We now take our leave of the Western hill country and face Eastwards; but yet awhile we are among the hills, those breasts of earth bulging with beauty.

Frequently we see the word *Wedana*, denoting the residence of a native chief, and learn how our word of similar significance, *vidane*, is derived.

The village of Bagendit dominates a lake. Here a group of children received us with the music of the angklong—tubes of bamboo shaken by the players each sounding a different note according to its size. A sore-eyed urchin hopped rhythmically with hands upraised in clownish time to the music; while shy little girls pressed flowers on us with a persistence that suggested their very souls depended on the pittance they solicited.

Tabay, tabay (good-bye, good-bye) they called after us as we departed, and *tabay* came from many another hamlet we sped past, but from no one more artlessly graceful than a girl nude above the waist bathing at a well—a real Bali touch.

We passed ponds in coconut groves where gold fish and carp were bred for sale; and beguiled a hot afternoon by disporting ourselves in a warm sulphur swimming bath at the resthouse of Tjipanas.

We bestrode the dwindling ranges, where the streams fall and rush and glide; and descending by easier and easier gradients saw the packed mountains scarred by gorge and ravine deploy into plateau and plain.

Networked with green dykes and terraces, the flooded rice-fields glistened below us or revealed their crops rich with a mosaic of graded green and gold, relieved by clumps of trees and palms where lulled the farmers' homes.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held at the Union Hall, on Saturday, the 20th March, 1936 at 4-15 p.m.

There were present Mr. E. H. Vander Wall, President, in the Chair, and about eighty members.

The Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed, after which the Report and Accounts for 1935 were adopted. The President then addressed the Meeting. He said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

A year ago you did me the honour of electing me President of the Dutch Burgher Union, and I have done my best to promote its welfare, according to my lights.

My first duty is to thank those members of the Union, who generously overlooked my faults and gave me their unbroken loyalty, confidence and support. Their kindness will be one of my happiest memories in after years. Friendship is always welcome, but it is doubly so, when one faces the difficulties of a responsible position.

I must now announce to you, what I have already announced to the General Committee, that I do not desire re-election. My chief reason is my belief that short-term Presidentships are in the best interests of the Union. A succession of Presidents, each with his own special gifts and qualities, would bring to the Union the sum total benefit of what all can give. We have a number of prominent members in the Union who should have opportunities for service in its highest office.

What are the qualities desirable in a President? He should be a distinguished member of a distinguished Community, respected not only by those within the Union, but also by those without. He should be able not only to do the little things of every day life, but, when necessary, to rise to the heights of a great occasion. A knowledge of Dutch and of Dutch history are desirable assets. He should be interested in Social Service and even in recreations like billiards, bridge, dancing, and tennis. No single man can possess all these qualities in full measure.

You elect a President because you have confidence in him, and when you have elected him he is entitled to your support. He is the captain of your ship and must be trusted to lead you safely to harbour. Service to the Union falls under two heads: maintenance and construction. The second of these is infinitely more important. For constructive work you need ideas. A good idea is a radio-active

force, indeed it is radium. Progress needs movement. All movement is life, while inactivity is death. Remember that the Dutch Burgher Union is not merely a Club; it is an instrument with which to uplift the Community.

So if your President desires to undertake constructive work, support him and let him carry out his policy. What are the limitations of such a policy? Our basic rules are fixed and unalterable, our aims are well-known. A policy can mean only the liberty to interpret and carry out those aims.

I commend to your care the following important works of construction on which individual members of the Committee have already laboured:

1. The Membership Campaign.

Until our numbers are very much larger, the Union cannot claim to be truly representative of the Community. The large number of "Burgher" associations which are springing up, and which include in their membership many who are eligible to be in the Dutch Burgher Union, is a proof of the opportunity we are missing. You may be descended from an *opperkoopman* or a *Commandeur*, and on the other hand from a workman or a soldier, but we all form one community and must work together for our common cause.

2. Free education for English speaking children.

Although much has been achieved, much remains to be done before the principle of free education in English for English speaking children up to school-leaving standard is achieved.

A sympathetic Minister of Education is once more in office, and Mr. Wille, whom we heartily congratulate on his nomination to the State Council, and who has helped the scheme so greatly, is on the Executive Committee of Education. I am confident that continuous effort on your part will meet with the success it deserves.

3. Historical Committee.

Unjust aspersions on Dutch rule and on our Dutch ancestry still disfigure the pages of many books and especially school books. The Union scored a notable success when the Director of Education recently decreed that unless certain passages regarded by the Dutch Burgher Union as objectionable were removed from a historical work in its second edition, his approval of the work for use in schools would be withdrawn.

A permanent Historical Committee, to protect the name of our ancestors and our Community, would serve a valuable purpose.

Finally, let me commend to you the motto of our Union *Eendracht maakt macht* (unity is strength) and plead for a spirit of good will among our members. Even if a moral reason is not

sufficient urge, let us do this for a practical reason. We can be strong only if we pull together. Besides, the admonition is very old and comes from the best book in the world:

"Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is: brethren to dwell together in unity!" (Loud applause).

Dr. V. R. Schokman proposed the election of Dr. R. L. Spittel as President. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. R. Toussaint and carried unanimously.

Mr. Wace de Niese proposed the re-election of Mr. D. V. Altendorff as Secretary. Mr. A. E. Keuneman seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Altendorff thanked the members for their mark of confidence in him by re-electing him.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff proposed and Mr. E. A. Vander Straaten seconded that Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Jr., be elected Assistant Secretary. Carried unanimously.

Dr. V. R. Schokman proposed and Mr. E. A. Vander Straaten seconded that Mr. W. W. Beling be re-elected Treasurer. Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. Vanden Driesen proposed and Mr. Wace de Niese seconded that Mr. E. A. Vander Straaten be elected Assistant Treasurer. Carried unanimously.

General Committee. The names of the following gentlemen were proposed and seconded to serve on the General Committee: *Colombo*:—Sir Stewart Schneider, K.C., Drs. F. V. Foenander, V. R. Schokman, E. W. Arndt, Sam de Vos, and G. F. Bartholomeusz; Messrs. L. E. Blaze, J. G. Paulusz, H. Vanden Driesen, H. K. de Kretser, A. L. Fretz, J. R. Toussaint, C. A. Speldewinde, A. E. Keuneman, Rosslyn Koch, Wace de Niese, A. C. Meier, H. E. de Kretser, G. E. W. Jansz, F. E. Loos, G. H. Gratiaen, C. C. Schokman, E. de La Harpe, Neville Bartholomeusz, Douglas Jansze, G. A. Wille, P. Aldons, R. A. Kriekenbeek, Alex. van der Straaten, and K. E. Kellar. *Outstations*:—Drs. H. U. Leembruggen, H. Ludovicj and J. A. Scharenguivel, Messrs. A. C. B. Jonklaas R. S. V. Poulrier, E. H. Joseph, A. M. Spaar, G. P. Keuneman, C. P. Brohier, C. E. de Vos, G. H. Altendorff, R. L. Brohier, N. E. Ernst, H. C. R. Anthonisz and A. N. Weinman.

Mr. Wace de Niese proposed and Mr. A. E. Vander Straaten seconded that Messrs. Krishna and Rogers be appointed Auditors. As an amendment Mr. G. A. Wille proposed and Mr. J. R. Toussaint seconded that Mr. C. O. Kellar be appointed Auditor. Mr. A. E. Keuneman said that it was desirable that one who was not a member of the Union should audit the Accounts. The original motion was carried.

Pursuant to notice Mr. G. A. Wille proposed and Mr. G. E. W. Jansz seconded the amendment to Rule 5 (d) of the Constitution by the addition of the following words at the end thereof: "But all funds and property of any kind belonging to the Union shall vest for all legal purposes in the Dutch Burgher Union Board (which shall in due course be incorporated) consisting of the President, Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Union." The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. G. A. Wille, seconded by Mr. Wace de Niese, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Office-Bearers and Members of the General Committee. A collection was taken in aid of the Social Service Fund and realised Rs. 42/-.

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

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report.

Your Committee submits the following Report for the year 1935.

1. Membership.—The number of members on the roll on the 31st December, 1935, was 376 as compared with 367 on the 31st December, 1934. The Committee has to record with regret the loss during the year of 5 members by death and 11 by resignation. It has pleasure in reporting that the membership has increased by the enrolment of 21 members and the re-enrolment of 4 members during the year.

2. General Committee.—13 meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 18. A vacancy in the General Committee for an outstation member was created by the resignation of Mr. W. G. Mack, and Mr. C. P. Brohier was elected to fill the vacancy.

3. Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—Two lectures were delivered during the year. In August, Mr. J. R. Toussaint read a paper on "The Burghers in Early British Times", and in October Mr. E. C. T. Holsinger spoke on "The Charm of Holland." Both lectures were well attended and fully appreciated.

4. Committee for Purposes of Social Service.—The donations and contributions received enabled the Committee during the year to give relief to many bereaved widows, to assist in the education of twenty-two boys and girls of the community, to provide in a few cases board and tuition for girls in Mission Schools, and to ameliorate the condition of a number of ladies in their old age and afford them a few comforts. A depot of old clothes, dress materials and shoes has been opened, and every Saturday morning some of these useful articles are given away to those who are in want. A sum of Rs. 1,485-98 was distributed by the Committee, but the growing needs of the poor of our Community call for more financial

assistance from our members. It is earnestly hoped that a larger number of members would realise the importance of Social Service amongst the poor of our Community, and encourage the Committee in their work by regular subscriptions or donations for the purpose. All such remittances should be addressed to the Treasurer, Social Service Fund. The Committee have to deplore the death of Mrs. Isabel Loos, which occurred early in February this year. As the wife of our first President, Mrs. Loos took a deep interest in all the activities of the Union, especially Social Service, towards which she contributed liberally. She was a member of the Social Service Committee since the inception of the Union, and brought a mature judgment and sympathetic understanding to bear on all questions which came up before the Committee. Her place will be difficult to fill. A statement of the receipts and payments for the year on account of Social Service is attached, with a list of donors and subscribers.

5. Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.—6 meetings were held at which 38 applications were considered and recommended to the General Committee.

6. Committee for Purposes of Entertainment.—This Committee met in May and drew up the following programme of events:—

July—Members' Day—Hostesses: Mrs. E. H. Vander Wall and Mrs. D. V. Altendorff.

August—Race Dance.

September—Billiard Tournament and Lamprai Dinner.

October—Bridge Drive.

November—Members' Day—Hostesses: Mrs. F. E. Kriekenbeek, Mrs. Ruth Meier and Mrs. A. C. Meier.

December—New Year's Eve Dance.

All these functions duly took place and were very successful. The Entertainment Committee would like to see a larger number of the older members at these functions.

7. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King.—A Loyal Address to His Majesty the King from the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon was presented to His Excellency the Governor on the 6th May. The address was beautifully designed and ornamented by Mr. C. L. Beling, and a reduced facsimile of it appears as a frontispiece in the July issue of the Journal. A letter from the Secretary to His Excellency was duly received, intimating that an expression of His Majesty's appreciation of the Loyal Address be conveyed to the Members of the Union. The Union Hall and Grounds were illuminated on the occasion of the Jubilee.

8. Armistice Day.—A wreath was placed, as usual, on behalf of the Union at the Cenotaph on the 11th November.

9. S. Nikolaas Fete.—This annual festival was held on the 5th December. A large number of children attended with their parents and the adult members of the Union. The weather kept fine, and enabled amusements and sports to be held in the garden. Refreshments were served lavishly and suitable toys were distributed to the children by S. Nikolaas. This was followed by dancing till a late hour. A most enjoyable time was spent and every one seemed pleased with the arrangements. Our thanks are due to those members who readily contributed towards the cost of the entertainment and to the Sub-Committee, particularly ladies, who worked so assiduously to make the function the success it was.

10. Union Proprietorship.—In a previous report, it was explained that the object of the Scheme is that the Union should as early as possible own this Building. In 1934, 33 shares were generously donated by members, and 29 shares were purchased from funds which were lying to the credit of the Social Service. In 1935, there was no increase to the number of shares owned by the Union. As the Union cannot legally hold shares at present in the Buildings Company, Ltd., Mr. G. A. Wille kindly undertook, at the request of the General Committee, to go into the question of incorporating the Union so as to enable it to hold shares in the Buildings Company. The shares belonging to the Union are now in the name of Dr. H. U. Leembruggen.

11. Speldewinde Trust Fund.—The capital sum of Rs. 2,000 has been entrusted to Mr. G. A. Wille for investment on the primary mortgage of a Colombo house property approved by the Trustees, who are the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union. The interest remains in the Ceylon Savings Bank.

12. The D. B. U. Journal and the Bulletin.—The Journal continues to be issued with great regularity, and the Union owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Editor, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, for his efforts to supply an excellent magazine containing matters of very great interest and value to the Members of the Union. It is suggested that a copy of the journal be sent to every new member with an invitation to subscribe. The Bulletin was started as a monthly paper as it was felt that Members of the Union should be more promptly and more frequently informed of the work done by the Union than is possible by the publication quarterly of the Journal. It is issued free to members and has proved to be a valuable link between the scattered members of the Union, and has enabled them to keep in close touch with the various activities of the Union. Mr. L. E. Blaze has been its Editor for many years, and it was with great regret that the Committee received his decision to cease editing the paper on the ground of pressure of work.

13. Beling Memorial Fund.—On the recommendation of Miss Grace VanDort, Secretary of the Beling Memorial Fund, the General Committee approved that Rs. 5 be paid monthly towards the education in Art of Master Aubrey Collette 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. The Art Master, Ceylon Technical College, has reported that Master Aubrey Collette is making satisfactory progress. The General Committee has also approved that Rs. 25 be deposited monthly in the Ceylon Savings Bank until the sum of Rs. 275.86 outstanding in the Balance Sheet on account of the Beling Memorial Fund becomes available to the Secretary of the Fund.

14. Debentures.—At the amalgamation of the Club and the Union, a sum of Rs. 1,225 due to debenture holders was taken over by the Union. A large number of debenture holders generously donated to the Union the amounts due to them and Rs. 650 was written off. There is still due Rs. 575 to debenture holders.

15. Finances.—The functions of this Committee were to scrutinise the monthly Balance Sheet and to advise as to the collection of outstanding subscriptions and bar accounts. Since March last, 7 meetings of this Committee were held with an average attendance of 6. The accounts of the Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted, and furnish information as regards the receipts and expenditure of the year.

D. V. ALTENDORFF,
Secretary, D. B. U.

20th February, 1936.



DUTCH BURGHER UNION SOCIAL SERVICE FUND.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	cts.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	cts.
o Balance :			By Disbursements	1,453	00
In hand	17	15	„ Sundry Expenses	32	98
At Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd.	162	62	„ Balance :		
			At Thomas Cook & Son		
			(Bankers) Ltd.	389	81
o Total Receipts			„ In hand	1	84
				391	65
	Rs.	1,877		Rs.	1,877
		63			63

certified as correct,

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Accountant & Auditor.

WACE DE NIESE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

8th February, 1936.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	Folio	Rs.	c.		Folio	Rs.	c.
o Rent	48	1,500		By Subscription	43	5,326	
Less Room Rents	„	141		„ Entrance Fees	42	41	
„ Wages & Salaries :	56		1,359				5,367
Butler, Waiter,				„ Profit on :			
Marker, etc.		1,286		Billiards	72	644	
Two Labourers		302		Cards	71	58	
Clerk		601		Refreshments	67	13	
„ Honorarium to Mr.			2,289	Spirits	81	757	
Sathasivam			50	Wines	83	39	
„ Electric Lighting	44		741	Liqueurs	64	132	
„ Hire of Fans	„		20	Ales and Stouts	84	67	
„ Gas	45		53	Cigars & Cigarettes	82	86	
„ Postage	68		183	Aerated Waters	80	149	
„ Audit Fee	57		120				1,949
„ Books & Stationery	78		475	„ Sundry Income :			
„ Bulletins	„		155	Sundry Profit	11	—	
„ Cheque Book etc.	„		13	Interest on Fixed			
„ Newspapers and				Deposit	50	2	
Periodicals	49		65	Lease of trees	51	3	
„ Collector's commis-				Hire of Hall	„	100	
sion on Subscrip-							105
tions collected	47		239	„ Excess of Expenditure			
„ Jubilee Illumination	44		100	over Income			925
„ Miscellaneous :	75						73
Cycle Allowance to							
Collector, bus hire,							
manure, etc.		327					
Repairs to Piano,							
Casement, etc.		77					
Address Paper re His							
Majesty's Jubilee							

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

INCOME.

	Folio	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Folio	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Rent	48	1,500.00		By Subscription	43	5,326.00	
Less Room Rents	,,	141.00	1,359.00	„ Entrance Fees	42	41.00	5,367.00
„ Wages & Salaries :	56			„ Profit on :			
Butler, Waiter,				Billiards	72	644.75	
Marker, etc.		1,386.83		Cards	71	58.48	
Two Labourers		302.00		Refreshments	67	13.52	
Clerk		601.00	2,289.83	Spirits	81	757.64	
„ Honorarium to Mr.				Wines	83	39.52	
Sathasivam			50.00	Liqueurs	64	132.07	
„ Electric Lighting	44		741.60	Ales and Stouts	84	67.92	
„ Hire of Fans	,,		20.00	Cigars & Cigarettes	82	86.16	
„ Gas	45		53.31	Aerated Waters	80	149.02	1,949.08
„ Postage	68		183.06	„ Sundry Income :			
„ Audit Fee	57		120.00	Sundry Profit	11	— .01	
„ Books & Stationery	78		475.00	Interest on Fixed			
„ Bulletins	,,		155.00	Deposit	50	2.00	
„ Cheque Book etc.	,,		13.00	Lease of trees	51	3.00	
„ Newspapers and				Hire of Hall	,,	100.00	105.01
Periodicals	49		65.02	„ Excess of Expenditure			
„ Collector's commis-				over Income			925.73
sion on Subscrip-							
tions collected	47		239.46				
„ Jubilee Illumination	44		100.00				
„ Miscellaneous :	75						
Cycle Allowance to							
Collector, bus hire,							
manure, etc.		327.84					
Repairs to Piano,							
Casement, etc.		77.75					
Address Paper re His							
Majesty's Jubilee		120.00					
Licence Fee		31.50					
Income-Tax		70.20	627.29				
„ Depreciation on Furniture			67.78				
„ Interest to Beling Memo-							
rial Fund (1932 to 1934)			120.00				
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubt-							
ful Debts			250.00				
„ Irrecoverable Debts :—							
On A/c Subscription		1,407.50					
„ A/c Periodicals		4.97					
„ A/c Malaria Fund		5.00	1,417.47				
			Rs. 8,346.82				Rs. 8,346.82

DUTCH BURGHER UNION

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Certified as correct subject to my report of this date,
LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Accountant & Auditor.

Certified as correct,
W. W. BELING,
Hony. Treasurer.

17th February, 1936.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1935.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS			
SUNDRY CREDITORS :				Folio			
	Folio	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		
Government Electrical Department	79	69	40			CASH :	
Colombo Gas & Water Co., Ltd.	..	4	50			In hand	3/12 28 63
Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.	..		52 00			At Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	118 989 31 1,017 94
Luxman Press	..		54 00			DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES :	
Krishna & Rogers	..		120 00			Government Electrical Department	4 100 00
S. D. Arthur (Collector)	..		22 98			Advance against Salaries	25 21 00 121 00
Frewin & Co.	..		34 00			SUNDRY DEBTORS :	
J. R. Toussaint (Editor D. B. U. Journal)	..		1 40			Dutch Burgher Union Building Co., Ltd.	
Miller & Co., Ltd.	20	480	62			On A/c 29 shares	27 870 00
New Colombo Ice Co., Ltd.	13	198	41			On A/c Subscriptions	74 1,301 20
Messrs. Borella Stores	77	109	17			On A/c Bar	76 869 38
Cave & Co.	79	13	50			On A/c Periodicals	16 21 20
Mr. Sathasivam	..		25 00	1,184	98	On A/c Room Rent	16 20 00 3,081 78
DEPOSITS :						STOCK :	
Collector's Security	10	50	00			Spirits, Wines, etc., 12 Volumes " Dutch in Ceylon "	58 371 05
Library Deposit	1	25	00	75	00		2 59 50 480 55
DUTCH BURGHER UNION BUILDING CO., LTD.	17			1,200	00	PIANO :	6 550 00
DEBENTURES :	3					FURNITURE AND FIXTURES :	
As per last Balance Sheet		1,225	00			As per last Balance Sheet	5 1,355 50
Less Amount Donated by Members		650	00	575	00	Less Depreciation at 5%	67 78
BELING MEMORIAL FUND	7						1,287 72
As per last Balance Sheet		275	86			Add One Teakwood Bed	25 00
Add Interest for 1932 to 34	120 00					" One Ceiling Fan	48 60
Less Amount paid to Miss Grace Van Dort	15 00	105	00	380	86		1,361 32
DUTCH BURGHER UNION SOCIAL SERVICE FUND	22			870	00	Less Sale of Billiard	
SOCIAL SERVICE A/c MEMBERS A/c	15			62	50	" " Cloth	27 50
Amount paid in Advance on A/c Sub	74	45	50			Furniture	5 25 82 75 1,328 57
on A/c Bar	76	18	99	64	49		
RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS A/c				250	00		
SURPLUS A/c	11						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		2,142	74				
Add Amount Donated by Members on A/c Debentures		650	00				
		2,792	74				
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income		925	73	1,867	01		
		Rs. 6,529 84					Rs. 6,529 84

Certified as correct subject to my report of this date.

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Accountant & Auditor.

17th February, 1936.

Certified as correct.

W. W. BELING,
Hony Treasurer.

Less Amount paid to Miss Grace Van Dort	15 00	105 00	380 86	Less Sale of Billiard Cloth	27 50	1,361 32
DUTCH BURGHER UNION				"	Furniture	83 75
SOCIAL SERVICE FUND	22		870 00			1,328 57
SOCIAL SERVICE A/c	15		62 50			
MEMBERS A/c						
Amount paid in Advance	74	45 50				
on A/c Sub	76	18 99	64 49			
on A/c Bar						
RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS A/c			250 00			
STRIPLUS A/c	11					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		2,142 74				
Add Amount Donated by Members on A/c		650 00				
Debentures		2,792 74				
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income		925 73	1,867 01			
			Rs. 6,529 84			Rs. 6,529 84

Certified as correct subject to my report of this date.
LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Accountant & Auditor.

17th February, 1936.

Certified as correct.

W. W. BELING,

Hony Treasurer.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF HEYZER OF CEYLON

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

I.

Jan Pieter Heyzer, born at Halberstadt, living in Ceylon 1740-1766, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I. page 86), married Helena Willemsz. He had by her

- 1 Maria Elizabeth, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th June 1758, Jan Christian Wits of Marienburg.
- 2 Anna Maria, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th August 1760, Frans Le Dulx, Boekhouder of Tutucorin. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 72).
- 3 Andries, who follows under II.
- 4 Jan, who follows under III.
- 5 Helena, baptised 28th September 1749, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th March 1768, Cornelis Jansz.
- 6 Christina, baptised 9th September 1753, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd November 1766, Bernhard Hendrik Von Bergheim of Straatsburg, widower of Anna Maria Van Geysel. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. X. page 71).
- 7 Johannes Frederick George, baptised 29th June 1759.
- 8 Gabriel Lodewyk, who follows under IV.

II.

Andries Heyzer, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th September 1766, Anna Jacoba Claasz. He had by her

- 1 Willem Christiaan, baptised 12th March 1769.
- 2 Hendrik Lodewyk, baptised 3rd June 1770.
- 3 Johan Jacob, who follows under V.

III.

Jan Heyzer, married Dina Jacoba Klaudius, and had by her

- 1 Elizabeth Margareta, baptised 20th June 1773
- 2 Jan Jurgen, baptised 10th March 1776.

IV.

Gabriel Lodewyk Heyzer, died 8th January 1813, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th October 1789, Sara Hoepels, died 13th August 1827, daughter of Lodewyk Hoepels and Wilhelmina Hendrietta de Bevere. He had by her

- 1 Catharina Dorothea, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th May 1809, Anthony Raffa, widower of Anna Petronella Silva.
- 2 Jan Abraham, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th July 1819, Appelonia Simons.
- 3 Johan Frederick, who follows under VI.
- 4 Anna Helena Wilhelmina, baptised 22nd February 1801, died 1st April 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th July 1813, Johannes Arnoldus Vanden Driesen, baptised 24th August 1788, died 27th March 1844, son of Dirk Vanden Driesen of Gouda and Josina Cornelia Vanden Bosch. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 56).

V.

Johan Jacob Heyzer, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 9th May 1802, Maria Magdalena de Bruin, died 18th August 1805.
- (b) 20th April 1809, Juliana Fernando.
- (c) 8th November 1813, Johanna Petronella Koster.

Of the second marriage, he had

- 1 Cornelia Petronella, born 15th September 1810.
- Of the third marriage, he had
- 2 Johanna Petronella Jacomina, born 4th October 1814, married Peter Engelbert de Zilwa.
 - 3 Johanna Christina Louisa, born 22nd January 1816, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th November 1837, Frederick Ondaatje.
 - 4 Wilhelm Balthazar, who follows under VII.
 - 5 John Whitechurch, who follows under VIII.
 - 6 Johan Frederick who follows under IX.

VI.

Johan Frederick Heyzer, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th July 1819, Sophia Magdalena Spaar, born 6th May 1800, daughter of Cornelius Adrianus Spaar and

Anna Henrietta Staats. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 122).

He had by her

- 1 Johan Huybert, born 3rd March 1820.
- 2 Henricus Adrianus, born 12th August 1821.
- 3 Gualterus David, Born 11th November 1822.

VII.

Wilhelm Balthazar Heyzer, born 29th April 1818, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th November 1840, Maria Frederica de Saram. He had by her

- 1 Julian Jonathan, who follows under X.
- 2 Julia Leonora, born 24th December 1844, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th April 1863, Richard William Elders, born 4th September 1836, son of George Elders and Jane Wilhelmina de Vos.
- 3 Frederick Alexander, born 15th May 1847.
- 4 John Cecil, baptised 6th January 1850.
- 5 Edward Clement, born 7th October 1852.
- 6 Henry Arthur, born 11th February 1855.
- 7 Frances Eleanor, born 20th June 1858, died in 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th January 1883, James Smith Heyzer, who follows under VIII, 1.
- 8 Laura Matilda, born 26th May 1861, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th November 1887, Richard Herbert Ferdinands.

VIII.

John Whitechurch Heyzer, born 24th July 1821, married Elizabeth Taylor. He had by her

- 1 James Smith, born 29th August 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th January 1883, Frances Eleanor Heyzer. (Vide VII, 7).
- 2 John Henry Wilfred, born 6th February 1861.
- 3 Arthur Frederick, born 5th June 1862.
- 4 Helen Leah, born 13th April 1864, married..... De Witt.
- 5 Arthur Frederick, born 24th June 1865.

IX.

Johan Frederick Heyzer, born 12th July 1824, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1857,

Louisa Charlotte Cramer, widow of John Alexander Fermer.
He had by her

- 1 Frederick Huxham Cramer, who follows under XI.
- 2 Rose Blanche, born 7th September 1859, died 17th August 1917.
- 3 Laurence Randolph, born 19th November 1860.
- 4 Ebenezer, born 25th December 1861.

X.

Julian Jonathan Heyzer, Proctor, born 3rd February 1842, died 26th November 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd August 1872, Laura Mc Carthy, born 30th November 1855, died 4th March 1927. He had by her

- 1 Julian Cecil Mc Carthy, born 2nd June 1873, died 27th June 1932, married in the Methodist Church, Hatton, 22nd May 1909, Claribel Maud Pate.
- 2 Edward Percival Mc Carthy, who follows under XII.
- 3 Ethel Blanche, born 27th July 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th April 1896, Granville Hillebrand Freywer Claessen, born 12th February 1870, died 29th May 1922, son of William Claessen and Matilda Elders.
- 4 Eric Aymer Mc Carthy, born 2nd September 1877, died 20th June 1909.
- 5 Lionel Morris Mc Carthy, who follows under XIII.
- 6 Stella Irine Mc Carthy, born 28th November 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:
 - (a) 6th May 1901, Frederick George de Kretser, born 28th March 1869, son of John Mitchell de Kretser and Amelia Henrietta Raffel. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20).
 - (b) 22nd June 1925, Victor Oswald Schokman, born 28th August 1886, son of Ernest Frank Schokman and Charlotte Henrietta Van Cuylenburg.
- 7 Elsie Viva Mc Carthy, born 5th September 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:
 - (a) 7th December 1902, John Benjamin Wille, born 16th March 1869, widower of (1) Ellenor Drusilla Baillie, and (2) Eva Cecilia Sophia Baillie, and son of John Francis Wille and Maria Charlotte Kidd.

- (b) 15th February 1919, Walter Edward Jansz, born 2nd October 1879, died 26th October 1935, son of John Charles Jansz and Emelia Raffel.
- 8 Beatrice Alma, born 14th September 1882, died 11th May 1929, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1909, Herbert Alwin Van Dort, L. M. S. (Ceylon), born 17th September 1881, died 22nd September 1932, son of William Gregory Van Dort, M. D., and Sophia Marion Mc Carthy.
- 9 Myra Dagmar Louise, born 25th November 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd January 1906, George Edgar Pereira, born 3rd November 1876, son of Reverend Daniel Henry Pereira of the Methodist Church, and Jemima Eaton.
- 10 Randolph Churchill Basil, who follows under XIV.
- 11 Vere Esric, who follows under XV.

XI.

Frederick Huxham Cramer Heyzer, born 28th August 1858, died 4th March 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st August 1878, Ann Caroline Barber, born 27th August 1857, died 12th September 1935, daughter of Charles Arnoldus Barber and Harriet Swan. He had by her

- 1 Louise Ruth, born 4th October 1879, married:
 - (a) In St. Luke's Church, Ratnapura, 12th January 1898, Edgar Colwin de Kretser, L. M. S. (Ceylon), L. S. A. (Lond.), Civil Medical Department, born 3rd November 1858, died 10th August 1916, widower of Minnie Rosalie Anjou, and son of Pieter Cornelis de Kretser and Wilhelmina Arnoldina Van Geyzel. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 22).
 - (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st April 1919, Clarence Oliphant Barber, born 27th January 1882, son of William Barber and Rosaline Charlotte Parys.
- 2 Daisy Gertrude, born 1st July 1881, died 5th February 1905, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 22nd September 1903, Charles Cyril de Zilwa, born 31st December 1873, died 20th December 1919, son of John Edgar de Zilwa and Jane Mary Pereira.

- 3 Victorine Beatrice, born 2nd January 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th November 1911, Percival Edgar Anjou de Kretser, born 5th August 1883, son of Edgar Colvin de Kretser and Minnie Rosalie Anjou. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X. page 22).
- 4 Harriet Rosaline, born 6th November 1884, died 27th April 1912.
- 5 Lily Muriel, born 25th April 1887, married 23rd August 1912, James Walter Schumacher, widower of Freda Hazel Clarice Heyzer, who follows next.
- 6 Freda Hazel Clarice, born 3rd July 1889, died 1st January 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd August 1910, James Walter Schumacher, son of James Walter Schumacher and Maud de Zilwa.
- 7 Frederick Huxham Clarence, born 25th March 1891, died 24th April 1922.
- 8 Gladys Enid Myrtle, born 17th February 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd December 1913, Vere Esric Heyzer, who follows under XV.
- 9 Arthur Conrad, who follows under XVI.

XII.

Edward Percival Mc Carthy Heyzer, born 29th July 1874, married in Calcutta, 24th June 1914, Ida Gregory. He had by her

- 1 Laura Iris, born 14th January 1919.
- 2 Carlyle, born 28th February 1920.
- 3 Elibank, died 30th December 1926.

XIII.

Lionel Morris Mc Carthy Heyzer, born 7th December 1878, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th October 1899, Constance Irene Van Dort, born 25th May 1882. He had by her

- 1 Lionel Vernon Douglas, born 4th November 1900, died 10th December 1918.
- 2 Rienzi Esric, born 21st January 1903, died 2nd October 1905.
- 3 Irene Constance, born 16th July 1905.
- 4 Ninnette Esme, born 3rd March 1908.
- 5 Myrle Phyllis, born 8th October 1909.

- 6 Sheila Mavis, born 20th April 1915, died 16th August 1915.
- 7 Shirley Neville, born 3rd October 1918, died 14th September 1934.

XIV.

Randolph Churchill Basil Heyzer, born 22nd April 1885, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 23rd September 1914, Pearl Lilian Moldrich, born 4th February 1892, daughter of Vincent Rothwell Moldrich, J.P., Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, and Ida Marian Askey. He had by her

- 1 Anthony Eardley, born 3rd August 1915.
- 2 Anton Rothwell, born 28th January 1917.
- 3 Thelma Pearl, born 22nd July 1919
- 4 Myrline Enid, born 6th December 1921.
- 5 Lorna Therese, born 24th November 1923.
- 6 Valerie Anne, born 17th September 1931.

XV.

Vere Esric Heyzer, born 23rd June 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1913, Gladys Enid Myrtle Heyzer (vide XI, 8). He had by her

- 1 Gladys Esrica Marguerite, born 29th November 1914, died 17th December 1935, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd April 1935, Reginald Ira Van Buuren, born 7th March 1903, son of Herbert Lambert Van Buuren and Marianne Adeline Pereira.
- 2 Huxham Esric, born 29th December 1915.
- 3 Maurice Vere, born 26th October 1917.
- 4 Vera Erin, born 22nd November 1919.
- 5 Sheila Mignon, born 5th January 1921, died 4th September 1923.
- 6 Brenda Beryl, born 26th March 1924, died 6th June 1927.
- 7 Prythee Maureen, born 16th April 1926.

XVI.

Arthur Conrad Heyzer, born 7th October 1896, married 16th April 1927, Dagmar Maisie Van Houten, born 23rd March 1903, died 23rd June 1931, daughter of Frederick Philip William Van Houten and Ethel Cora de Kretser. He had by her

- 1 Arthur Frederick Lloyd, born 7th August 1928.
- 2 Maisie Ithalie Veronique, born 14th September 1930.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Old Mill,
Gintota. 30.3.36.

Dear Mr. Editor.—It is with extreme regret that I have learnt of Mr. E. H. Vanderwall's retirement from the Presidentship of the D. B. U. There must be some grave cause at the bottom of it. I should have thought that he would have made an ideal President. He has the brains, the personality, and the tact, but alack and alas, we are unfortunately, I was going to say "blessed", but cursed is the right word I think, with some interfering old women, who will do far better in their homes attending to their own concerns without meddling with things beyond their ken. From what I have gathered and seen, I am very sorry to notice these degenerate signs and portents. Factions, underhand intrigue, and petty jealousies appear to be the order of the day. A man with brains is not appreciated by some of our members. If I am right in my surmise, I see rocks ahead, but I trust that our Union, which I hope is still a Union, will not bring about disunion. Remember that united we stand, divided we fall. I hope we still possess even a few drops of our ancestral blood, which will help to bring about a strong and lasting comradeship amongst our members, and make them stand shoulder to shoulder against any adversity that might threaten us.

A blunder involving financial loss has been committed in consequence of the rule that no credit should be allowed at the Bar.

All establishments must be run on credit if they must be run at all. Safeguards can be applied to secure ourselves against any but trivial losses. What if you lose Rs. 100/- a quarter provided you gain Rs. 500/-. I think the policy adopted has been all wrong and that bad feeling has been engendered by it.

Well, here is to our new President. I think he is the right man in the right place and will make a live thing of the Union, and bring about reforms which will tend to our future welfare. He has always displayed a keen interest in the Union and taken pains over it. I am glad he has given us the privilege of having him as our President.

I feel sure he will put his foot down firmly on all intrigues and blusterings, and will see that our Committee Meetings are not turned into a bear garden by tactless and foolish persons, who love to hear their own voice. Stick to the business in hand in a business-like manner and don't fly off at a tangent. Let them be so conducted that no ill-natured remarks are made about these meetings, as I regret to say I often have to hear.

Yours truly,
H. C. R. ANTHONISZ.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Decadence of present day Burgher Lads. In our last issue we published a letter from Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz in which he deplored the apathy shown by Burgher Lads of the present day. These remarks have been regarded as too sweeping by the class for whom they were intended, and we publish a spirited rejoinder from one of them. He says:—"If Mr. Anthonisz had only considered conditions of the present day with those prevailing in the good old times, he would have been more just in his criticism and not condemned us wholesale. Boys in his day had no need to win even a Junior Certificate to mount the ladder. The meritorious deeds of their parents or grand-parents were quite enough of a qualification for these lucky youths. Have *we* such advantages now? How many of us who have mounted the ladder to-day were given even a push up one rung by our parents? Not one. We have won our places by our own scholarship and efforts.

"What percentage of the scholars in Mr. Anthonisz's day belonged to the permanent population? We have to-day in many a College *one* Burgher youth for every twenty or thirty Sinhalese and Tamils. And in spite of this are not many of us doing our bit? Have we not climbed up by sheer merit of our own? We have to-day members of our community holding some of the highest appointments in the Public Service. What temptations had they of the older days to draw them away from their studies? Were there any cinemas? Was such prominence given to all kinds of sport in Colleges? Were there such facilities for cricket, tennis, hockey, etc.

"I can give the names of many a Burgher pensioner of the present day who reached the top of the ladder with no Junior or Senior Certificate. They had luck and their fathers' or their uncles' influence. We of the present generation need not only pluck but merit and scholarship to do as they did. I can give instances of many a contemporary of mine who cannot get a job even with a Senior Certificate. This examination is of a much higher standard than the examinations in Mr. Anthonisz's day.

"I don't say we are all exemplary youths. There are I suppose some who squander their fathers' wealth, but were there no such instances in the past too in our community? We have even

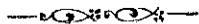
another difficulty these days, and that is the mastery of the Vernaculars. I think we deserve to be encouraged to do our bit. Give the young devils their due."

We showed these remarks to Mr. Anthonisz and he replies as follows :—

"I was much edified and delighted to read our Burgher lad's spirited reply to my criticisms. I cry "Peccavi". But Burgher lads, don't be too bucked and fancy yourselves too much, as many of us are so apt to do these days. We too had pastimes in the days of old—cricket, shooting, fishing, swimming, boxing, tug of war, which a great exponent of games, Ralph Nell, introduced with great vigour to the South. He challenged the company of Highlanders then stationed in Galle. He succeeded in individual cases, but his team was pulled over easily by the stalwart Tommies. One of our friends introduced a new hobby—the colouring of pipes. He attempted to colour them so fast, smoking pipe load after pipe load, that he very often got sick over the performance. This hobby, I need hardly say, was not followed by any of us!!

"Well, this yarn is long enough, so I shall say "Au Revoir". Burgher lads, may you emulate your ancestors, if you can, and produce many a giant in intellect and personality. Cultivate the right spirit always, and let it soar triumphant over the flesh. You will then make a certain success of your life. Remember that the future of our community rests in your hands, to do or undo. Show the public that we have still the spirit of our adventurous ancestors and that we will fight to the last ditch. Show them that our hands are always strong enough to guard our heads. Do not cultivate a pugnacious spirit, but if it comes to a fight, like a good old terrier fight to a finish.

"Let there be no factions, intrigue, or jealousy. United we stand, divided we fall, so stand shoulder to shoulder like true comrades, helping each other, and never push a man when he is going down the hill".



NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tuesday, 17th March 1936: (1) Passed a vote of condolence on the death of Mrs. Oswald de Kretser. (2) The Auditors' report on the Accounts for 1935 was accepted. (3) Read letter from Messrs. F. J. & G. de Saram, Proctors, intimating that the late Mrs. Isabel Loos had made a bequest of Rs. 5000/- to the Dutch Burgher Union for use in connection with the Social Service work of the Union, with the proviso that if the nett value of the estate is less than Rs. 900,000/- the amount of the legacy will be halved. (4) Miss L. Wambeek's resignation was accepted with regret.

Tuesday, 21st April 1936: (1) Votes of condolence on the deaths of Mr. C. A. LaBrooy, Mr. S. W. Claasz and Mr. Cedric Joseph were passed. (2) Tabled letters from Mr. L. E. Blaze and Mr. A. N. Weinman expressing their inability to serve on the General Committee. Mr. J. W. Smith was elected vice Mr. Blaze, and Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz vice Mr. Weinman. (3) Read letter from Dr. G. A. Rode donating (a) his billiard cue in case to be sold among the members of the Union and proceeds to be credited to the Social Service Fund, and (b) five shares owned by him in the D. B. U. Buildings Company, Ltd., to the Dutch Burgher Union. The Secretary reported that he had written to Dr. Rode thanking him for his very generous gift. (4) Mr. W. L. Bogtstra's resignation was accepted with regret. (5) Miss E. M. Jansz and Mr. W. J. A. Van Langenberg were elected for membership of the Union. (6) The following Standing Committees and Sub-Committees were elected :

(a) *Ethical and Literary:* Mr. R. L. Brohier, Miss Grace Van Dort, Mr. C. A. Speldewinde, Mr. J. H. O. Paulusz, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Mr. W. de Niese, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mrs. R. L. Spittel, Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek, Mr. E. B. Jansz, and Mr. Neil Wille as Secretary and Convener.

(b) *Social Service:* Mrs. R. L. Spittel, Mrs. H. E. de Kretser, Miss Doreen de Kretser, Mrs. W. de Niese, Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen,

Miss Ethel Kriekenbeek, Mrs. H. U. Leembruggen, Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. Ruth Meier, Miss Grace Van Dort, Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Mrs. Rosslyn Koch, Mrs. Sam de Vos, Mr. G. A. Wille, Mr. E. G. Grätiaen, Mr. A. E. Rode, and Mr. W. de Niese as Secretary and Convener.

(c) *Genealogical Research*: Mr. W. de Niese, Mr. H. E. de Kretser, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. Rosslyn Koch, J. G. Paulusz, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. A. VanderStraaten, Mr. H. Vanden Driesen, and Mr. J. R. Toussaint as Secretary and Convener.

(d) *Entertainment and Sport*: Mrs. H. E. de Kretser, Mrs. Rosslyn Koch, Mrs. F. V. Foenander, Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. Hilton de Hoedt, Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Miss Muriel Vanden Driesen, Miss E. Kriekenbeek, Mrs. A. C. Meier, Mr. Ric Keegel, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. M. Vander Straaten, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. G. H. Ludovici, Mr. O. L. de Kretser, (Jr.), Mr. Vernon Wille, Mrs. R. B. Jansz, Dr. Sam de Vos, Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, and Mr. Rosslyn Koch as Secretary and Convener.

(e) *Increasing Membership*: Dr. E. W. Arndt, Mr. A. M. Spaar, Mr. H. Vanden Driesen, Mr. F. E. Loos, and Mr. J. R. Toussaint as Secretary and Convener.

(f) *Finance*: Mr. Rosslyn Koch, Mr. W. de Niese, Dr. V. R. Schokman, Mr. W. P. Conderlag, Mr. E. A. Vanderstraaten, Mr. F. E. Loos, and Mr. W. W. Beling as Secretary and Convener.

(g) *Building Shares*: Mr. H. Vanden Driesen, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. R. S. V. Poulrier, Mr. W. de Niese, Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Dr. Sam de Vos, and Mr. Rosslyn Koch as Secretary and Convener.

Tuesday, 19th May, 1936: (1) A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. O. B. Crozier. (2) A hearty vote of congratulation to Mr. A. E. Keuneman on being appointed a King's Counsel was passed unanimously. (3) Read letter from the Secretary to the Governor stating that a despatch had been received from the Secretary of State acknowledging receipt of the Resolution passed by the Dutch Burgher Union expressing sorrow at the death of His Majesty King George V., and conveying an expression of His Majesty's grateful thanks for the kind message. (4) The re-enrolment of Mrs. Beatrice E. Loos as a member of the Union

was approved. (5) The following were elected for membership: Miss M. Foenander, Messrs. H. V. T. LaBrooy, E. A. Ludovici and E. I. M. de Kretser.

Obituary: Since our last issue we have been called upon to deplore the loss of no less than six members by death. *Mr. C. A. T. LaBrooy* joined the Union in 1909, and although his uninterrupted residence of over 50 years in Kandy gave him few opportunities of taking an active part in the actual work of the Union, he yet did all that lay in his power within his limited sphere to further its activities. *Mr. S. W. Glaasz* was another member of long standing who was a shining example of loyalty to the Union, *Mr. O. B. Crozier* was an equally valuable member who was very generous in his support of every worthy cause connected with the Union. *Mr. Cedric Joseph* had but recently joined the Union, but during this short period he had shewn much promise of usefulness. *Mr. James de Vos Joseph* took a keen interest in the Union in its early days, and so did *Mr. Lloyd Siebel*.

Mr. A. E. Keuneman: We congratulate this gentleman on his appointment to be of His Majesty's Counsel for the Island. Mr. Keuneman has always identified himself very closely with the Union and the honour that has been conferred on him was only to be expected in view of his high reputation at the Bar.

To our Subscribers: With this issue of the Journal a new Volume begins. Those who have not yet remitted their subscription of Rs. 5 are kindly requested to do so as early as possible.

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 Hony. Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. Wace de Niese, Bambalapitiya, the Hony. 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.



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