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Journal of the
Dutch Burgher
Union of Ceylon.



"Eendraekt maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. The Education Establishments of the Dutch in Ceylon	142
2. John Christopher Wolf in Ceylon	155
3. Centenary of the Birth of Dr. Edwin Lawson Koch, M.D.	164
4. Genealogy of the Ohlmus Family	167
5. Daniels Genealogy (Correction)	178
6. Annual General Meeting	179
7. Thirty-first Annual Report	187
8. Notes of Events	199

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

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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

BY
R. G. ANTHONISZ, I. S. O.

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[No. 4.

**THE EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS OF
THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.**

BY THE REV. J. D. PALM.

*(First published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic
Society, Ceylon Branch, 1846-47, and now re-published
by kind permission of the Society).*

The State of Government Schools for the natives of Ceylon during the period that the Netherlands' Chartered East India Company had possession of this Island appears, at present, to be a subject more of conjecture than of certainty. While on the one hand the old school-houses in many villages of the Maritime Provinces tell the traveller that, "in the Dutch time", native education was not lost sight of, nobody, on the other hand has, to my knowledge, collected any statistics of schools, nor undertaken to point out the character and amount of instruction imparted at that period. As native education occupies so prominent a place in the present scheme of colonial improvement, it may not be uninteresting to know what our predecessors did in the cause. In the archives of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church at Colombo there are two volumes of minutes of a meeting called the *Scholarchale Vergadering*, embodying annual reports from Inspectors of schools in the Colombo District from 1712 to 1727; also in official letters of the Colombo Consistory to the 17 Representatives in Holland of the East India Company, and in other ecclesiastical papers references occur to the number and progress of schools throughout the Island. These documents, written in the old-fashioned

German and half Italian characters are in several places hardly legible. The time and patience bestowed on them are however amply compensated by the insight they give into Church matters, and the state of Christianity among the natives, which, if worth the hearing, or rather, if coming within the range of topics sanctioned in this society, shall be made the subject of two more papers.

The notes for the present paper may be classified under the following heads :

1. The Scholarchal Commission.
2. Native Schools in the Colombo District.
3. Native Schools in the Galle and Matura Districts.
4. Native Schools in the Jaffna District.
5. The Seminary and Normal School at Colombo.
6. Manuscripts, translations and Printed Books.
7. Dutch Schools.

I.

The Scholarchal Commission.

This body was composed of the Dessave or Collector of the Colombo District (the highest European functionary next the Governor) who was always the President; all the Clergy of Colombo, one of whom acted as Secretary; and three or four other gentlemen Civil and Military. The Members were nominated by the Governor. They were not only that which we understand by a school Commission, but they constituted a board, which took cognizance of all matters referring to native marriages; and in short the whole body of natives professing Christianity, and living within the precincts of the schools, were under their supervision. They examined and appointed not only school masters but also the Tombo-holders, had under their inspection the registries of native baptisms and marriages, heard complaints and settled disputes on matrimonial questions, and possessed a discretionary power to grant marriage licenses in cases where consanguinity came into question. Their decisions were however in all points submitted to the Governor and the Political Council. Their jurisdiction did not extend beyond their own district; hence the Southern and Northern Provinces had also their Scholarchal Commission, but that of Colombo was frequently referred to in difficult and important cases.

Every year two members of this association, a clergyman and a layman, who was called the *Scholarch*, were deputed by the meeting, with the consent and authority of the Governor, to visit all the School-stations and draw up an annual report. Their visit was previously announced to the villagers by Tomtom beating, when both adults and children were summoned by the vidhan and the School master to be present. At each school the two Inspectors remained a whole day. The business of the day, in which the Clergyman of course, had the greatest share, was performed in the following order :

1. In the forenoon the school children were examined in reading and writing, in repeating their Catechism, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's prayer; and further questions were put to ascertain whether Masters explained what had been committed to memory, which was generally concluded with religious instruction, exhortation and encouragement, in some cases by distribution of prizes.

2. They then proceeded to examine and interrogate the adults who had lately left the school, as well as the parents who brought their infants for baptism. With respect to the former, to know whether they retained and understood what they had learned at school, whether they regularly attended Divine Service on the Sabbath, and manifested an interest in their spiritual welfare; with respect to the latter to know whether they understood the nature and obligations of Baptism, when pains were taken to impress on them the principal truths of the Christian religion. It will be necessary here to remark that the children were not permitted to leave school at pleasure, but only when they had obtained the requisite amount of knowledge, which was decided, not by the Schoolmaster, but by the Inspectors. When thus found qualified, a certificate was granted, usually at the age of 15 years. They were then designated "Largeerden" which means *discharged* or *set at large*. But the care and supervision of them did not cease here: even after such dismissal they were required for a future period of three years, to attend the school twice a week to receive religious instruction from the Master, who then signed their certificate in testimony of their continued attendance. During this second term they were called "Nieuwe largeerden", *newly discharged*.

Then they were to attend, though perhaps not so regularly, other two years, and be classed among the "Oude largeerden", *old discharged*. Although the period for instruction subsequent to the technical dismissal was thus fixed at five years, in some schools individuals were found with their certificate signed for 9 and 10 years together, indicating their voluntary continuance under instruction.

3. The next business was the inspection of church and school-books, lists and registers, rolls of fines, placards and other documents in charge of the Master, to ascertain the state in which they were kept. The fines here mentioned were imposed, in obedience to an express order issued by Government and repeatedly enforced, on all persons neglecting to attend school on week days and divine service on Sundays. These fines occasioned at various times refractoriness among the natives, dishonesty on the part of the Masters, and difficulty to the scholar-chals. But in many districts the enforcing of them was found the only expedient to secure attendance at school. In some years these penalties amounted to 700 Rixdollars. The Inspectors received and accounted for the money to the Scholar-chal Commission. At the same time it may be remarked that instruction was given by Government gratis.

4. When this was finished, complaints either from masters, or pupils, or parents, or native headmen were heard; inquiries instituted as to the cause and reason of neglect or disorder; inefficient Masters dismissed; applications attended to; reproofs and reprimands administered, &c.

5. Then, in the forenoon, Divine Service was held. One or two chapters out of the Gospels, the Ten Commandments and the Creed were read in Singhalese or Tamil; then the Clergyman preached, in few solitary cases for want of fluency in the native languages by interpretation; administered Baptism and solemnized Marriages.

When one village or school station had thus been inspected they proceed to the next, and continued their visitation at one or two intervals till they had gone over the whole district, which contained 30, 40 or more schools—and at the close a general report was laid before the scholar-chal meeting, and by them submitted to the Governor in Council, accompanied with returns

of the number of children in each school, of adult Christians in each parish, the amount of mullets, the number of massabadoes, and of natives who learned Psalm-singing. Pity that these returns cannot be found. The remarks of the Governor written with his own hand on the margin of the reports are invariably of a very favourable cast, shewing his willingness to favour the views and sanction the suggestions of the meeting. In these reports and minutes particulars, which it would be too tedious to mention, are discussed; such as complaints, applications for increase of salary, for dismissal after long service, for books, for repairs or enlargement of buildings, or for the establishments of new schools, examination of School-masters, suggestions for the removal of a school to a more convenient station; applications for admission into Church membership, examination of such candidates, &c.

II

Native Schools of the Colombo District.

This District extended to the North as far as Calpentyn, and Southward to Cosgodde, afterwards to the Bentotte river.

The earliest notice found of these schools reaches to 1712 when their number was 30, six of which were Tamul schools. In this year a new school was established at Paspetal, near Colombo, with 125 children. The person who applied for the school-master-ship was appointed on condition of his attending a certain Clergyman until he should become better qualified to impart religious instruction.

The result of the inspection in 1715 was on the whole satisfactory, the children answering the catechism questions, and repeating the prayers well.

The Master of Cosgodde complained of a boy, who on being fined for non-attendance, had gone to the Welliotte school; this being contrary to order, the subject was referred to the Scholar-chal meeting. The Report of 1714 says, that a general desire was observable among the natives to receive instruction and to become acquainted with the Christian religion. In 1715 the number of schools was increased from 30 to 35; but the report dwells more on adult Christians than on scholars. The bad state in which some schools were found was attributed to irregular

attendance through indifference with some, and distance of abode with others. In 1716 the Calpenty school was reported to be in a very neglected state, and the Master recommended to be dismissed. In 1718 the schools on the South gave more satisfaction than those on the North, except the Oedeware, Payagalle, and Alican schools, which was the Masters' fault. In 1719 the district contained 38 schools. The Masters were reported pretty well qualified, but sadly deficient in energy and zeal. Great difficulty was experienced in securing regular attendance by the children.

1721. A loud complaint about ignorant Masters. The Government ordered all native teachers, living within a certain distance from Colombo, to attend monthly for examination and further instruction by a sub-committee.

The Cosgodde school with 307 boys and 119 girls, and the Wellitotte school having 450 scholars, were, on account of their distance, transferred to the Galle District, together with the tombos and the pay of the Masters. The next year (1722) the Inspectors found the schools on the whole in a condition three times better than last year. They recommended that the four Tamul schools in the Negombo Province be put on the same footing with the Singhalese schools, as to the performance of divine Service; and that the Proponent Ignatius preach there in Tamil. An order, dated 1723, proceeded from the Governor, that, as the number of scholars throughout was on the increase, which consequently increased the Master's labour, where in future the children in one school exceeded in number 200, a second assistant Teacher be appointed; upon which order, six schools, namely Barberyn, Mutwal, Corlewatte, Payagalle, Caltura near the river, Pantura and Morotto were immediately supplied with a third Teacher. At the same time the Governor sanctioned a proposition that the Dutch Catechists and Pre-lectors at outstations be instructed to collect a few promising Singhalese lads and teach them the Dutch language; to which proposition another was added by the Governor himself, that there should be evening schools for singing, if possible to train the Singhalese to Psalm Singing. This year also it was reported that people of all classes expressed gratification at the opportunities of instruction afforded them, and appeared anxious to avail themselves thereof. At this visitation a collection of translated prayers, the form for

the administration of the Lord's Supper, and a few Singhalese Sermons were distributed among the schools. The Scholarchal meeting instructed the Masters to pay particular attention to the reading and writing exercises, as a more effectual way of disseminating knowledge among the natives than by mere oral instruction, whereby they would be induced to read the books, which it was in contemplation to place within their reach. The report of 1725 notices a diminution in school attendance, and ascribes it to a late famine in the country, accompanied with an inundation; which forced the inhabitants to absent themselves from home in search of sustenance. The schools at Nagam, Mahapittigam, Cottelewatte, Minuangodde, and Wellicadde had been frequently closed. On the day of the visit two of the above schools were found empty; and at Minuangodde but 5 boys and 8 girls were present. This decline awakened apprehensions of ruin to schools and native congregations, and called forth an order to the Masters to constrain the children who were running about the villages to come to school. In 1727 after hearing the ordinary lessons, the children were made to give their own answers on miscellaneous questions suggested from the lessons, and the result evinced a degree of reflection and intelligence creditable to teachers and pupils. The best schools were Kegelewatte, Melager and Cotte, the worst Wewalle, Paspetal, Calane and Wolfendhal. In 1735 the annual visitation did not take place, disturbances having arisen among the natives, and accounts from the masters represented things as very unfavourable, school operations being to a great extent at a stand still with no likelihood of a speedy restoration. But the next year the arrival of the new Governor, Baron VanImhoff, checked the disturbances, and schools were visited.

1739. The Inspectors expressed themselves satisfied with masters and pupils, and noticed with pleasure a circumstance which was not witnessed before, but which now appeared generally practiced, that the girls learned to write. This year there was a revival of schools, not only in virtue of special orders from Government enjoining regular attendance, but especially by the influx of Singhalese and Tamul printed books, instead of the scanty manuscript copies, put into the hands of the masters alone.

1742. The Rev. Mr. Saakens and Mr. Elbert Clermont, the Scholarch, reported that in this year's visit they had found the children in general diligently taught, and that each according to age and capacity had made progress; but that on comparing one school with another a great disparity appeared both as to proficiency and the amount of instruction imparted. Writing in Singhalese was extensively taught, and many of the "Largeerden" recited their Catechisms and prayers promptly.

1746. The schools were found some worse than others, and on the whole not very creditable. The ignorance, inability and indolence of many Masters were complained of; and no less the aversion of children to attend school; parents also refusing to send their children, which was attributed to the influence of Roman Catholic Priests and their emissaries, who spared no intrigues to draw away the people. In 1747, these complaints were renewed, and the incapacity of the Masters led to the establishment of a native Normal school, which shall be mentioned in its proper place.

1750. Complaints still continued. Strong attachment to heathenism, and credulity on the part of parents to popish insinuations were lamented. The penalty imposed on non-attendance brought the children on the examination-day, but on ordinary days they remained away. In 1756 the district had 45 schools, many of which were in a poor state. The Masters at Caltura and Negombo (where Romanism prevailed) gave no satisfaction, and to show how ill disposed the Malabars were to education and Christianity, it was remarked that at the Tamul schools at Pitipankare, Chunampitty and Slave Island, which together contained 1600 scholars, only 60 were present at the examination, and said their lessons badly. The frequent change of habitation among the Malabars was a great hindrance. The Singhalese nation were more docile, and their children in many instances exceeded expectation. With reference to an outcry which had been raised about the decline and probable failure of schools, the Inspectors stated that they did not despair, but would urge the Government to adopt such measures as may effectually further the cause of education. Government it appears, attended to this representation, for in 1759 the good effects were visible. In 1768 the schools gave satisfaction on the whole, but they did not yet come up to the designs of Government, the fault being the character of Masters, who were reported to be,

some secretly Budhists, and others intemperate or rapacious. In 1778 the schools, 46 in number, were flourishing, and great success was met with among the females, who could not before be prevailed on to remain long at school, but now many continued till on their public confession of faith they were received as communicants. No mention is made of female schools.

In 1784 there were 53 schools. The scattered habitations of the natives, bad and dangerous roads, created the desertion of several scholars, and made spiritual supervision almost impracticable. The work of inspection was divided in 1788 among the clergy and scholarchs into three circuits:—

circuit No. 1	had	12	schools
„ No. 2	„	20	„
„ No. 3	„	23	„
Total		55	

From the preceding remarks it will be perceived, that Government undertook education in the native languages, that these schools partook of the character of parish schools, and that religious instruction was the main point. When reference was made to an individual, he or she was invariably designated as *Sorted under* "sorterende onder," such or such a school. The annexed table (marked A) * will show the total number of scholars in the Colombo District, from 1760 to 1786. A list (marked B)* of the places where schools existed, with short notices respecting them, taken from the reports is also added.

III

Native Schools in the Galle and Matura Districts.

These schools were annually visited by the Galle Clergy, who took it by turns, in company with a Scholarch. In 1707 mention is made of 30 schools, in 1719 of 37 schools, 18 in the Galle and 19 in the Matura District, and in 1722, of 38 schools. Galle was a troublesome and refractory station, hence the reports are full of complaints.

In 1727 great difficulty was experienced in getting parents to send their children; they set Government orders at defiance. The annual visitation often did not take place on account of the

* Will be reproduced at the conclusion of the article.—Ed

hostile disposition of the Singalese. In one village (1731) during the examination, a mob assembled, and by vociferations interrupted the proceedings; the Scholarch went out to order them off, but they heeded not his authority; and on his attempting to drive them away with his walking cane, the ring leader levelled a blow at him with a stick. At Kahewatte, Gatlemane, and Puwakdadawe, they dragged the children out of the school-room. In 1733 the school master at Kahawatte lodged a complaint against the villagers for abusing and preventing him in his duties. Besides the fact, that this district was the stronghold of Budhism, as it still is, one alleged grievance was, that, since Government ordered native professing Christians not to intermarry with Budhists, they were afraid they would not be able to get wives. In 1734 the native Proponent visited the schools in the Talpepattoe. In many places schools were at a stand. The annual visitation was attended to but with no pleasure; the natives, especially the chalias, abused and ridiculed. The number of masters and undermasters was 87, of whom but 5 were in Church membership. In 1736 the Clergy were at a loss what to do to restore the progress of education, and applied to Government for support and encouragement. There was nevertheless since the last year, an increase of scholars, the total number being 4397, of whom 2697 were catechized by native Proponents and school-masters.

A church and school report, dated 1759, was sent from Galle to the Colombo Consistory with the view of furnishing the necessary information in the annual general statement of churches and schools, to the East India Company and the Church Assembly in Holland. It is divided into two parts, the former giving an account of the course pursued in the work of inspection, and the second a detail of each school. The examiners commenced with religious instruction, to impress on the people that the work they undertook was the work of God. The most advanced scholars were called to repeat distinctly and audibly the ten commandments and other parts, for the benefit of all. In order to avoid collusion practised by the Masters, who asked only those questions which they knew the children could answer, the tomboholder or some other competent person was asked to interrogate. Then the "largeerden" were examined, and what they did not comprehend was further explained, as far as time permitted. The schools were visited in the following order:

1. **Hickkedoewe** (Hiccade) had a large school, composed of boys and girls, whose behaviour and learning were reported commendable. Their answers showed that they understood the catechism committed to memory; reading and writing were good.

2. **Kahawe** school not so numerously attended as the preceding; the Master, a deserving character, complained of disobedience and unwillingness in his scholars, the parents being the great obstacles. The Chalia inhabitants objected to the Master because he was a Wellale. The school was attended but three weeks previous to this visit, and even then reluctantly.

3. **Madampe**, a Chalias school, better than the preceding one; the children were young; few only reaching the age of 15 years.

4. **Weliotte**, a Chalia school, the largest in the district, having 400 scholars, but under one Master, whose attainments were not great. The writing was not expert; the Master found fault with his scholars, but when the New Testament was produced for reading, the children declared they had never seen those books before.

5. **Bentotte**, the best of all the schools; the Master bore a respectable character among the people: on the Post-holder's testimony he never omitted his school in the week, nor conducting Divine Service on Sundays. The children were under good discipline, and quick at reading and writing. The visit gave mutual satisfaction.

6. **Indoeroewe** school in every respect the reverse of the preceding. Those who could read and write said, they had been taught, not by the Master, but by their friends.

7. **Cosgodde**, a Chalias school. They were not taught writing, the master complaining of bad eye-sight.

8. **Ambalangodde**. The master, an old man, took great interest in his scholars.

9. **Wattoegeddere**, a small and well conducted school of the Jagereroe Caste.

10. **Raygam**, a large school; the influence of the master was well maintained.

11. **Dadalle**, a small Chalias school; the attendance was regular and the master efficient.

Having inspected the schools in the Wellabaddapattoe, they proceeded to the Talpepattoe.

12. **Acmiwenne**, a populous village, but the school was attended only one day in five.

13. **Walawe**, a populous but dissolute village. Few would come to school.

14. **Codagodde** school.

15. **Ahangam**, a pretty good school.

16. **Cogalle**, few children in school in proportion to the population, five-sixth running wild.

17. **Talpe** school. The children would not continue long.

In the Gangebodde Pattoe were the following:

18. **Baddegama** school. Very few were present in comparison with last year. The present master had but recently been appointed and did not know the people.

19. **Maplegam**, on the confines of the company's territories. The scholars could neither read nor write; the master was a sickly man.

20. **Tellicudde** school with two masters, who taught well.

21. **Galle**, Cinghalese school, was in a poor state. The Barbers', Silversmiths', Fishers' and Chunamburners' Castes, refused to send their children—and as for native headmen, it was a general observation, that their children did not avail themselves of instruction.

22. **The Galle Tamil School**. The Malabars being mostly Papists, the school was exceedingly small: 4 boys had learned the Catechism and the Ten Commandments, the rest came on the occasion but for a show. The master was secretly a Roman Catholic.

23. **Denepittie** school presented nothing satisfactory.

24. **Polwatte** much the same. When the master succeeded in getting a few boys together, they soon made their escape.

25. **Mirissee** school was promising.

26. **Dewinoewere** school. The examination was interrupted by the riotous inhabitants.

27. **Nauwedoenne** and } schools were examined simul-
28. **Tallalle** } taneously.

From this place to Hakmana no girls attended school.

29. **Bamberende** school.

30. **Dikwelle**. Many professing Christians lived here, but the school was small.

31. **Polwakdandawe** school.

32. **Kahawatte** school.

33. **Gettemana** school.

34. **Hakmana** school.

35. **Attoerellie**, the best of the Matura schools, was attended by boys and girls.

36. **Akkoeresse** school. The master pointed out a few bad boys who kept the others from school; they were instantly chastised as an example.

37. **The Matura little school**. It was indeed a little one, though under the superintendence of the Collector; his influence was not sufficient to secure a good attendance.

38. **The Matura Great, or Appuhamy school**. As the name indicated one would have expected children of respectable natives, but these did not condescend to come, having Buddhist Priests at home, as tutors.

39. **Walgam** school.

40. **Belligam** the most insignificant of all the schools, the secret being that the place was a nest of Buddhist Priests.

There was a Malabar school at Matura in 1735, but no further notice of it appears anywhere.

The annexed table (marked C*) will shew the total number of scholars in the Galle and Matura Districts, from 1747 to 1784.

(To be continued).

* Will be reproduced at the conclusion of the article. Ed.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER WOLF IN CEYLON.

It is remarkable how very little has come down to us from contemporary writers about the home life of the Dutch in Ceylon. Strange as it may seem, the only two to whom we are indebted for what little information we possess on the subject were both Germans who resided in Jaffna. Both came to Ceylon in search of adventure, and both returned eventually to their native land, Jacob Haafner arrived in Ceylon in 1782 and resided for a time in Jaffna. In his book "A Journey on Foot through the Island of Ceylon" he gives us some glimpses of the social and domestic life of the Dutch in Ceylon towards the end of the eighteenth century. A translation of his work from the Dutch, as well as a short sketch of his life, has already appeared in the JOURNAL.

John Christopher Wolf, the other writer to whom we refer, came to Ceylon about forty years earlier than Haafner. He was born in 1730 in Mecklenburg of poor parents, and had to leave school at the age of ten. He was subjected to much ill-treatment by his father, and this had the curious effect of giving a religious strain to his character. At the age of fifteen he resolved to leave home, and received the following benediction from his step-father:—"Thou art half a fool already; and I doubt not, at the last, will turn out a complete fool".

Like the father of Charles Ambrose Lorenz, who at a later date left his home in Prussian Pomerania with a bundle of clothes slung on a stick over his back and very little cash in his purse, John Christopher Wolf left Mecklenburg with a bundle containing two shirts, a pair of stockings, a pair of coarse linen breeches, and six groschen, equal to a shilling in English money. He came at length to Berlin, where he earned a livelihood by private tuition. After some time he went to Amsterdam and stayed there six months, "One day my landlord came to me" he says, "and wished me joy of somewhat, that, in his opinion, would turn out one of the best things that could happen to me. In fact, he had spoken of me to Admiral B....., who had seemed pleased of what he heard of me, and had promised to come thither the next morning to see me. For my part, I expected him with anxiety mingled with pleasure, and the next day he made his appearance. His stern manner and harsh utterance inspired me with the greatest awe. He informed himself con-

cerning the place of my birth, my patronage, age, religion, and the views that had brought me to Amsterdam; and finally asked me whether I would undertake the office of chaplain (Ziekentrooster) on board of his ship. As I had but a confused idea of the duties of this office, I was told that they consisted in reading public prayers every night and morning, and on Sunday evening a sermon, or else to give a short exhortation in its stead, and to instruct and comfort, on their death-beds, such of the sick as required it. Upon this, without hesitation, I answered immediately in the affirmative".

After making the necessary arrangements, Wolf went on board the sloop that was to take the crew to the Admiral's ship. As soon as all were on board they set sail for the Texel, where they found the Admiral's ship with seven others, forming one of the provision fleets that used to set out half-yearly for the East. On the voyage the Admiral took seriously ill, and being on his deathbed he gave orders that Wolf, for whom he had conceived a great liking, should not be taken to Ceylon, as was originally intended, but to Batavia. For, said he, "I would not, by any means, wish him to go with you to Ceylon." From which it would appear that this island did not enjoy a high reputation for salubrity in those early days. The sequel will, however, show that the Admiral's good intentions in regard to Wolf were not realised.

After an adventurous voyage, the ship in which Wolf sailed reached the Cape of Good Hope. "I had been informed" he says, "that Captain Eiken's ship, the Love, the vessel that was to take me to Batavia by the desire of the late Admiral, was already arrived in the harbour. I cannot say that I had any great inclination to go with it; for I was now quite used to the ship I was in; my business was easy to me, and I was treated with peculiar kindness, besides, I thought I should not in that case be able to make any further progress in learning Dutch and navigation; add to all this, that Batavia was described to me as a very unhealthy place, the Secretary, who was my informer in this point, calling it 'the burial place of the Europeans'."

Fortune favoured Wolf, for the captain of his own ship was appointed Admiral, and he expressed a wish that Wolf should sail with him to Ceylon. Wolf could not have desired anything better, and he readily fell in with this proposal. The voyage to Ceylon was not devoid of excitement. Adverse winds and currents were

encountered, and a water-spout was observed quite close to the ship. On reaching Colombo and anchoring in the roadstead, two flat-bottomed boats came to the sloop, to take the passengers and their luggage ashore. While preparing to leave the ship, Wolf discovered to his great consternation that his chest had been rifled of nearly all its contents.

Arrived on shore, Wolf was accosted by a black man dressed in the Dutch style, who asked him in Dutch whether he was the *dominie* or chaplain of the ship. On his replying in the affirmative, the man invited him to his house, "to smook a pipe with him". Wolf gladly accepted the invitation. The man's wife was white but spoke only Portuguese. The man who was an artist by profession could not find room for Wolf in his own house, and so took him to the house of the Postmaster, who had lodgings to let. This official, according to Wolf, was obliged every evening to inform the Governor of any unusual events that had occurred in the course of the day, and he accordingly apprised the Governor of Wolf's arrival. The Governor thereupon expressed a wish to see Wolf, and he was taken before him. "After putting several questions to me," relates Wolf, "he desired to see my hand-writing; accordingly I wrote a few lines in German and Dutch. With this he appeared perfectly satisfied, and asked me further how old I was and whether I chose to go to the kingdom of Jaffanapatam. I told him I was nineteen years of age, and was willing to go whithersoever he pleased to send me. On this he ordered me to make my appearance at his palace every day, and to avoid bad company, at the same time promising me that if I conducted myself properly, and was diligent in improving myself in my studies, he would make my fortune".

Highly elated with his success, Wolf returned home and asked his landlord the Postmaster how far Jaffanapatam was from Colombo. The latter gave him the required information, adding, with all the fatuity born of ignorance, that Jaffanapatam was a very unhealthy place for Europeans, being not much superior to Batavia in this respect. This information upset Wolf very badly. "Good heavens! What a step have I taken!" he exclaimed. The good-natured Postmaster, finding that his well-meant intentions had caused more harm than good, tried to undo the mischief he had done. "But what could I do in this case?" says Wolf. "Nothing. I therefore, in a full realisation on God's providence, set out on my journey in a miserable vessel belonging to a pagan merchant."

Wolf was again destined to meet with adventure. All his fellow-passengers and the crew were Tamils, or 'pagans' as he calls them, except one old man who was a European, and had lived in the island for more than forty years. As usual with this kind of craft, the vessel hugged the shore, and on the very first day it struck a rock and lost its rudder. As soon as this mishap occurred, all the natives leapt into the sea, leaving only Wolf and the other European on board. After some time the natives were persuaded to come back with the rudder, which they had been able to recover, and which had not suffered much damage. The voyage was then resumed.

The next noon they arrived at Kudremalai Point, 19 miles north-east of Calpentyn, a place supposed to be the Hipporos mentioned by Pliny, the port to which a freedman of Annius Plocamus (who farmed the customs of the Red Sea in the reign of Emperor Claudius) was unexpectedly driven, after being blown off the coast of Arabia in a violent storm. At this spot is the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, and seamen usually touched here on their way to and from the coast to make an offering at the shrine, in order to secure a safe voyage. The crew of Wolf's ship performed the customary devotions, after which they set sail for Mannar, where Wolf spent nine days with the Commandant.

Wolf now began the most arduous part of his journey, setting out on foot to Jaffna with a large company, who, with the exception of two who were Italians, were all natives of the island. His narrative reveals the existence of a curious custom in those days. Owing to the absence of regular rest-houses at which meals could be obtained, travellers were accompanied by a man known as the purveyor, whose duty it was to supply them with all necessaries free of charge. Expecting that he would receive the same treatment as all the other travellers, Wolf took nothing in the way of food with him. Judge of his astonishment then on being told, when the time for the noon meal arrived, that there was nothing for him. "I begged the purveyor to let me have something to eat, even if I paid for it; for I could not otherwise possibly keep soul and body together, and consequently could not proceed on the journey". But the purveyor was deaf to all his entreaties. "He replied that he had no victuals for me, either with money or without; and as for the rest, it was nothing to him what I did or what became of me; that was my busi-

ness and not his". It was the same in the evening. "When they went to supper, I had as little to still my hunger as at dinner time; and when I lay down, though I was heartily tired, yet its continual cravings kept me from sleeping".

Poor Wolf's plight was now very pathetic. "The next day," he says, with grim humour, "I was lighter than ever I had been in my life." In spite of his weak state, he managed to drag himself behind the rest of the company, but at night his endurance came to an end, and he threw himself on the ground, which he apostrophised as follows:—"Here will I end my days: Now thou wilt no longer need to hear me, or afford me nourishment. Do thou but, as a kind mother, receive and keep me in thy bosom, that the wild beasts tear me not in pieces and devour me." His two Italian fellow-travellers now acted the part of good Samaritans and divided their food, little as it was, with him. This they continued to do until Jaffanapatam was reached. It will be seen later how Wolf, eight years after, when he had risen to power and influence, with commendable Christian charity, did a good turn to the man who had treated him so cruelly.

At last the travellers arrived before the principal fortress called Nossa Senhora Milagro, the Jaffna Fort of the present day, which is still in an excellent state of preservation. The officer of the guard, a German, came out to meet Wolf, and asked him for his name and from where he came. Having been satisfied on these points, the officer informed Wolf that he had already received a letter about him. He asked Wolf to accompany him to his house in the Fort. Wolf was so weak that he could scarcely keep pace with his new found friend. Pitying his condition, the officer helped him to his house, where he gave him some light food to eat and pepper boiled in water to drink. His fellow-countryman looked after him for a fortnight, and then having to go elsewhere on duty, Wolf was once again thrown on his own resources. He made his way to the town and came to some small houses occupied by Tamils, or Malabars as he calls them. On seeing him a man approached and asked him what he wanted and where he was going. Wolf answered that he was hungry, and "did not know where to get victual for love or money". The man asked Wolf to follow him to his house, where he gave him "a mess that I ate with an appetite". At Wolf's request he agreed to supply him with meals twice a day. On leaving, Wolf

offered him some money, but the man declined to take it, saying "No, I will not take anything of you. By and by, when you come to be a great man amongst us, should I be alive at the time, I will then ask you to pay me for this meal". The sequel is very interesting. To quote Wolf once again: "This good Samaritan was still alive when I left the island. In my prosperity I have often invited him to my house, and now and then have been his guest at his cottage, but I still look upon myself as indebted to him for the first meal I made at his house".

The Governor, whom Wolf had met at Colombo, was now transferred to Jaffna in the same capacity, and Wolf duly appeared before him. At first the Governor did not recognise him. Wolf explained to him the hardships he had undergone, and the Governor assured him that he need have no anxiety about the future. He gave him a supply of wine and food sufficient to last him for some time, and asked him to apply again when the stock was exhausted. He also promised him better accommodation.

All would have gone well with Wolf but for a priest whose acquaintance he made. This man seems to have been ill-disposed towards the Governor, whom he referred to as a cut-throat, and tried to make Wolf say something to his discredit. Wolf refused to fall into the trap, but notwithstanding this, a report of the conversation was conveyed to the Governor, who sent for Wolf and demanded to know what the priest had said about him. Not wishing to betray his friend, Wolf remained silent. "At this, the Governor took fire directly and flew into a violent passion. I, on my part began to tremble, and all I could utter was, that I begged his honour's pardon, I could not at present recollect anything, being perplexed and confused beyond measure. He then gave me some time to recover myself, but soon repeated his queries. Finding that I still pleaded ignorance, and chose to say nothing about the affair, he made me a present at parting that went to my very marrow; and how I got away from him, and came to the bottom of the great stone stair-case, I cannot now say".

"A fine introduction this, to my advancement in life!" soliloquises Wolf. "So fine a beginning must have a glorious sequel, without doubt!" And so it had. Wolf remained under a cloud for some time, until the Governor again sent for him and inquired whether he had thought better of the matter. Wolf begged to be

forgiven, and the Governor, whose heart was touched, said: "Well, be it so! I will forgive you this time, and see in future how you are inclined towards me. If I find you honest and faithful, I will, notwithstanding this *faux pas*, perform my promise". He asked Wolf to come to him again in three or four days, when he would see what he could do for him. Wolf says significantly: "With this I took my leave, and got down the high stair-case rather better than I had done before".

Three days later Wolf was taken into the Governor's office, and the Governor's Secretary was ordered to initiate him into the mysteries of official business. But this man, fearing that Wolf would in course of time supplant him, was not disposed to help him at all. Whether through his complicity or otherwise, two thousand six dollars were stolen from the office safe, and suspicion fastened on Wolf, as he had at this time bought an expensive suit of clothes. He remained suspect for nearly a year, when his honesty was re-established. Both the Governor and his wife explained to him how the misapprehension had arisen, and by way of making amends, presented him with a suit of clothes and some linen.

This incident made Wolf nervous about the future. His period of probation had now come to an end, and he had to declare whether he considered himself capable of "understanding different languages, transacting the business of the Cabinet, and taking part in the government of the country". He found himself unequal to these responsibilities, and had to leave the Governor's office. After an interval of nine months he was once again restored to gubernatorial favour through the kind offices of a Major in the Army. He applied himself with so much diligence to his work that he again made a favourable impression on the Governor, who shewed him all his private books and papers disclosing, "the real principles of government in that part of the world". So pleased was the Governor with him that he presented him with a silver-hilted sword and a suit of velvet. The Governor invested him with the sword himself, and placing on his head a hat of great value, said: "Now you are a gentleman". He sat at the same table with the Governor instead of at a side table as before. He walked by the side of the Governor instead of "slinking behind him", as he says he used to do. The Governor made him a present of a fine horse, while his wife gave him a suit of fine linen. "Thus, all at once", says Wolf,

"came fortune, favour, and every thing that can give a man distinction, and procure respect".

Wolf's position was now assured. The money chest, in which were several tons of gold, was entrusted to his care. The Governor made him his confidant. On the former's rising at four in the morning, Wolf used to go to him to drink coffee and smoke a pipe with him. Then came the discussion of state affairs, in which the Governor freely consulted Wolf. When this was over, the Governor's wife used to make her appearance, and this was the signal for the cessation of all business talk. "In this manner," says Wolf, "I lived with my lord and master; a man that represented the sovereign of a kingdom twice as great as Saxony, the inhabitants of which are absolutely his subjects; a man that had seven Princes under him, who are obliged to appear yearly, in the most submissive manner, and give an account of their administration of government; a man, in fine, that had power over life and death; who, in one hand, carried a sword and in the other a sceptre".

The Governor could not do enough for Wolf in order to efface the remembrance of his former harsh treatment of him. In addition to his other duties, he conferred on him an appointment carrying a salary of three hundred six-dollars a year. Wolf's principal business was to examine all the writings which served to commence a law-suit in any of the Courts of Justice, such as memorials, petitions, etc., and if they were in order to sign them. He resolutely set his face against the acceptance of presents. The war which the Dutch waged with the Sinhalese threw a good deal of work and responsibility on him.

"I was now at the zenith of my fortune" says Wolf. "My patron was well inclined towards me; I was in good health; and my purse was not empty". But there was a fly in the ointment. The Governor wanted him to marry his brother's daughter, who lived with him and whose parents were dead; but whether the young lady was lacking in good looks, or for other reasons, Wolf was not anxious to form such an alliance. On this account his relations with the Governor became somewhat strained, but the marriage six months later of the young lady to an even more eligible young man once more smoothed matters. Wolf remained with the Governor for fifteen years, during which time he continued to receive much favour. The Governor often wrote his name at the

bottom of a sheet of paper and allowed Wolf to fill up the blank as he pleased. The latter now began to feel the burden of his responsibility too heavy for him, and decided to part company from his patron when a suitable opportunity presented itself.

Reference has been made to the purveyor who had refused to supply Wolf with provisions on his journey from Mannar to Jaffna. Eight years after this incident, the man came to Jaffna to ask for an increase of salary. Wolf, who was then in power, pointed out the man to the Governor, and related the whole story. The Governor flew into a passion, and ordered that the man should be placed in confinement until further orders, but Wolf pleaded for him and succeeded in obtaining a pardon.

The Governor now resolved to make a trip to Batavia with a view to the education of his children, and Wolf seized this opportunity to terminate his stay in Ceylon. Having put his affairs in order, he left Jaffna after a stay of 20 years, to the great regret of the members of the Government as well as of the natives of the place. When he arrived in Colombo, he called on the Governor of this place, who made arrangements for a passage for him to Holland. Wolf had to go to Galle to embark on board the ship that was to take him home. He notes with pardonable pride that when he passed the guard on his way to Galle, "they paid me the honours due to me, by presenting their arms, an honour that was not shewed me at my first coming to the island". Arrived at Galle, he went on board the "Zuid Beveland" and was carried to Holland, where he landed on the very same day that twenty years earlier he had sailed for the East Indies. He called on some of the gentlemen of the East India Company, to whom he had some important secrets to communicate. They expressed themselves as sorry to lose him and would have been glad to continue him in their service. He himself was not unwilling to serve them further after a visit to his home, but on his arrival there he fell seriously ill and had to give up the idea of further employment. Of his subsequent career nothing is known, but at the conclusion of his narrative he speaks of having taken "to a way of life which at present I chuse to bury in silence".

J. R. T.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. EDWIN LAWSON KOCH, M.D.

*"A wise Physician, skill'd our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."*

BY A. W. LORENZ ANDREE.

Dr. Edwin Lawson Koch, M.D., the centenary of whose birth fell last year on the 29th November, was truly a remarkable man, who, like his friend and patient Charles Ambrose Lorenz, achieved much during his short span of life, for he was only 39 years old when he died.

He was first educated in Jaffna, where his father John Koch was a successful proctor. Very little is known of his boyhood, but when 20 years old he obtained a Government Scholarship and entered the Bengal Medical College in Calcutta. Here he had a very successful career, winning Gold Medals and the General Proficiency Prize in 1862, and obtaining also the degree of L.M.S., Calcutta.

On his return to Ceylon the same year, Dr. Koch entered the Ceylon Civil Medical Service as a Medical Assistant, and not long after paid a brief visit to Scotland where he obtained the degrees M.D. and C.M. of the University of Aberdeen. Within five years of his first appointment, he was made an Assistant Colonial Surgeon of the 1st Class.

When partly through his efforts, the Medical School was opened in Colombo in 1870, with his senior Dr. James Loos as its first Principal, Dr. Koch was one of the three lecturers—Drs. Andree and Vanderstraaten being the other two. In 1875 he succeeded Dr. Loos as the Principal of the Medical School, which post he held till his tragic and untimely death two years later.

When only 30 years old he was the most successful doctor in Colombo. The late Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten, also famous in his time, described him as "a bold Surgeon, a successful Physician and an expert Obstetrician". It was Dr. Koch who first diagnosed the insidious disease that took away Charles

Lorenz, and only a few years passed when he himself, an unfortunate victim to blood poisoning, followed his illustrious friend.

In 1875 when the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) visited Ceylon, Sir Joseph Fayrer, who was in medical charge of the Prince, having learnt that some of his former pupils of the Calcutta Medical College were in Colombo, expressed a wish to meet them, Drs. Koch, Van Dort and Vanderstraaten were presented to him, and he in turn presented them to the Prince in the presence of the Governor, Sir William Gregory, referring to them as his "distinguished pupils".

The year 1877 will always be remembered as the saddest in the history of the Ceylon Medical College. On the 9th November of that year Dr. J. C. Evarts, Demonstrator in Anatomy, and a brilliant and promising young doctor, received a post-mortem wound while assisting Dr. Koch, Surgeon of the General Hospital. In spite of Dr. Koch's skilful medical attention, the young doctor passed away on the 17th November from the effects of blood poisoning. Within less than a month Dr. Koch himself was similarly infected and passed away on the 20th December, 1877, when only 39 years old. "Of more than ordinary intelligence, gifted with a keen perception of the value of his profession and the responsibilities of his duties, he had long been looked upon as the most valued member of the Civil Medical Department. Professionally he had few equals. We doubt if he had a superior in Surgery. The Civil Hospital, equally with the Medical School, stands deeply indebted to his unwearied exertions." So wrote the "Ceylon Times" in 1877, when the tragic death of this eminent Surgeon cast a shadow over the land.

At the time of his much lamented death Dr. Koch had the most extensive practice in Ceylon, being an eminent Surgeon, a successful Physician, and an expert in midwifery. Many stories are current of his outstanding medical skill, but his short life was also full of good deeds, such as his consideration for the poor and his ungrudging generosity. Money seemed to have been his last consideration. He devoted whatever leisure he had to research work and writing, and was the first to publish information on the Medical History of the Island.

Dr. Koch was fond of music like his good friend Lorenz, and would frequently attend musical entertainments with him. He was also fond of sport and would sometimes attend a "shoot" with Sir Richard Morgan and Lorenz, though much their junior. He was perhaps after Lorenz the most popular figure in his day, so that his loss was deeply felt by his numerous patients and friends of all classes and stations in life. Through Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten's efforts—indeed a labour of love—a clock tower was elected to his memory in the grounds of the Medical College where he laboured, by public subscription amounting to Rs. 3,000/-, and Sir James Longden, the Governor at the time, induced the Legislative Council to donate the handsome clock at a cost of Rs. 5,000/-. The clock tower is therefore an enduring testimony to the memory of one whose skill was always at the service of the poor. As a centenary effort it is proposed, with the permission of the Medical authorities, to place at the foot of the tower facing Kynsey Road, a suitably inscribed marble tablet, in order to make the monument better known to the present generation, to whom his high ideals and noble life should serve as a good example.

It would not be out of place to say something here of Dr. Koch's family. Dr. Koch was married to Emily Miller, a Scotch lady, and had three children, the eldest of whom, Vincent, was sent to England through public generosity (for he was quite a lad when his father died) to take up his father's profession. He made good and received his first appointment to Trinidad in the West Indies, finishing a very successful career in Hongkong where he became the Chief Medical Officer of that Colony. He also enjoyed the reputation of being one of the four most eminent medical men in South China. Owing to ill health he left Hongkong a few years ago and settled down in England. Dr. Koch, Sr. had four sisters and four brothers, none of whom is alive to-day. Sir Samuel Grenier was his cousin.

GENEALOGY OF THE OHLMUS FAMILY.

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

I.

Jan Carel Ohlmus, born at Hildesheim, arrived in the ship "Amelisvaart", living in Ceylon 1760-1780 (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 158) married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th May 1763, Dona Regina de Silva, who died on the 3rd August 1801. He had by her:—

- 1 Lodewyk Johannes, who follows under II.

II.

Lodewyk Johannes Ohlmus born 14th November 1764, died 11th July 1834, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th October 1791, Petronella Elisabeth Hoffman, baptised 15th May 1774, died 9th February 1847, daughter of Jan Leopold Hoffman and Johanna Carolina Hoffland. He had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Lambertus, who follows under III.
- 2 Judith Gerardine, born 28th August 1794, died 1st September 1794.
- 3 Johanna Christina, born 30th March 1796, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th February 1840, Hendrik Heyn (widower).
- 4 Susanna Dorothea, born 5th July 1798, died 16th June 1799.
- 5 Jan Carl Willem, born 2nd April 1800.
- 6 Gabriel Johannes, who follows under IV.
- 7 Thomas Gerardus, who follows under V.
- 8 Maria Petronella, born 2nd February 1810, died 6th November 1879, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 5th October 1837, Lucas Francois Schokman, born 5th June 1794, died 2nd February 1879, widower of Gerardina Eusonia de Vos, and son of Jan Arend Schokman and Sarah Petronella Wolff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 104, and Vol. XXVII, page 133).
- 9 Jacobus Wilhelmus, who follows under VI.
- 10 Louisa Christina, born 5th April 1815, died 31st December 1893, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1836, Philip Henry Carron, born 23rd

May 1815, died 19th December 1863, son of Lodewyk Pieter Carron and Anna Catharina Nonis. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 133 and 134).

- 11 Joseph Leopold, born 12th February 1818, died 28th September 1838.

III.

Johannes Lambertus Ohlmus, born 2nd December 1792, died 10th June 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 26th September 1825, Dorothea Maria Eichler, died 17th December 1840, widow of Thomas Gerardus Hoffland.

- (b) 21st September 1841, Justina Celestina Perera.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Henry Lewis, who follows under VII.
- 2 Pieter William Charles, born 30th October 1840.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 3 George Edward, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Pieter Francis, born 11th July 1844.
- 5 Anna Charlotta, born 11th October 1846.
- 6 John Arnold, born 10th April 1848.

IV.

Gabriel Johannes Ohlmus, born 4th February 1804, died 2nd June 1861, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th November 1835, Merciana Catharina LaBrooy, born 25th October 1817, daughter of Magnus Gabriel LaBrooy and Justina Elisabeth Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70). He had by her:—

- 1 Maria Elisabeth, born 11th September 1836, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th October 1867, Albert Henry Rode, born 20th November 1842, died 21st February 1884, son of Gerhardus Adolphus Rode and Charlotta Josephina Jansz.
- 2 Henry Alfred, who follows under IX.
- 3 William Arnold, born 29th November 1841.
- 4 Margaret Jane Eleanor, born 4th October 1843, died 5th July 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th May 1861, Robert Gregory Fernando, born 11th May 1838, son of Henricus Marcianus Fernando and Elisabeth Forressie.

- 5 Anna Caroline, born 16th April 1847.
- 6 Georgiana Jemima, born 25th May 1848, died 11th June 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 31st January 1870, Eugene Joseph, born 18th July 1839, died 23rd April 1915, son of Andries Adrianus Joseph and Carolina Amelia de Neys. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 25).
- 7 Edward Pompeus, who follows under X.
- 8 Henrietta Wilhelmina, born 30th November 1853.
- 9 Eugenie Lucretia, born 22nd July 1858, died 7th January 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th October 1880, Arthur John Misso, Government Surveyor, born 31st July 1857, died 18th June 1926, son of Michael Bartholomew Misso, Surgeon, and Josephina Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70).
- 10 Walter Frederick, born 1st September 1859, died 10th February 1877.

V.

Thomas Gerardus Ohlmus, born 8th July 1806, died 2nd March 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th July 1831, Catharina Louisa Joseph, born 1st September 1811, died 10th December 1886, daughter of Abraham Joseph and Anna Catharina Riphagen. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 24). He had by her:—

- 1 Caroline Elisabeth, born 9th July 1832, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th September 1856, Johan Abraham Van Geysel, born 15th September 1834, son of Lourens Jacobus Van Geysel and Salomina Martina de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74).
- 2 Henrietta Josephina Arnoldina, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th November 1852, Andreas Van Twest, born 10th December 1829, son of Johan Van Twest and Jacomina Petronella Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 24).
- 3 Anne Louisa, born 2nd April 1835, died 6th November 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th February 1855, Johan William Schokman, born 13th June 1828, died 16th January 1891, son of Lucas Francois Schokman and Gerardina Eusonia de Vos.

(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 106, and Vol. XXVII, page 132).

- 4 John Francois William, who follows under XI.
- 5 Julia, born 7th June 1843, died 21st October 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th June 1869, John William Muller, born 11th March 1843, died 20th January 1912, son of Johannes Frederick Muller and Selphina de Hoen.
- 6 Ellen Joceline, born 9th March 1845, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th July 1862, William Bernard Rodrigue.

VI.

Jacobus Wilhelmus (James William) Ohlmus, born 9th October 1811, died 19th August 1862, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 23rd February 1837, Dorothea Christiana Lourensz, baptised 6th March 1812, died 14th January 1853, daughter of Lucas Hendrik Lourensz and Wilhelmina Josepha Cornelia Specht. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 71).
- (b) 22nd January 1855, Henrietta Dorothea Blok, born 22nd September 1832, died 31st March 1923, widow of John MacPherson, and daughter of Abraham Blok and Gertuida Elisabeth Marshall.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 John James Sansoni, born 3rd May 1837, died 21st July 1840.
- 2 John Gerard Lambert, who follows under XII.
- 3 Albert Wilfred, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Arthur Francis, born 27th July 1849, died 31st December 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1892, Caroline Corner.
- 5 Peter Daniel, M.B., C.M., (Edin.), born 22nd January 1851, died at Manchester in February 1907: he married and had a son.
- 6 Dorothea Christiana, born 19th December 1852, died 3rd June 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th December 1874, Arthur Joshua Fernando, son of John Carl Fernando and Anna Dorothea de Zilva.

Of the second marriage he had:—

- 7 Oscar Oswald, born 26th October 1855, died 4th December 1904.
- 8 Priscilla Leonora, born 14th October 1857, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1885, John Richard Martenstyn, born 11th February 1860, son of John George Martenstyn and Wilhelmina Carolina Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 74).
- 9 Joseline born 14th October 1859.
- 10 Walter Theodore, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), V.D., Major, Ceylon Medical Corps, Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 12th September 1861, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 13th February 1895, Fanny Sanderson.
- 11 James William, V.D., Captain, Ceylon Light Infantry, born 10th November 1863, died 26th August 1928.

VII.

Henry Lewis Ohlmus, born 30th March 1833, died 24th November 1901, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo 21st November 1866, Sophia Mary Fernando, born 12th June 1848, died 8th March 1933, daughter of Henricus Marcianus Fernando and Elisabeth Forressie. He had by her:—

- 1 Edwin Lawrence, born 10th August 1867.
- 2 Edward Haddon, who follows under XIV.
- 3 Minnie Mary, born 3rd May 1870, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 30th October 1901, Sidney Lionel Clement Woutersz, born 21st August 1869, son of Henry James Woutersz and Abigail Wright.
- 4 Rosalind Margaret, born 26th February 1873, died 1900, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 16th January 1896, John Mathew Perera
- 5 Austin William, who follows under XV.
- 6 Charles Ambrose Henry, who follows under XVI.
- 7 Cyril George, born 20th June 1876, died 24th August 1914.
- 8 Jane Frances, born 21st August 1878, died 12th June 1881.
- 9 Grace Beatrice, born 12th July 1881, married at Chilaw, 17th July 1911, Marcus Fernando.
- 10 Nellie Eugenie, born 13th June 1883, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 20th November 1907, Charles Maclean

Flanderka, born 28th December 1881, son of Charles Alexander Flanderka and Josephine Harriet Hunter.

- 11 Basil Joseph, who follows under XVII.

VIII.

George Edward Ohlmus, born 18th March 1843, died 3rd June 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th May 1872, Catherine Rhoda Corner, born 26th November 1848, died 27th April 1909. He had by her:—

- 1 Rosalind Charlotte, born 17th March 1873, died 10th October 1935.
- 2 Winifred Catherine, born 28th September 1874, died 7th December 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th October 1895, George Vincent Van Hoff, born 23rd November 1859, died 4th February 1939, son of James Van Hoff and Seraphina Lucy Scheffer.
- 3 Lilian Gertrude, born 24th February 1876, died 5th April 1911.
- 4 Florence Maud, born 19th February 1878.
- 5 John Walter Francis, born 21st September 1879.
- 6 Arthur Cecil, who follows under XVIII.
- 7 Anne Millicent, born 12th September 1883.
- 8 Beatrice Hilda, born 6th October 1885, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st December 1914, Alfred Bertie Martenstyn, born 21st January 1888, son of John Richard Martenstyn and Priscilla Leonora Ohlmus. (vide VI, 8, supra).
- 9 Elsie Mabel, born 21st July 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st September 1917, Ebenezer Vincent Martenstyn, born 20th December 1889, son of John Richard Martenstyn and Priscilla Leonora Ohlmus. (vide VI, 8, supra).
- 10 Janet Elaine, born 12th September 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st December 1915, Frederick Bertram Vivian Anderson.

IX.

Henry Alfred Ohlmus, born 13th May 1840, died 4th June 1875, married Frances Jemima Misso, born 17th May 1846, died 1925, daughter of Michael Bartholomew Misso, Surgeon, and

Josephina Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D. B. U. Journal Vol. XXIV, page 70). He had by her :—

- 1 Henry Michael Percival, born 23rd April 1875.

X.

Edward Pompeus Ohlmus, Chief Inspector of Police, born 26th November 1850, died 18th April 1898, married :—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th June 1873, Frances Sophia Mack, born 23rd December 1849, daughter of Cornelius Arnoldus Mack and Anne Elisabeth Keyt.
- (b) In Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 23rd September 1889, Letitia Matilda Elisabeth Mack, born 1st March 1855, died 15th December 1908, daughter of John William Mack, Secretary, District Court, Colombo, and Josephine Charlotte Dornhorst. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 105).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Florence Mildred, born 6th April 1874, died 10th November 1927.
- 2 Helen Marianne Charlotte Millicent, born 27th August 1875.
- 3 Adeline Ruth, born 26th November 1876, died 16th August 1928, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 4th September 1901, James Dunbar Ebert.
- 4 Anne Noble, born 18th December 1878, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th September 1905, Sidney Percival Joseph, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), V.D., Captain, Ceylon Medical Corps, Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, born 20th February 1873, died 26th April 1934, son of Eugene Joseph and Georgiana Jemima Ohlmus, (vide IV, 6, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26).
- 5 Edward Frederick William, born 12th August 1882, died 6th November 1935, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th February 1908, Maud Beatrice Augustine.
- 6 Herbert Ellis, died 16th May 1924.
- 7 Clement Henry Ernest.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 8 Edward Shelton Dornhorst Mack, who follows under XIX.

- 9 Hubert Vernon Mack, who follows under XX.

XI.

John Francis William Ohlmus, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd November 1862, Amelia Anna Gill. He had by her :—

- 1 Franklin Lawrence Gilfred, born 4th August 1863.
- 2 Arabella Ortentia, born 9th September 1864, married 3rd August 1882, Vincent Eustace Parys, son of Andrew Parys and Stella Agatha Siers.
- 3 Lilian Maude, born 14th May 1868, died 9th December 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th September 1885, Francis Samuel William de Heer, born 30th October 1862, died 2nd January 1928, son of John Henry Frederick de Heer and Henrietta Leonora Alexandrina Pompeus.

XII.

John Gerard Lambert Ohlmus, Proctor and Notary Public, born 6th June 1840, married Caroline Perera. He had by her :—

- 1 Frederick, born 18th June 1888.
- 2 William, born 9th December 1890.
- 3 Adelma Dorothy, born 6th March 1893.
- 4 Julia Caroline, born 7th March 1895.
- 5 Eudora Grace, born 8th March 1897.
- 6 John Gerard Lambert, born 16th October 1903.
- 7 Jane Emily, born 10th January 1906.

XIII.

Albert Wilfred Ohlmus, born 9th November, 1844, died 10th February 1919, married at Kurunegalle by the Rev. R. Brochie of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd October 1871, Charlotte Ellen Carron, born 29th March 1851, daughter of Philip Henry Carron and Louisa Christiana Ohlmus. (vide II, 10, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 134). He had by her :—

- 1 Evan Lawrence, who follows under XXI.
- 2 Owen Everard, born 31st October 1873.
- 3 Mabel Clarice, born 20th December 1875.
- 4 Irene Ethel, born 12th June 1877.
- 5 Edith Winifred, born 10th August 1879, died 5th April 1896.
- 6 Bertie Hugh, who follows under XXII.

- 7 Alice Minette, born 17th November 1884, died 3rd May 1908.

XIV.

Edward Haddon Ohlmus, L.R.C.P. and s. (Edin.), L.F.P. and s. (Glas.), born 18th October 1868, died 12th January 1926, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 21st June 1900, Ethel Winifred Rodrigue, born 12th October 1876, daughter of Edward John Rodrigue and Eliza Lydia Jansz. He had by her:—

- 1 Perle Margaret, born 20th October 1901, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 28th December 1927, Arthur Edwin VanderWall.
- 2 Henry Lionel, born 9th March 1903, died 11th October 1908.
- 3 Edward Noel, who follows under XXIII.
- 4 Alice Carmel, born 19th October 1909, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th June 1937, Walter Frederick Joseph, son of Cyril Louis Joseph, Advocate, and Mellisa Theodora de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28).
- 5 Michael St. Elmo Aubrey, born 26th October 1910.
- 6 Francis Bertram Joseph, born 24th November 1914.

XV.

Austin William Ohlmus, born 27th October 1871, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 1st February 1899, Ida Louise Rosebel Holmes, born 31st January 1877, daughter of Bernard Arnold Holmes and Laura Catherine de Silva. He had by her:—

- 1 Shelton Roy Linus, who follows under XXIV.
- 2 Ina Anastasia, born 25th September 1901, died 29th May 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th November 1923, Cecil Harold Ridgeway de Jong, born 19th May 1899, son of Cecil George Ernest de Jong and Violet Amelia Keyt.
- 3 Noeline Sybil Mary (Babsie), born 1st December 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th July 1938, Walter Niel VandenDriesen Siebel, born 17th October 1913, son of Walter Horatio Siebel and Hilda Elaine VandenDriesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 59).

XVI.

Charles Ambrose Henry Ohlmus, born 7th December 1874, died 30th January 1936, married at Puttalam, 31st December 1903,

Ellen Ruby Koch, born 17th June 1882, daughter of Thomas Allan Koch and Evangeline Eleanor Stork. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 24, and Vol. X, page 134). He had by her

- 1 Ellen Gladys, born 2nd October 1904.
- 2 Enid Louise, born 4th December 1905
- 3 Charles Allan Henry, born 12th February 1908.
- 4 Evangeline Ruby, born 10th December 1909.
- 5 Clarence Alwin Henry, born 25th May 1913.

XVII.

Basil Joseph Ohlmus, Surveyor, born 8th August 1886, married in St. Barnabas' Church, Avisawella, 17th February 1917, Vyvette Jeanne Van Cuylenburg, born 2nd January 1898, daughter of Victor Albert Van Cuylenburg, Government Surveyor, and Drusilla Lucretia Altendorff. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82, and Vol. XI, page 58). He had by her

- 1 Drusilla Vyvette, born 21st January 1918.
- 2 Rhoda Maurine, born 19th April 1920.
- 3 Barbara Jeanne, born 19th July 1922.
- 4 Dorothy Clarice, born 20th July 1924.
- 5 Brian Jeffry, born 6th February 1926.
- 6 Henry Victor, born 13th July 1927.
- 7 Yvonne Charmaine, born 10th September 1935.

XVIII.

Arthur Cecil Ohlmus, born 17th April 1881, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th December 1912, Rose Isabel Clarice Keegel, born 11th May 1888, daughter of Henry Arnold Keegel, L. F. P. S. (Glas.), L. R. C. P., L. M. (Edin.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Charlotte Matilda Ball. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 118). He had by her

- 1 Edward Cecil Henry, born 20th October 1913.
- 2 Charlotte Isabel Rhoda, born 1st December 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 28th December 1937, Edmund Rienzi Burke.

XIX.

Edward Shelton Dornhorst Mack Ohlmus, born 16th November 1892, died 4th December 1936, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 2nd April 1921, Elsie Victoria de Zilva, born 2nd March

1905, daughter of George Ellis de Zilva and Sarah Adelaide Pinder. He had by her

- 1 Mervyn Shelton George, born 2nd January 1926.
- 2 Evelyn Romain Dornhorst, born 6th March 1934.

XX.

Hubert Vernon Mack Ohlmus, born 5th March 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 7th April 1921, Pearl Iris Mellonius, born 15th July 1901, daughter of James Van Langenberg Francis Mellonius and Gertrude Evangeline Andree. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. X, page 16). He had by her

- 1 Phyllis Beryl Maud, born 7th October 1922.
- 2 Neville Shirley Hubert, born 10th July 1925.
- 3 Marina Ithali, born 24th November 1934.
- 4 Loneta Pamela, born 9th February 1937.

XXI.

Evan Lawrence Ohlmus, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 26th August 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th October 1900, Beatrice Olive Lena La Brooy, born 30th January 1875, daughter of Clement Theodore, La Brooy and Ida Catherine Andree. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 78). He had by her

- 1 Dulcie Merie Lena, born 27th January 1905, married :—
 - (a) In St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 8th March 1926, Douglas Edward Grenier Jansz, born 27th July 1902, son of Cyril, Charles Arnold Jansz and Amelia Jansz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 135).
 - (b) At Colombo, July 1934, Fritz Lorenz Drieberg son, of Christopher Drieberg, B.A. (Calcutta), F.H.A.S., Secretary Ceylon Agricultural Society, and Florence Barber.
- 2 Esme Phyllis Laurine, born 31st March 1908, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 28th December 1938, Leonard Nigel Budd Janszé, Inspector of Police, born 26th August 1907, son of Lovell Budd Janszé and Edith Evelyn Young.
- 3 Albert Evan Lawrence, born 7th February 1914.

XXII.

Bertie Hugh Ohlmus, born 25th May 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd December 1913,

Beatrice Anne de Boer Speldewinde, born 11th December 1883, daughter of Charles Gerard Speldewinde and Rose Frederica de Boer. He had by her

- 1 Carl Hugh, Proctor, born 31st October 1914.
- 2 Wilfred Percival Charles, born 2nd September 1921, died 7th September 1921.

XXIII.

Edward Noel Ohlmus, born 5th December 1904, married in All Saint's Church, Borella, 30th December 1936, Inez Cecil Loos, born 13th March 1916, daughter of Bertram Cecil Loos and Sylvia Matilda Loos. He had by her

- 1 Ethelbert Haddon, born 20th November 1937.

XXIV.

Shelton Roy Linus Ohlmus, born 23rd September 1900, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 27th December 1932, Ione Winifred Clare Pereira, daughter of Lionel Gerald Pereira, Surveyor, and Alice Clare Pereira. He had by her

- 1 Roy Shelton, born 21st December 1933.

DANIELS GENEALOGY.

(Correction)

Erin Sophia Daniels, referred to in D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 53, married in St. Anne's Church, Kurunegalle, Francis Joseph Soertsz; and the parents of the latter were Francis William Soertsz and Emily Josephine de Zilwa.

It is requested that the necessary amendments be made in all copies of the July, 1938, issue of the Journal.

D. V. A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union held in the Union Hall on Saturday, 18th March, 1939, at 5 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint, the President, occupied the Chair, and there were about 75 members present.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting, after which the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff objected to the inclusion of item 2 (Reading the Minutes of the Special General Meeting) and item 5 (Vote of thanks to retiring office-bearers) in the Agenda. The President explained that item 2 had been included under a misapprehension, and that item 5 was quite in order.

Presidential Address.

The President then addressed the meeting. He said:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I should like briefly to review the work done during the past year. In my address to you after my election last year, I said that my policy was going to be consolidation, not innovation. A perusal of the report will show that this promise has been kept. We have not introduced anything new or spectacular, but have been content to carry on as we did before, making only such slight adjustments as experience dictated. Nevertheless, I think we may claim to have had a very successful year. The membership has gone up by 40, and if the same rate of progress is maintained, there is no reason why the membership should not exceed 500 next year, although even this number is very small compared with our potential membership. The fact must not be overlooked that the Union is getting to be more and more identified with the Community, and it is therefore very necessary that we should have the support of *numbers* if the Union is to serve as our mouthpiece, for it need hardly be emphasised that a thousand members can speak with more authority than 500. In recent years there has been a gratifying tendency for several members of a family

to join the Union and to make it a recognised rallying point. This is as it should be. The younger members of the Community ought to be made to feel that their interests centre round the Union, and that by joining it and taking part in its activities they are helping to advance the interests of the Community as a whole.

“Members can also do a good deal by inviting others to join the Union. In recent years this work has devolved almost entirely on the Honorary Secretary, whose efforts have met with conspicuous success, but I am sure he would not mind sharing the honours with other members of the Union.

“The labours of the Literary Committee have resulted in unearthing a lot of literary talent that was lying dormant for want of an outlet, especially among the lady members. The papers read at meetings of the Reading Circle have without exception been of a high, order and deserved larger audiences than we have been able to attract. The lack of interest shewn in literary matters by the young men of the Community is very disappointing. In other Communities the young men seize every opportunity of speaking in public, and they take an active part in promoting lectures and discussions, whereas in our Community these things are left to the women and old men. It must be said to our discredit that at the present day we, as a Community, have very few public speakers of any note. If our Community is to advance, it is necessary that we should be able to think on our feet and to express ourselves clearly and forcibly, and the ability to do so cannot be acquired in a day. It requires constant practice to be a good speaker, and we should take every opportunity of speaking and carrying on discussions in public. The meetings of the Literary Circle offer a good training ground for public speaking.

“I should like in this connection to quote the very apposite remarks made by the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in his Presidential address at the 11th Annual General Meeting of the Union. He said:—“It is to intellectual culture that we must look if we want to see our young folk rise to positions in which they can think and act for the Community. When we look back through the history of our past in this Island, we recall the names of men whose intellectual attainments enabled them to serve their generation with so much usefulness, loyalty and patriotism that their memories live with us to the present day. If we would remember that, in spite of the

distractions of modern life, the means by which these giants of old attained their power and influence are still available to those who, with courage and patience, would steadily persevere in the path of duty and patriotism, I am sure we may look confidently to the future of our Community'.

"The series of lectures, for which we have gained a name, were continued during the year. Three lectures arranged for by Mr. Wace de Niese proved very interesting and attracted large audiences.

"The Social Service Committee, under the careful guidance of Mr. Cecil Speldewinde, made good use of the money placed at its disposal. The sum of Rs. 2,300 could not go very far, but 31 persons were assisted, either by payment of school fees or small monthly allowances. Many deserving cases had to be refused assistance for want of funds. It is true we all do a certain amount of social service within our own family circle, but we can still afford to give something regularly to the Social Service Fund of the Union. As it is, the Fund is kept up by the subscriptions of only a very few persons. I should like to draw attention to the appeal made in the Report for old clothes and other cast off articles. The Willing Workers Depot, ably and sympathetically directed by Miss Grace Van Dort, is always prepared to relieve members of unwanted articles.

"The lighter side of Union life was well catered for by Dr. Kelaart, with the able assistance of Dr. de Vos, Mr. Barent Kriekenbeek, Mr. Aelian Meier, and others. The monthly dances proved to be very popular, while concerts and other entertainments provided the necessary variety to the round of gaities.

"Unlike the other Committees, the work of the Genealogical Committee is unobtrusive and is only reflected in the number of new members admitted. But apart from the mere routine work of scrutinising applications, a number of genealogies were published in the Journal, and for this we are much beholden to Mr. Altendorff.

"This brings me to the subject of the Journal, which I regret to say does not receive all the support it deserves. When it is remembered that, with the exception of the Bulletin, the Journal is the only organ we possess for reflecting our special views as a Community, it will be realised what an important part it is capable of playing in our organisation, and what strong claims it should

have on our support. And yet the humiliating confession has to be made that it does not appeal to more than 75 members out of a total membership of 450, while the number of members who, issue after issue, contribute to its pages is not more than 5. We seem to be in danger of losing, if we have not already lost, the right we have earned to be regarded as a literary-minded Community. I appeal to all those who are not already subscribers to the Journal to remit the small sum of Rs. 5 to cover a year's subscription. Never mind if you do not care to read the contents. Your subscription will at least help to keep the Journal alive.

"Early last year the preliminary steps were taken for establishing a Vocational Loan Fund for helping deserving members of the Community to enter professions or callings for which they had special qualifications, and in which they shewed promise of being able to rise to the top. Everything augured well for the success of the scheme, for which very encouraging support had been received, but owing to some supposed difficulties over the management of the Fund the matter was dropped. The question of providing openings for our young men is of such vital importance that it is hoped that the matter will be taken up again this year. In this connection reference must be made to the Schneider Scholarships which are open to children of members of the Union. This is a boon for which we are very thankful.

"The facilities afforded to the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades, who were allowed the use of the Union premises as their meeting place, were withdrawn with effect from 31st August last, and they have found a new home elsewhere. It is realised, however, that the tie which binds the younger members of the Community to the Union should not be broken, for it is to them that we must look to carry on the ideals of the Union when we are gone. Steps have therefore been taken to attract them to the Union Hall by providing facilities for games, both indoor and outdoor, and Dr. Poulier has kindly undertaken to develop this branch of activity. It is hoped that all members will co-operate with him, and, where circumstances permit, send their children to the Union Hall as frequently as possible.

"The meetings of the General Committee were as a rule well attended, and much interest was shewn by the members in the matters that came up for discussion, but if I may be pardoned for

saying so, there was occasionally a tendency to attach undue importance to trivial matters of a more or less personal nature, and to neglect those higher and more vital considerations which alone can ensure the progress of the Community. I know you all realise that we are passing through very exceptional times. Every Community is fighting for its own hand. Advantages of birth and breeding are no longer of any avail. Henceforward the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong. Already some of the other Communities have outstripped us in the race for place and power. We must therefore equip ourselves at every point to meet the new situation that has arisen. This we can only do by sinking petty differences and by pooling all our resources so as to present a united front.

"I trust that in the coming months a definite step forward will be taken, and that some constructive scheme will be devised, even on a small scale, to enable our young men to compete on more equal terms with the young men of other Communities, otherwise we shall soon find ourselves in the position of being servants where we have hitherto been masters. Even the mere realisation of our desperate position will be better than the fool's paradise of self-complacency in which we are now living.

"I should be wanting in a sense of gratitude if I did not express my grateful thanks to the Committee, both individually and collectively, for the great assistance they have given me during the past year. In spite of my admitted failings, I have received nothing but kindness and consideration from them, but I should like to plead for a little more decorum and restraint at meetings of the General Committee. It is a good thing to see members holding strong views on a question, but it is always possible for them to give adequate expression to their views without hurting the susceptibilities of those against whom their criticism is directed, and without allowing the meeting to be reduced to a state of utter chaos. It is true that the Chairman is vested with sufficient powers for controlling a meeting, but it is not always a pleasant thing for him to exercise these powers, and he should not be forced into the position of having to do so. On the contrary, members should take a pride in seeing that the proceedings are conducted in a dignified manner and that the authority of the Chair is maintained. We, as a Community, are noted for good breeding and a sense of orderli-

ness. Let us not in a small matter like this forfeit our right to these qualities.

"To come back to the work of the Office-bearers, I should like to thank the Secretary, who, by his close attention to every detail of the Union's work, has been a tower of strength to me, and the Treasurer, who has once again added to his reputation as an outstanding Accountant by presenting a statement of accounts which, if not quite so satisfactory as the previous year, is as good as can be expected. I must also not fail to thank the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. Johnson for the good work done by them, and also the various Sub-Committees whose labours have contributed so largely to the satisfactory working of the Union.

"I now propose that the Report and Accounts be taken as read and adopted".

Mr. D. V. Altendorff, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts, commented on some of the matters dealt with in the Report. Dr. R. L. Spittel also offered some remarks. The President, the Treasurer, and Mr. Wace de Niese having replied, the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. C. VanCuylenberg proposed and Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Office-Bearers.

At this stage the President vacated the Chair, and on the motion of Mr. A. L. Fretz, seconded by Dr. A. Nell, Mr. G. A. Wille was appointed Chairman, *pro tem*.

Mr. Wille proposed the re-election of Mr. J. R. Toussaint as President for the year 1939. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. J. Siebel and carried unanimously. Mr. Toussaint then resumed the Chair and thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him.

Dr. Sam de Vos proposed the election of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde as Honorary Secretary. Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded the motion, and Mr. Wace de Niese and Dr. R. L. Spittel spoke in support. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The re-election of Mr. Gordon Jansz as Honorary Treasurer was proposed by Dr. R. L. Spittel and seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff. The motion on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Dr. Sam de Vos proposed and Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz seconded that the following gentlemen do form the Committee of Management for the year 1939:—*Colombo*: Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. G. A. Wille, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Mr. Frank Loos, Mr. H. K. de Kretser, Mr. C. C. Schokman, Mr. Rosslyn Koch, Mr. A. L. de Witt, Dr. F. Foenander, Dr. R. W. Willenberg, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen, Mr. E. A. vander Straaten, Mr. R. L. Brohier, Mr. A. L. Fretz, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. H. C. de Vos, Mr. A. C. Meier, Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz, Mr. B. Kriekenbeek, Mr. H. Vandendriesen, Dr. L. E. J. Poulier, Mr. J. G. Paulusz, Mr. A. E. Dirckze, Mr. J. F. Jansz, Dr. J. R. Blaze, Mr. M. M. Anthonisz, and Mr. W. H. de Kretser. *Outstation*: Mr. G. H. Altendorff, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Mr. Vernon Kelaart, Mr. Wace de Niese, Mr. C. E. de Vos, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. E. G. Jonklaas, Mr. G. P. Keuneman, Dr. N. Kelaart, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. H. Ludovici, Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, Mr. A. N. Weinman, Col. E. H. Joseph, and Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz.

Dr. Nell was of opinion that it was desirable that some of the younger members of the Union should find a place on the Committee, and suggested the name of Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Jr. Mr. R. L. Brohier suggested the name of Mr. Fred Loos. Dr. R. L. Spittel suggested the name of Dr. Sam de Vos as an outstation member, and Mr. Brohier suggested the name of Mr. D. V. Altendorff as a Colombo member.

The following list of names was finally put to the meeting as a substantive motion and carried unanimously:—*Colombo*: Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. G. A. Wille, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Mr. Frank Loos, Mr. H. K. de Kretser, Mr. C. C. Schokman, Mr. Rosslyn Koch, Mr. A. L. de Witt, Dr. F. Foenander, Mr. Fred Loos, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen, Mr. E. A. vander Straaten, Mr. R. L. Brohier, Mr. A. L. Fretz, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. H. C. de Vos, Mr. A. C. Meier, Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz, Mr. B. Kriekenbeek, Mr. H. Vandendriesen, Dr. L. E. J. Poulier, Mr. J. G. Paulusz, Mr. A. E. Dirckze, Mr. J. F. Jansz, Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Jr., Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. W. H.

de Kretser. *Outstation*: Mr. G. H. Altendorff, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Dr. Sam de Vos, Mr. Wace de Niese, Mr. C. E. de Vos, Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. E. G. Jonklaas, Mr. G. P. Keuneman, Dr. N. Kelaart, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. H. Ludovici, Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, Mr. A. N. Weinman, Col. E. H. Joseph, and Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz.

Auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Wace de Niese, seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Messrs. Krishna and Rogers were re-appointed Auditors for the year 1939 on a remuneration of Rs. 150.

Mr. Gordon Jansz proposed and Mr. C. P. Brohier seconded that an additional payment of Rs. 30 be made to the Auditors for 1938 owing to the large amount of work they had to do. Mr. D. V. Altendorff opposed the motion on the ground that it was not competent for one Annual General Meeting to revise a resolution passed by a previous Annual General Meeting. The motion was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

Amendments to Constitution.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. R. L. Brohier proposed and Mr. Gordon Jansz seconded the following amendments to the Constitution:—

"Rule 4. After the words: "shall form the General Committee," add—Three members resident in Colombo so elected, will subsequently be chosen by the General Committee and shall form with the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer an Executive Committee.

"Rule 5. Add the following sub-section (h). The Executive Committee shall carry out the policy of the General Committee, have executive charge of the affairs of the Union, will closely collaborate with the executive officers of the Union, consider monthly financial statements which shall be tabled by the Treasurer at the Meetings, and shall report to the General Committee at its meetings the work done during each month.

"Rule 7 section (d). Delete the word "month" and substitute "quarter". Add after the word "quorum": "The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month, four members to form a quorum."

A discussion followed in which the following among others took part:—Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Dr. R. L. Spittel, and Mr. Wace de Niese. The general feeling was in favour of the principle embodied in the motion, but the view was expressed that the Executive Committee should consist of at least five members in addition to the *ex officio* members, and that the General Committee should continue to meet monthly as at present.

Mr. G. A. Wille said he felt that the proposed amendments required further consideration with a view to ascertaining whether any consequential amendments were necessary in some of the other rules. The President expressed his agreement with Mr. Wille, who then moved that the amendment be referred to the General Committee for consideration and report to a Special General Meeting. Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

A collection was taken during the proceedings in aid of the Social Service Fund of the Union.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee have much pleasure in submitting the following Report for the year 1938.

Membership. The increase in membership recorded last year continues to be maintained. The number of Members on the roll on 31st December, 1938, was 450 as compared with 410 in the previous year. 6 members died during the year, 9 resigned their membership, and 11 were struck off for non-payment of dues. Against this there was an accession of 52 new members, while 14 re-joined the Union. The new members are graded as follows:—

50 cts. Class	...	44
Rs. 1	„	7
Rs. 2.50	„	1
		—
		52

General Committee and Office Bearers. 12 ordinary and 3 special meetings of the Committee were held during the year, with an average attendance of 20. Two notable members of the Committee, who had been associated with the Union since its earliest days, and who had rendered valuable service, passed away during the year, viz., Sir Stewart Schneider, Kt., and Mr. Allan Driberg K. C. Their places were taken by Messrs. B. Kriekenbeek and K. E. Kellar respectively, while two other vacancies consequent on the non-acceptance of office by Dr. E. W. Arndt and Mr. W. W. Beling ceasing to be eligible to serve on the Committee were filled by Messrs. L. E. Blaze and A. E. Rode. The latter, however, did not serve long, his death taking place within a month of his appointment. Mr. Laurie Thomasz was appointed Assistant Treasurer.

Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes. This Committee was responsible for providing many interesting papers and lectures on a variety of subjects, all the meetings being well attended. The Reading Circle shewed signs of even greater vigour than it did the previous year, ten meetings having been held at which the following subjects were discussed:—“G. K. Chesterton”, “William Dobbin”, “Rupert Brooke”, “Beverley Nichols”, “From Pigeon Post to Wireless”, “George Bernard Shaw”, “Tennyson and Browning: A Contrast”, “Youth and Age”, “Impressions of a visit to Europe,” and “Christmas Carols”, introduced respectively by Mr. Ivor Misso, Miss C. H. A. Paulusz, Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Jr., Mr. B. W. Jansz, Mr. Vernon Leembruggen, Mr. Jan Modder, Miss Norma Vanderwall, Mrs. R. B. Jansz, Mrs. R. L. Spittel and Miss Netta Toussaint. The large number of ladies contributing papers is a very encouraging feature of this important branch of the Union's activities. In addition to these papers three lectures were delivered, the first by the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike on “My impressions of Australia, Java and Malaya”, the second by Mr. C. Brooke Elliott on “The Real Ceylon”, and the third by Mr. E. Bartlam on “Some Travel Scenes in America”.

Committee for Purposes of Social Service. This Committee meets on the last Monday of every month. 11 meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of nine. The total number of persons to whom regular monthly assistance is given remains the same as last year, viz., 31, although 1 pensioner died, 1 boy whose school fees were being paid secured employment, and

it was found possible to stop the allowances in 5 cases. 7 new cases were taken up during the year. Casual relief was also granted as occasion arose.

The monthly disbursements averaged about Rs. 190 : Rs. 100 being spent on education and the balance on relief of distress. The balance in hand on 31st December, 1938, was Rs. 473.16.

The receipts during the last two years were as follows :—

	1937		1938	
Contributions ...	Rs. 1,588	20	Rs. 1,721	35
Entertainments ...	" 231	66	" 417	40
Interest ...	" 355	98	" 218	00
	<u>Rs. 2,175</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>Rs. 2,356</u>	<u>75</u>

These figures do not include the monthly grant of Rs. 25 from Union Funds. The fall in the rate of interest earned is due to the fact that the Speldewinde Trust Money which had been invested on mortgage was paid back during the course of the year, and now lies in the Ceylon Savings Bank earning a much lower rate of interest.

A special feature of the year's work was the appointment of a Sub-Committee whose duty it is to visit the recipients of allowances at least once a year. This Sub-Committee also reports on all applications received for assistance. Their reports have been very helpful to the Committee.

Hampers were distributed at Christmas as usual. The cost of these was met by a contribution from Social Service Funds and a grant from the General Committee. Special contributions from members and others also came in useful.

The Willing Workers' Depot did very good work during the year. The demand for old clothes and other articles of dress is very great and the Depot can distribute very usefully much more than is now received. More gifts as well as voluntary workers are urgently required.

Committee for Purposes of Increasing Membership. This Committee did not function during the year.

Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research. There is nothing special to report under this head, except that the Com-

mittee in dealing with applications have done their best to keep to the tenor of the Constitution with regard to the eligibility of members. During the year there were 10 meetings of the Committee and 52 applications were recommended to the General Committee. The meetings were as a rule very poorly attended and it was at times difficult to form a quorum. As this is one of the most important Committees, it is hoped that members elected to serve on it will make a point of attending the meetings regularly.

A great deal of misapprehension exists generally in the minds of applicants for admission as well as on the part of their proposers and seconders as to the real functions of this Committee. The genealogical details furnished are often very inadequate. There appears to be an impression that these details should be obtained and filled in by the Committee, whereas it is the duty of the Committee to scrutinise and verify the information which the candidate and his supporters are required in the first instance to supply; but any help needed by a candidate to fill in the form may be obtained from the Secretary. As the form contains on the back information for their guidance, it is hoped that future applications will be free from defects and omissions.

Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.

The Committee met ten times during the year, and a full and varied programme of entertainment was provided. A Children's Concert in January was followed by the 30th Anniversary Dinner at which H. E. the Governor and Lady Caldecott were the chief guests. A successful Home Crafts Exhibition was held in March. The President and Mrs. J. R. Toussaint were "At Home" to the members in May. Concerts and Variety Entertainments in May, June and September served the dual purpose of providing amusement as well as adding to the resources of the Social Service Fund. Members' Day was on 20th October, when Mrs. Frank Loos and Miss Muriel Vanden Driessen were the hostesses. The August Dance, the Armistice Dance, and the Boxing Day Dance attracted a large number of members, while the monthly dances, at which members may introduce guests, were well attended.

A Bridge Drive organised by Mrs. Eric Swan in July was a great success. The usual Billiard Tournament could not be held for want of sufficient support.

Young Dutch Burgher Comrades. On the recommendation of a special Sub-Committee appointed in May it was resolved to withdraw the facilities afforded by the General Committee to the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades from the end of August.

Arrangements were subsequently made for the formation of a Junior Section, and for the organisation of Junior Sports and entertainment. The new movement has not yet had sufficient time to develop.

Visit of H. E. the Delegate Apostolic. A unique function took place in the Union Hall in the month of August, when His Excellency Mgr. Leo P. Kierkels, the Delegate Apostolic to the East Indies, who was on a visit to the Island, was entertained in the Union Hall. His Excellency was accompanied by His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo and His Lordship the Bishop of Kandy. The President offered a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors, and His Excellency in reply expressed his gratification at being given the opportunity of meeting the members of the Union. The members were then individually introduced to His Excellency, who conversed with many of them.

St. Nicolaas' Fete. Success again attended the celebration of this festival on 5th December. More money was wisely spent this year on toys and less on decorations than in previous years, while there was also a change in the arrangements for the distribution of the toys, which worked satisfactorily. The refreshments as usual bulked largely in the day's proceedings, and everyone was pleased with the quantity as well as the quality of the good things provided. Races formed a welcome interlude to the other games, prizes being given to the winners. Mr. A. C. Meier once again filled the role of the Bishop, and contributed not a little to the success of the day's proceedings, which ended with dancing.

The Journal and Bulletin. It may not be generally known that the Journal is now in its twenty-eighth volume and has completed the thirty-first year of its existence. With such a long record of useful service to its credit, it would have been very gratifying if it had been possible to record that the majority of members were subscribers to the Journal, but this is far from being the case. Five-sixths of the members never see the Journal and apparently do not care anything about it. In marked contrast to this indifference is the eagerness displayed by persons outside the Community

to possess copies of the Journal. It is hoped that members will shew a better appreciation of the efforts being made to record the history of the Community. The subscription is only Rs. 5 a year for four issues. The Union owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. L. E. Blazé for assistance ungrudgingly rendered to the Editor, and to Mr. D. V. Altendorff for continuing to supply, at the cost of much time and labour, interesting genealogies of Dutch Burgher families. The monthly Bulletin was issued regularly and is becoming more and more a useful adjunct of the Union.

De Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund. This Fund continues to maintain two students in the Ceylon Medical College. The fees paid for the year 1938 amounted to Rs. 1,035. Satisfactory reports have been received from the Registrar of the Medical College with regard to the progress made by these students.

Two sums of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 have been lent on the primary mortgage of house property. With regard to the former sum, it was decided by a majority of the trustees, in view of all the circumstances of the case, to reduce the rate of interest from 9% to 6%. This reduction was made without prejudice to the right of the trustees to recover the full interest in terms of the bond. An additional month's interest is being recovered quarterly towards liquidation of the arrears. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was lent out at 6%, and interest on this sum is being paid regularly.

The cash in the Bank at the end of 1938 was Rs. 1,279.61.

Vocational Loan Fund. Certain members having promised generous assistance towards the creation of a Vocational Loan Fund, a Sub-Committee was appointed to formulate a scheme for the purpose of providing vocational education for deserving members of the Community, and for taking steps to collect further funds necessary for the purpose. The Sub-Committee duly made its report to the General Committee, who approved of the creation of a Vocational Loan Fund, but subsequently certain practical difficulties arose in regard to the administration of the Fund, and the matter is now in abeyance. As the difficulties are not insurmountable, it is hoped that the scheme will be taken up this year and carried to a satisfactory issue as it has much to commend it.

Debentures. A sum of Rs. 1,225 was obtained by the Club in 1928 by the issue of debentures for the purpose of settling an over-

draft on the Bank, and this liability was taken over on the amalgamation of the Union and the Club. In order to settle this outstanding, several members donated their debentures to the Union, and the liability at the end of 1937 was Rs. 400. During the year under review seven members were paid off, leaving a balance of Rs. 150 still to be settled. Repeated reminders were sent to those interested, and as there was no response the amount was written off.

Speldewinde Trust Fund. The capital sum of Rs. 2,000, which was lent on the mortgage of house property, was repaid during the year. It has been deposited in the Ceylon Savings Bank and is earning interest at 3%. The total amount to the credit of this Fund is now Rs. 2,468/76. The student who was being assisted by the Fund has now completed her course at the Government Training College.

Minor Employees Provident Fund. This Fund, which was inaugurated with the object of improving the conditions of service of the minor employees of the Union, took shape on 1st January, 1938. The contributions from the Union amounted to Rs. 45.75, while the employees themselves contributed a like amount. The interest earned under each head is Rs. -/43½. Owing to his advanced age, the Butler was not included in the scheme, his case being dealt with separately, and the amount at credit towards his gratuity is Rs. 190/-.

Loan for Purchase of Billiard Table. Dr. R. L. Spittel generously lent Rs. 1,650/- for the purchase of an additional billiard table, and the Union was in a position to pay off the balance Rs. 1,009/88 during the course of the year.

Loos Legacy. The full amount of this legacy is still lying in the Ceylon Savings Bank for want of a suitable investment. It is earning interest at 3% and the total amount stands at Rs. 5,518/81.

Beling Memorial Fund. The total amount to the credit of this Fund, including interest earned, is Rs. 309/99.

Schneider Scholarships. Through the generosity of the late Sir Stewart Schneider, certain scholarships have been founded at St. Thomas' College, for which the children of parents who were or have been members of the Dutch Burgher Union for a period of five years prior to the date of the competitive examination will be eligible. In deciding the question of eligibility, the College authorities

will work in close consultation with the Union. We have much to be thankful for this act of beneficence on the part of Sir Stewart Schneider, whose death is so deeply deplored.

Tennis Section:—This Section continues to afford good recreation to the Members. During the year a match was played against the University Tennis Club in which our team fared well. The Annual Tournament commenced early in July and the finals in all the events were played off on the 30th and 31st August and 1st September. On the last day of the finals the Tennis Section were At Home to their friends in the Union Hall, where the prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, after which dancing was indulged in.

Honours. The Committee are glad to record that Dr. V. R. Schokman has been re-elected Mayor of Colombo after a keen contest. That a member of the Union should have been elected to this high office twice in succession is a matter of much gratification to us as well as a tribute to Dr. Schokman's outstanding qualifications. A portrait of Dr. Spittel, a past President of the Union, was unveiled on 9th November, in the presence of a large gathering of members.

Furniture and Equipment. During the course of the year several useful additions and improvements were made to the furniture and equipment. The piano was overhauled and a miniature billiard table and other games, both outdoor and indoor, were provided for the junior section. An important structural alteration was made by the Building Company by the provision of a side entrance to the Billiard Room upstairs. This has conduced greatly to the comfort and convenience of members.

Finance. The accounts, which have been duly audited, show an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 1,531.75. This is less than last year's figure by Rs. 1,110.56. The Union had to meet during the year the greater part of the enhanced rent for the building, as well as increased wages, lighting, telephone charges, depreciation, etc. In addition to this, the Union contributed a sum of Rs. 330 to the Social Service Fund, and settled the balance, Rs. 1,009.88, due on the loan for the purchase of the additional billiard table. There are small increases and decreases under the several heads of income. The largest decrease is under Billiards, Rs. 324.11. The balance due from Members on account of subscription is Rs. 573, and on account of Bar dues, Rs. 747.11. Of these sums, Rs. 458 and Rs. 508.85 respectively represent December bills. When these facts are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the financial position is satisfactory.

Sam de Vos,
Honorary Secretary.

21st February, 1939

THE DUTCH BURGHHER UNION OF CEYLON.

List of Sundry Creditors.

Name	Amount
Orient Company (Ceylon) Ltd.	140 00
E. G. Negris & Co., Ltd,	6 75
Colombo Gas & Water Co., Ltd.	8 55
Luxman Press	15 75
Cargills Ltd.	34 50
W. E. V. de Rooy	7 50
Department of Electrical Undertakings	69 20
Lawrie Muthu Krishna	120 00
A. L. Meier	17 50
Mrs. H. de Hoedt	9 89
Dr. S. de Vos	94
Borella Stores	75 05
New Colombo Ice Co., Ltd.	42 55
Miller & Co. Ltd.	84 31
Secretary, Entertainment Committee	141 68
Home Craft Exhibition A/c.	50 00
Boustead Bros.	94 50
Fentons Ltd.	81 00
Rs. 999 67	

THE DUTCH BURGHHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Balance Sheet as at the 31st December, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs. cts.	ASSETS	Rs. cts.
SUNDRY CREDITORS:—		CASH:—	
As per schedule attached	999 67	In hand	43 77
LIBRARY DEPOSIT	25 00	At Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	3,630 98
BELING MEMORIAL FUND	294 59		
INTEREST ACCRUED ON BELING MEMORIAL FUND	...	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:—	
DUTCH BURGHHER UNION	15 00	Government Electrical Department	140 00
SOCIAL SERVICE FUND	...	Colombo Gas & Water Co., Ltd.	30 00
SOCIAL SERVICE FUND (MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTION) A/C.	473 18	CEYLON SAVINGS BANK:—	
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	51 00	year	261 22
MEMBERS' ACCOUNT:—			Rs. 17,566 95
			Rs. 17,566 95

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Balance Sheet has been properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Dutch Burghher Union of Ceylon according to the books of accounts and the information and explanations given me, and subject to my report of this date.

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Public Auditor.

GORDON E. W. JANSZ,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended the 31st December, 1938.

EXPENDITURE		Rs. cts.	INCOME		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To Rent	...	1,950 00	By Subscriptions		5,036 00	
<i>Less</i> Room Rent	...	530.00	" Entrance Fees		106 00	
		1,420 00	" Profit on:			
" Wages and Salaries	...	2,720 81	Billiards	1,109 07		
" Electricity	...	864 50	Cards	99 60		
" Gas	...	62 95	Refreshments	31 08		
" Postage	...	239 95	Spirits	1,529 85		
" Printing and Stationery	...	494 58	Wines	265 62		
" Telephone	...	162 16	Liqueurs	146 40		
" Insurance and Licence Fee	...	52 87	Ales and Stout	205 52		
" Newspapers and Periodicals	...	64 46	Cigarettes and Cigars	85 63		
" Collectors' Commission	...	316 82	Aerated Waters	676 94		
" Cycle Allowance	...	60 00	Ice Cream	72 38		
" Bus and Rickshaw hires	...	62 66	Milk	55 24		
" Audit Fee	...	120 00			4,277 33	
" Income-Tax	...	92 39	" SUNDRY INCOME:			
" Improvements to Premises	...	157 49	Late Hour Fees	52 50		
" Sundry Repairs	...	82 36	Bad Debts Recovered	58 87		
" Donation to Social Service Fund	...	330 00	Interest on Deposit	2 80		
" Bank Charges	...	17 85	Sale of Unserviceable			
" Miscellaneous Expenses	...	68 46	Articles	4 65		
" Bad Debts	...	105 37	Sale of Produce	18 47		
" Depreciation	...	407 64	Dancing etc.	84 20		

GORDON E. W. JANSZ,
Honorary Treasurer.

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Public Auditor.

15th February, 1939.

Certified as correct.

PAYMENTS

	Rs. Cts.
By Sundry Disbursements	2,568 41
" Collector's Commission on Contributions Collected	37 11
" Balance at Credit of Fund at Dutch Burgher Union on 31st December, 1938	473 18
	3,078 70

RECEIPTS

	Rs. Cts.
To Balance at Credit of Fund at Dutch Burgher Union at beginning	139 58
" Sundry Receipts	2,609 12
" Contribution from Union Funds	330 00
	3,078 70

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended the 31st December, 1938.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION SOCIAL SERVICE FUND

DUTCH BURGHER UNION

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee

Tuesday, 15th November, 1938:—(1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Sam Schokman. (2) On the application of the Social Service Committee, a grant of Rs. 30 was approved towards the cost of Christmas hampers for the poor of the Community. (3) It was decided that the junior section of the Union to be catered for should consist of two groups—one up to the age of 13 and the other between 13 and 21 years of age. (4) Mr. A. E. Rode was elected to fill the vacancy consequent on Mr. W. W. Beling ceasing to be a member of the Committee. (5) On the motion of Mr. D. V. Altendorff, seconded by Mr. G. E. W. Jansz, the following resolution was carried:—"That this Committee resolves that a member whose membership had ceased by reason of failure to pay the monthly subscription or who had been posted for non-payment of bar dues or had been dealt with under rule 6 (h) of the Constitution should on no account be admitted to the Union premises until restored to membership." (6) The following were re-admitted as members:—Messrs. A. J. Siebel, W. Deutrom, W. B. Kelaart, and K. G. Joachim. (7) The following new members were admitted:—Miss Norma VanderWall, Dr. H. W. Misso, Messrs. Milroy Joseph, H. A. Rode, Neil LaBrooy, and E. W. La Brooy.

Tuesday, 20th December, 1938:—(1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the deaths of Messrs. Clarence de Vos and A. E. Rode and Mrs. Evelyn Anthonisz. (2) Tabled opinion of Mr. F. C. W. VanGeyzel, Advocate, that the 50 cts. class of members could, without restriction, visit the Union premises. (3) The resignation of Miss Dulcie Leembruggen was accepted. (4) The following new members were admitted:—Messrs. Ronald de Kretser, H. L. Joseph, V. O. L. Potger, L. P. T. LaBrooy, E. F. E. Kellar, Mrs. Eric Swan, and Miss Doreen Swan. (5) The following were re-enrolled as members:—Messrs. F. J. VanRooyen, C. Banning de Vos and F. A. L. Poulier.

Tuesday, 10th January, 1939:—This was a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the desirability of extending the present Union buildings or of shifting to another site where

there would be more room for buildings and for games, etc. Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz having explained the scheme, it was proposed by Mr. R. L. Brohier and seconded by Mr. G. E. W. Jansz:—"That this Committee empowers a special Sub-Committee to take steps to secure the land in Jawatta Road, 9a. 1r. 14p. in extent for the Dutch Burgher Union for a sports ground and a Club House in the first instance, the Sub-Committee to consist of Dr. A. Nell, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Dr. R. L. Spittel, and Mr. Rosslyn Koch, the last-named to be Secretary and Convener."

Tuesday, 17th January, 1939:—(1) The President moved a vote of condolence on the death of Miss Laura VanGeyzel. (2) The President moved that the congratulations of the Union be conveyed to Dr. V. R. Schokman on his re-election as Mayor of Colombo. (3) A sum of Rs. 30 was voted for a picnic or entertainment for the junior section of the Union. (4) Messrs. A. E. Dirckze and W. H. de Kretser were appointed to the Committee to fill existing vacancies. (5) Rev. L. O. Toussaint and Mr. Alfred Driberg were re-enrolled as members of the Union. (6) The resignation of membership of Messrs. G. E. N. Wille and E. L. Albrecht were accepted. (7) Read letter from Miss Grace VanDort regarding the holding of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Resolved that she be informed that the Committee would be glad if she would organise such an exhibition, and that the Committee were prepared to vote a sum of Rs. 100, to be repaid only if the takings permitted of it. (8) Mr. R. L. Brohier submitted the report of an informal Sub-Committee appointed to report on the establishment of a Dutch House. The Committee accepted the report and the following resolution was passed, the terms of it to be conveyed to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society:—"This meeting resolves that the Royal Asiatic Society be requested to follow up Miss Jurriaanse's proposal for a Dutch House with Dutch furnishings as an exhibit by representing to the proper authorities the necessity for doing so. Such a Dutch House is to be found in the premises now occupied by the Pettah Post Office—also the premises known as Dutch House in Castle Street, Borella." The following were appointed a Special Committee to act on behalf of the General Committee in furthering this desirable object:—Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Miss Jurriaanse, Dr. E. W. Arndt, and Mr. R. L. Brohier as Secretary and Convener, with power to add to their number.

Tuesday, 21st February, 1939 :—(1) It was decided that the sum of Rs. 30 required for the Art training of Mr. D. Vanderstraaten be met from the accrued and accruing interest of the Beling Memorial Fund, the balance required being met from Union funds. (2) On the motion of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde it was decided that the charge claimed from a member for dancing be waived as it was not recoverable in terms of a notice in the Bulletin, and that moneys recovered in similar circumstances be refunded. (3) The resignations of Miss W. de Kretser and Messrs. I. A. Weinman and G. E. N. Ephraums were accepted. (4) The following new members were elected :—Miss A. B. Beling, Dr. N. E. Misso, Messrs. G. E. J. Jansz, E. N. Felsing, and C. P. Wambeek. (5) Miss Helen Bartholomeusz and Mr. S. L. Bogaars were re-admitted as members.

The Journal :—The issue of this number concludes Vol. XXVIII, and a fresh volume commences with the issue for July. Members are kindly requested to forward their subscription of Rs. 5 for the period 1939-40 to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya.

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