

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	P.
North Ceylon in Dutch Times	12
Genealogy of the Perkins Family	134
Aldons Genealogy	140
Rode Genealogy	140
Annual General Meeting	141
The Schneider Scholarship	164
A Dutch House in Colombo	167
Notes of Events	169
Notes and Queries	170

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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Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXIX.]

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NORTH CEYLON IN DUTCH TIMES.

RELICS OF WAR.

By R. L. BROHIER, F.R.G.S.

(First published in "The Ceylon Daily News"
30th and 31st January 1940)

The Dutch territorial possession in Ceylon, which, for the purposes of civil government, was known as the Commandement of Jaffna, lay beyond a boundary from Trincomalee to Calpentyn or Kalpitiya¹. This section of the Island stretching towards the sea, including the island of Mannar and the islets round about the peninsula of Jaffnapatam, records a story left by the Dutch which perhaps is more eloquent than that of any other portion of Ceylon which fell under the sway of the Netherlands.

Very few people, however, make pilgrimage to the north bent on recalling the story begun in the seventeenth century that reposes in relics, both of war and of peace, which have withstood the assault by man as well as by time. This perhaps is all the more strange since these memorials stand amid country scenes very different to those met with in Central or South Ceylon.

Although much had been done before the establishment of the Dutch East India Company in Ceylon to hold the war-like races of India in check, the Dutch, in the earlier part of their regime, had much to contend against both from the Portu-

1. Report on Dutch Records, Anthonisz, p. 7.

guesse and the warring Chieftains of the Northern Wannu. In these circumstances, a chain of forts and redoubts was erected to protect the District of Jaffna from attack both by land and sea. These relics, fretted by time and weather, a few of which the passing years have rubbed out of form, are worth a pilgrimage, and for a number of good reasons will appeal to a visitor even if he is not imbued with antiquarian interests.

The strange serenity of the little Dutch water-fort, Hammenhiel, invests this memorial with a sense of departed usefulness which is most striking. It stands on a rock at the entrance to Jaffna lagoon, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea. In those forgotten days of tumult, Hammenhiel served on the north, like Mannar Fort in the south, to guard the passage by water to the Castle or Key Fort at Jaffna².

The fort is octagonal in shape and the base of the ramparts is washed by the surf. It would appear that the walls were originally raised and the place was fortified on the orders of the Portuguese Governor of Jaffna, Antonio do Amaral de Menezes, a few years before the arrival of the Dutch. The historian Baldaeus, who accompanied the Dutch army to the assault on Jaffna, gives a brief description of the blockade, and the attack on Hammenhiel by the fleet, before Jaffna capitulated two hundred and eighty-two years ago. The Portuguese only held out for a fortnight and were obliged to surrender for want of water³.

When the Dutch occupied this water-fort they found that the sand bank on which it was built had been undermined by the storms of the north-east monsoon. They remedied this by piling up a breakwater of stones⁴. The Portuguese had built the ramparts hollow, and had roofed them with beams which supported a floor of stone and chunam, with a view to the space being utilized for storing provisions and ammunition. Since the beams were liable to decay, and the floor had to support the weight of the cannon without fear of its giving way when the guns were moved about and turned round, the Dutch

2. Memoir of Commandeur Zwaardecroon, translation by Sophia Pieters, p. 86.

3. On the 20th of June, 1658.

4. Memoir of Commandeur Zwaardecroon, p. 70.

considered this a mistake and they replaced the roof by an entire stone vault.

Finally, profiting by the error of their predecessors, the Dutch took special pains to ensure a satisfactory water supply. On the northern side of the fortress they built a huge reservoir, paved with "Dutch Bricks" to collect and preserve the rain water. This reservoir had, however, been built so high that it reached above the parapets and was, therefore, exposed to the fire and possibility of ruin by the enemy. The defect was pointed out time and again at subsequent inspections of the fortress, but since it was a new work, it was allowed to remain until such time as alterations could be effected. It nevertheless stands as originally constructed and to this day conserves a supply of clear, fresh water.

Map of North Ceylon



Showing Forts and Redoubts of Portuguese and Dutch times.

Block by kind courtesy of the Editor, Ceylon Daily News.

A low vaulted gateway, not more than seven feet in height, is the only entrance to this water-fort. The living quarters consist of three or four rooms in the courtyard. The vaults under the ramparts were doubtless used as store rooms. The Dutch invariably maintained a garrison of thirty men under the charge of a Lieutenant or Ensign on this spot, and the early Dutch Governors make very special mention in their memoirs that Hammenhiel must be carefully guarded, "none but Dutch being stationed there".⁵

5. Memoir of Anthony Pavilioen, p. 106.

Not the least of the many appealing features of Fort Hammenhiel and its pleasant surroundings, is the popular theory how it got its name. The Dutch, when they pictured the shape of Ceylon, saw in it a resemblance to a smoked ham. Hammenhiel means "the heel of the ham", and with a little imagination the picturesque little water-fort might very well be placed at the point where the shank bone projects.⁶ How strangely are place-names derived!

In more recent years this seagirted spot, about half a mile from Karativu and one mile from Kayts, was used as an infectious diseases hospital. Its isolation and breeziness could hardly have been put to better purpose. Thus, on these ramparts, where in the past Dutch sentries scanned the horizon for hostile craft or private vessels which had to be searched before they were permitted to proceed down the fairway, convalescents from plague or small-pox, drawn from that stream of humanity which crossed over from India to open Central Ceylon in Tea, bemoaned a fate which had stalled their efforts to brave the perils of their long journey.

The eastern extremity of the peninsula was guarded by three small forts. They were called Pass Pyl, Elephant Pass, and Beschutter. These posts chiefly served to protect the inhabitants from the invasions of the Wannia Chieftains, but were also used to prevent persons passing into the peninsula without a passport, the theft of slaves, and the incursions of elephants or other wild animals into the Provinces.⁷

Fort Beschutter,⁸ on the old track from Jaffna to Mullaattivu, near the modern village Koyilvayal, is to-day a little better than a heap of stones. The decaying battlements were overgrown with trees even when the historian Cordiner visited the spot over one hundred years ago, and dwelt on "the romantic appearance and solemn contemplations which they inspire." The walls of this fort would appear to have been about 9 feet high, built of very strong material cemented to-

6. Haafner. Fort Hammenhiel is called in Tamil *Kodal Kottai*, "Sea Fort".

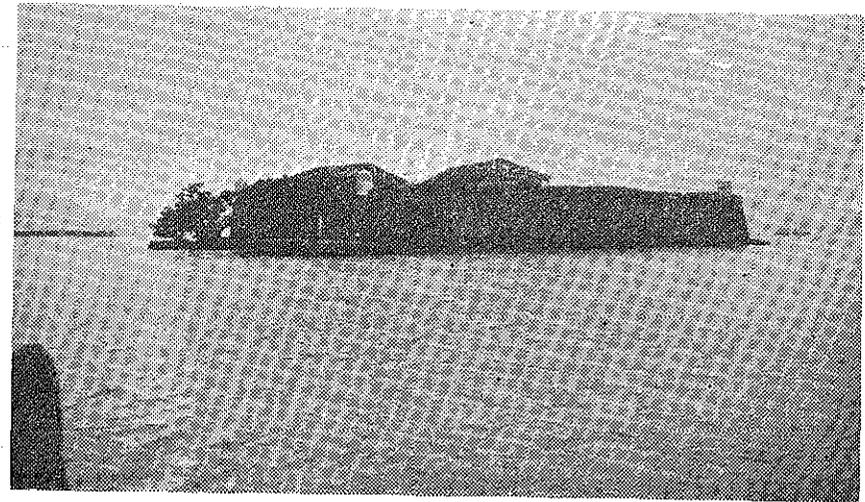
7. Memoir by Commandeur Zwaardcroon p. 85, translation by S. Pieters.

8. Memoir of Governor Beckes p. 3 "Pas Beschutter" or "Pass Protector". The name is variously written "Bescooter", Beschutte but seems to have settled to the form here adopted.

gether with mortar, with two bastions at opposite angles. Under each bastion there was a vault, which from the nature of the architecture would seem to have been proof against bombs.

Pass Pyl, about three miles from Fort Beschutter in a north-easterly direction, was erected on the sand dunes off the modern village Vettilaikkeni. A raised *terre plaine* is all that is left of it, and an obelisk built of the materials of the old Fort affords a useful and very necessary landmark to shipping.⁹

The third fort in this chain, Elephant Pass, now does duty as a resthouse. It appears to have been constructed on much the same plan as Fort Beschutter, and served to guard the ford across the Jaffna Lagoon which linked the peninsula and the mainland.



The water-fort Hammenhiel.

Block by kind courtesy of the Editor, Ceylon Daily News.

Commandeur Zwaardcroon recounts in his memoir (1697) that, although these three forts were in close communication one with the other, and despite the continual patrol of the

9. Monthly Lit: Register vol. iii, p. 104.

Also see p. 22, History of the P.W.D., Bingham Vol. ii, p. 22.

militia, persons and goods often passed without a licence.¹⁰ As a means of drawing these posts together several proposals appear to have been made. Some advocated a hedge of palmyrah trees, others a fence of thorns, some suggested a moat, and others again a rampart wall. It would appear that eventually a trench had been dug with lookouts at suitable points. This feature of the line of defence has entirely disappeared.

Another fort which records history as made by man and which has withstood the assault of time more heroically, guarded the approach to the peninsula further west of Elephant Pass. It is situated south of the Jaffna Lagoon and about three miles inland from the Nagatevan-turai Jetty, in the village Poonaryn or Poonakari. This out-post was a link in the coast road from Manaar to Jaffnapatam, and the fort, a larger structure than that at Elephant Pass, had two bastions with their bartizans, and was quadrangular in shape.¹¹

The traveller Haafner, who has left a record of his "Journeys" in Ceylon (1782), says that this fort was built by the Portuguese. This is possibly correct, for the report of a Dutch Governor nearly a century earlier refers to Poonaryn as a good redoubt which only required a stone water-tank. The rather significant statement follows that "Dutch Bricks" were applied for from Jaffnapatam to build the tank, and that His Excellency the Governor and the Council of Colombo promised to send them as soon as they should arrive from the Fatherland.

In very early days of the British occupation, a verandah flanking a barrack-room within the Fort pushed its way through the weather-worn coral stone-rampart. White walls, a red-tiled roof which overtopped the battlements, and green bamboo tats robbed the old Fort at Poonaryn of its war-like appearance. What was chosen for strength remained to give shelter to the traveller who found himself benighted in this inhospitable region.

10. Memoir of Commandeur Zwaardcroon p. 85.

11. It was garrisoned by Toepasses under a Dutch Sergeant, p. 85. Memoir of Hendrick Zwaardcroon—Translated by S. Pieters. A photograph of Poonaryn Fort appears as a frontispiece in Vol. XXV., No. 3 of The D. B. U. Journal (January 1936). Also see page 128 of the above publication.

To-day, no longer even a resthouse, the old and the new architectural virtues rub shoulders in that companionable way peculiar to most of the historical monuments of Ceylon, hiding much of its story from even the eyes of the good archaeologist.

In both ancient and medieval times the northern peninsula was called Yalpana. The principal "pattanam" or seaport of the kingdom acquired the name Yalpana-pattanam. This was corrupted by the Dutch and the Portuguese to Jaffna patam. In this curious round-about manner there came into being the name Jaffna, the present capital of North Ceylon. The Castle-fort, which was erected here by the Portuguese, and which the Dutch both enlarged and strategically strengthened, presents a triumph of man-made relics of old-time warfare and gives a sense of departed might which is almost cosmic.

The structure erected by the Portuguese is described by the historian Ribeiro. "The fortress," he says, "was a regular square with four bastions, from one angle to another was twenty-five paces and in the middle of the stretches of wall certain towers or half oranges, all very circumscribed in the old style..... On one of the sides the river bounded it, and the other three were protected by a ditch.....two bastions (were) on the river side."¹²

The term "river" of course refers to the Jaffna Lagoon, while "half oranges" would appear to have been semi-circular projections which were possibly used as musketry platforms.

Chroniclers record that this Portuguese castle-fort capitulated to the Dutch forces which laid siege to it, on the 21st of June, 1658. There is a local tradition that the Dutch originally intended to raise their principal northern fort, and to establish the capital of the "Commandement" at Kankesanturai.

Travellers who have visited this quiet and pleasant little seaside suburb have doubtless noticed a coral-masonry wall which is being roughly invaded by the sea. It is not merely a tradition, but rather, a definite fact, that the Dutch intended to build a Fort at Kankesanturai, and the blackened sea-wall

12. Ceylon Litt. Register Vol. V pp. 203-204.

testifies to their effort in this direction.¹³ The historian Valentyn, mentions the "new castle Cangianture," and shows it on his map of Ceylon. Rijkloff van Goens, in his memorial for the guidance of his successor, dated September 24, 1675, affords further evidence of Dutch intentions when he refers to the "new Fort at Cangianture," discusses its utility, and dwells on the need of building a new fortress at Jaffna, the old Portuguese ones being out of date.

So, apparently before the Dutch raised their escarp walls at Kankesanturai, and filled in the gun embrasures on this foundation, they changed their minds, considering it better economy to improve the fortification at Jaffna which they had wrested from the Portuguese. The date "1680" which appears over the main gateway, more usually described to-day as the inner entrance, indicates that they made this decision within two decades of the expulsion of their rivals.

Two and a half centuries have done little to fret and wear this most perfect little military work built on a style in vogue in the Dutch school during the latter end of the seventeenth century. In a setting fair and peaceful, its gaunt ramparts, its ravelins and curtains, its bartizans or quaint picturesque stone sentry-boxes, so conspicuously perched on the angles of the bastions and gun-embrasures, singularly or collectively, are eloquent of "old, unhappy far-off things and battles long ago".

A very full and technical account of the Jaffna Fort has been left by Lieut.-Colonel Bellamy, a former member of the Public Works Department.¹⁴ It covers all that he discovered nearly fifty years ago. As there has been little change, if any at all, since then, the visitor may under his excellent guidance visualise old architectural virtues in words which are growing "old in story".

The main approach from the original Dutch town crossing the glacis, leads over a dry ditch to an arched gateway in the outer bulwark. In this entrance ravelin there is nothing remaining of the gate itself. Between this and the main gate

there is a wet ditch spanned by a masonry causeway. There is no evidence of a drawbridge. Presumably, the causeway would have been cut in any case of emergency.

The main, or inner gateway, is placed in the entrance of a curtain and the road passes under the rampart through an arch, on either side of which are guardrooms. The original gate, a solid structure of timber, is still standing and in use. The wood work on the outer side is thickly studded with long iron pikes, a precaution long associated with eastern forts, and meant to prevent the gate being battered by trained elephants which used to be brought up by the attacking forces.

Incidentally, this would appear to have been by no means an unnecessary precaution even in times of peace. In the old-time records which repose in the Archives, the story is told that "on the 25th of November, 1751, at about 2 a.m., a wild tusker entered the Colombo Fort by the Rotterdamsche Poort, where the water from the Castle moat has its outlet into the lake. He wandered round the ramparts, and after injuring and attacking a sentry and killing a sailor, got out by the 'Matroos Point' into the sea, was made fast with ropes and dragged on to the shore, but finally broke his bonds and escaped into the forests."¹⁵

From such old-time adventure and excitement as Colombo offered, we return to our survey of the Jaffna Fort. To the ordinary observer, the picturesque features in the interior of the Fort are as perfect as the massive girdling walls blackened by age. On the fringe of the four acres of green which is to-day bordered by a drive, stand what used to be the quarters of the garrison officers. Seeing that these buildings have been put to use from the early days of British occupation to house civilian officials of the Government, it is pleasing to notice that little of any vandalism in the form of modern additions to the buildings has invaded the serenity of their old-time appearance.

The building which served as the residence of the "Commandeur" of Jaffnapatam, an officer in rank next to the Dutch Governor who made his permanent residence in Colombo, stands off the northern edge of the open green.¹⁶ It is to-day

13. Ceylon Litt. Register, Vol. III (Monthly) p. 186.

14. Ceylon Litt. Register (Monthly) Vol. III. p. 102, Vol. IV. p. 127.

15. Report on the Dutch Records, Anthonisz, p. 51.

16. Report on the Dutch Records, Anthonisz, p. 4 and note.

known as "King's House," and is maintained as a gubernatorial residence. Nearby, and overshadowing it, the massive walls of the handsome and imposing Dutch Church with its shapely tilted roof dominating all else, hold other architectural virtues which have splendidly weathered.

Leaving the story of this memorial of "1706" to be later told, suppose we complete our exploration of "green mounds and shattered ruins" which once upon a time were walls and moats built by men from afar to preserve their power in the Island. One of these, a little better than a heap of stones, is to be found about half a mile off the beautiful and secure port of Kayts. History sheds very little light on it, but veiled in such obscurity it is all the more interesting.

Weaving together shreds of available information, there is substance in the probability that this was a Portuguese work, erected about the time that they built their fortress on the coral bank which the Dutch later called Hammenhiel. It doubtless was intended in conjunction with the guns of the island-fort to effect a cross fire which would check the advance of any hostile stranger into the Strait connecting the Jaffna Lagoon with the sea.

Fort Erie, for such is the name by which this shattered relic of old-time warfare is known to a very few, would appear to have consisted of four circular bastions with bomb-proof walls of great thickness.¹⁷ The sea washes its northern face and the remains of a glacis are still visible to the west. The south face suggests that it was protected by an outwork which extended in a half moon from bastion to bastion and commanded the plain to the rear. Entrance to the fort seems to have been provided through gateways in the eastern and western curtains, but there is little evidence at all left to prove this contention.

For some obscure reason the Dutch made no attempt to restore this fort. A significant note is struck by the historian Baldaeus who records that the stronghold was in a very bad condition when the Dutch conquered Jaffna.¹⁸

17. Ceylon Antiquary. Vol. II, pp. 94, 95.

18. This fort is also called Urundikotte. Journal R.S.A. (C.B.) Vol. XXIX p. 189.

In Delft, one of the far-flung units of the Jaffna Islands, there are ruins of what are claimed to be two forts which have gone a good deal into decay. One of these, situated a quarter of a mile off the Circuit Bungalow, has been definitely identified as a Portuguese Fort, while the other situated on the north-west coast, three or four miles away, is traditionally ascribed to be a stronghold of an earlier period and attributed to Vedi Arasan, the warring Mukkuvar king.

These ruins have been brought to notice in more recent years by that master antiquarian, Mr. J. P. Lewis,¹⁹ and by the erstwhile Director of the Colombo Museum, Dr. Pearson.²⁰ The latter, venturing to describe the ruins of the Portuguese fort, says: "The southern face is most perfect, and here the roof line is clearly marked at a height of nearly thirty feet above the ground level, but no sign of a roof is to be seen. The northern and eastern faces are very dilapidated, but there is sufficient to enable one, after careful examination, to reconstruct the whole building."

Roughly speaking this Portuguese fort at Delft, so called, seems to have been rectangular in shape, and its lower walls have the stuff of permanence in it, and are sufficiently buttressed to imply that it consisted of two storeys. Probably it is one of the early examples of those enclosed defences of limited size called "tranqueiras".

At Point Pedro, two miles to the east of the most northerly rim of Ceylon, there seems to have been a fortlet which the Dutch erected.²¹ It would appear to have been a structure generally described as a "Paggeer" or "Pegger," more or less a stockade built of wood and mud. When the Dutch Governor, van Goens, was writing instructions for the Commandeur of Jaffnapatam five years after establishing a footing in north Ceylon, he mentioned that some masonry work was being constructed and that the work would be completed before the rains.

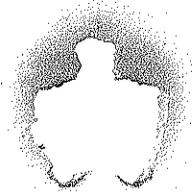
19. Jnl. R. A. S. Ceylon Branch, Vol. XXI, pp. 341-359.

20. Jnl. R. A. S. Ceylon Branch, Vol. XXIX, pp. 186-187.

21. Notes by Government Archivist (1908) p. 106, 118; "Instructions of Governor General and Council of India to Governor of Ceylon,

As far as the writer is aware, all traces of this fortlet have been rubbed out by time. It appears as a conventional sign on Dutch maps which name the place Punto Pedro, corrupted from the Portuguese version Ponta das Pedras, meaning "the rocky point". One Corporal and four Lascoreens, who were "chiefly employed in the sending and receiving of letters to and from Coromandel and Trincomalee..... and in the search of departing and arriving vessels....." comprised the staff stationed at this post.²²

Governor Zwaardcroon mentions in his memoir, that this resident staff had to supervise the erection of the church and the breaking of coral stone from the old Portuguese fortress. This reference to a Portuguese fortress at Point Pedro is distinctly interesting, but like the Dutch work, its fate is summed up in the descriptive lines: "..... the place that once knew them, knows them no more.....".



GENEALOGY OF THE PERKINS FAMILY.

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

I.

George Henry Perkins, Warrant Officer in the British Army, born 1790, arrived in Ceylon in 1815, married at Galle, Miss Brooker, daughter of Sergeant-Major Brooker, who died when on the march to Kandy with his Detachment. He had by her:—

- 1 Charles, who follows under II.

II.

Charles Perkins, Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Hambantota, born 1816, died 1848, married Catharina Robertina Dorothea Petronella Aldons, born 25th July 1814, died 11th May 1869, daughter of Willem Hendrik Aldons and Justina Susanna Ludovici. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 61, and Vol. XXVI, page 74). He had by her:—

- 1 George Henry, who follows under III.
- 2 Frederick James, who follows under IV.
- 3 Georgiana Dorothea, born 1840, died 1897, married:—
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th November 1861, William Henry Biddell.
 - (b) John Lowe of the South Indian Railway.
- 4 Charles William, who follows under V.
- 5 Catharina Wilhelmina, born 5th February 1844, died 19th May 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd December 1861, William Edmund Felsing, born 26th August 1834, died 12th December 1920, son of Wilhelmus Jacobus Felsing and Susanna Ernestina Lobendahn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 123 and 124).
- 6 Susan Frederica, born 1845, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 1912, French Cosby Appellesz, Proctor.

III.

George Henry Perkins, born 1st April 1838, died 15th June 1906, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd December 1859, Francina Eugenia Braantina Gerlach, born 29th January, 1839, daughter of Petrus Albert Gerlach and Josephina Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 75).
- (b) 1st October 1878, Amelia Louisa Anthonisz, born 24th January 1859, died 12th September 1890, daughter of Gerardus Henricus Anthonisz and Susanna Magdalena Ludovici. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 62).

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Angelina Braantina, born 1861, died 24th August 1875.
- 2 Hannah Elizabeth, born 6th December 1863.
- 3 Frances Rosamund, born 17th November 1865, died 21st March 1924, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 12th November 1903, William Henry Minto.
- 4 Esther Laura, born 22nd March 1870, died 15th November 1933.
- 5 George Henry, Inspector of Police, born 6th October 1872, died 30th May 1907, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, Colombo, 24th May 1906, Ethel Eugenie Grenier, born 21st September 1884, daughter of Pieter Edward Alfred Grenier, Assistant Colonial Storekeeper, and Eugenie Matilda Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27, and Vol. XXIV, page 66).
- 6 Dorothea Josephina, born 31st July 1874.
- 7 Alfred Gerlach, born 28th May 1877, married in St. Mary's Church, Penang, 26th December 1908, Letitia Maud Aldons, born 8th May 1876, daughter of Robert Simon Diederich Aldons and Frederica Eliza Pereira. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 77).

Of the second marriage, he had

- 8 Amelia Louise, born 12th February 1880, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, Colombo, 9th February 1920, Frederick William de Hoedt, born 18th July 1883, son of James William de Hoedt, M.B., C.M., (Edin.), Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Mary Teresa Strautenberg.

- 9 Henry Lionel, who follows under VI.
- 10 Edwin John, born 6th February 1883, died young.
- 11 Henrietta Julia, born 26th May 1885, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, Colombo, 31st December 1917, Charles Valentine Felsing, born 14th December 1872, died 20th June 1929, son of William Edmund Felsing and Catharina Wilhelmina Perkins (vide II, 5, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 124 and 128).
- 12 Samuel Anthonisz, who follows under VII.
- 13 Charles William, born 6th February 1888, died in infancy.
- 14 Margaret Eleanor, born 23rd April 1889, died 17th January 1939.
- 15 Catherine Marian, born 4th September 1890, died 12th March 1894.

IV.

Frederick James Perkins, born 4th September 1839, died 1882, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, 13th May 1864, Theodora Virginia Van Langenberg, died 24th December 1896, daughter of Joseph Alexander Van Langenberg and Elizabeth Cecilia Daniels (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 50). He had by her :—

- 1 Henry George, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Rose Mary, born 7th August 1869, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st July 1892, Clement George Misso, born 3rd April 1861, died 5th February 1930, son of Hendrick Emanuel Misso and Anna Merciana Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 57 and 61).
- 3 Minna Frances, died 29th June 1909, married in Christ Church, Kurunegalle, Edward Britten.
- 4 Florence Lucy, died 23rd March 1936, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo :—
 - (a) 1891, Charles Arnold Poulter, born 2nd September 1847, died 1st January 1892, son of Charles William Poulter and Susanna Priscilla Eliza Visser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 28).
 - (b) 26th December 1900, Henry Wilfred Jobsz, died 24th July 1918.
- 5 Wilfred Joseph,

- 6 Percival, died young.
- 7 Clara Anastasia, born 8th August 1877, died 13th June 1916, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, Colombo, 18th February 1897, Walter St. George Blacker, born 19th September 1872, son of Edmund Francis Blacker and Catherine Lydia Friskin.
- 8 Beatrice Eleanor, born 22nd July 1879, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 29th April 1911, Richard Oscar Felsing, Proctor, born 25th December 1874, died 18th November 1933, son of William Edmund Felsing and Catharina Wilhelmina Perkins, (vide II, 5, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 124 and 128).

V.

Charles William Perkins, Ledger Keeper, Oriental Bank Corporation, Galle, born 20th June 1841, died 1880, married:—

- (a) Jane Margaret (de Vos ?), died at Galle 11th April 1867, aged 19 years.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 2nd October 1867, Mary Ann Elisa Pifers, born 4th October 1838, died 9th November 1931, widow of James Adrian Loos, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99) and daughter of Cornelius Jacobus Pifers and Mary Ann Garvin.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Jane Wilhelmina Dorothea, born 10th November 1863.
- 2 Mary Anne born 15th January 1865, died 1891.
- 3 Charles Biddell, born 20th August 1866.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 4 Beatrice Eliza, born 1st June 1869, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 26th May 1891, Richard de Abrew, L.M.S. (Ceylon), born 4th April 1865, died 12th June 1934.
- 5 Frederick Evan, who follows under IX.
- 6 William Biddell, died young.

VI.

Henry Lionel Perkins, born 13th March 1881, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, Colombo, 23rd June 1917, Violet Muriel Anthonisz, born 22nd January 1887, daughter of Wilfred Henry Anthonisz and Lydia Augusta Roosmale Cocq. (D.B.U.

Journal, Vol. XIV, page 20). He had by her:—

- 1 Margaret Louise Theresa, born 12th March 1921.
- 2 Henry William, born 14th February 1922.
- 3 George Cecil, born 16th November 1923.

VII.

Samuel Anthonisz Perkins, born 2nd February 1887, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1922, Florence Adelaide Pearl Ebert, born 17th August 1895, daughter of Victor Henry Reginald Ebert and Adela Henrietta Koelmeyer. He had by her:—

- 1 Samuel Eustace Lorenz, born 16th September 1923.
- 2 Cynthia Louise, born 30th July 1925.

VIII.

Henry George Perkins, born 1st October 1867, died 3rd September 1936, married in British North Borneo, 2nd March 1908, Maud Theresa Ashness, born 23rd December 1885. He had by her:—

- 1 Florence, born 4th October 1908, died in infancy.
- 2 Florence Theodora, born 10th December 1909, married 27th October 1931, Frank John Meyer.
- 3 Kathleen Vivienne, born 15th October 1912.
- 4 Evelyn Maud, born 20th June 1915.
- 5 Frederick George, born 16th September 1919.
- 6 Beatrice Marie Therese, born 28th December 1920.
- 7 Josephine Adelaide, born 5th March 1922.
- 8 Victoria May, born 22nd May 1924.
- 9 Rosamond Grace, born 22nd April 1926.

IX.

Frederick Evan Perkins, Head Guard, Ceylon Government Railway, born 28th November 1871, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 6th June 1900, Sarah Griffiths James, born 22nd December 1878, daughter of George Griffiths James and Evelyn Harriet Ephraums. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 106). He had by her:—

- 1 Frederick Evan, who follows under X.
- 2 William Biddell, who follows under XI.
- 3 Dorothy Frances James, born 21st April 1905.
- 4 Theodore Nesbit James, born 5th June 1907.

- 5 Stella May, born 20th November 1908.
- 6 Edith Iris, born 17th November 1912.
- 7 Ivor James, born 19th October 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 19th June 1939, Daisy Lillian Ebell, born 10th July 1918, daughter of Charles Henry Ebell and Agnes Daisy Gratiaen Mack.

X.

Frederick Evan Perkins, Assistant Charges Officer, Customs, Colombo, born 11th May 1901, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th September 1927, Marjorie Alexandra Edna Joseph, born 20th January 1908, daughter of Eugene Rowland Joseph and Alexandra Helen Vanderwert. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28). He had by her:—

- 1 Audrey Ninette, born 30th July 1928.
- 2 Frederick Joseph Averno, born 19th May 1938, died 22nd December 1939.

XI.

William Biddell Perkins, Inspector of Police, born 21st May 1903, married:—

- (a) In the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 16th July 1927, Daphne Grenier Jansz, daughter of Henry Donald Jansz and Elsie Grenier.
- (b) In St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo, 4th May 1932, Doris May Koelman, born 27th April 1897, daughter of John Carl Koelman and Henrietta May Pompeus.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 1 Yvonne May, born 30th March 1933.

Note: The late Dr. James William de Hoedt, referred to under III, 8, supra, endowed the "Dr. de Hoedt Medical Scholarship" open exclusively to the children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon. (Vide D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XVI, pages 75 and 112).

ALDONS GENEALOGY.

(D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 73.—Addition).

A.

Jacobus Aldons married Susanna de Silva, and had by her:—

- 1 Moses, baptised 29th June 1739, married Johanna Maria Elizabeth Lugs
- 2 Willem, baptised 20th August 1741, married Elizabeth Werkbeir.
- 3 Philip, baptised 14th June 1744.
- 4 Jacobus, baptised 13th May 1746.
- 5 Catharina, baptised 7th June 1750, married Jurgen Zybranasz.
- 6 Hendrik, who follows under B.
- 7 Robert, baptised 3rd October 1756, (referred to in the Journal quoted above).

B.

Hendrik Aldons, Bombadier in the Artillery, baptised 22nd July 1753, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 18th August 1776, married Anna Tauben of Batavia, and had by her:—

- 1 Balthazar Hendrik, baptised 15th June 1777.
- 2 Diederich Maurits, baptised 2nd August 1778.
- 3 Catharina Dorothea, baptised 15th February 1781.
- 4 Johan Andreas, baptised 27th April 1783.
- 5 Robertina Wilhelmina, baptised 15th January 1785.

D. V. A.

RODE GENEALOGY.

With reference to this Genealogy which appeared in the *Journal* for January 1940, Mr. J. E. Rode informs us that the accent should be placed on the *first* syllable of the surname and not on the second.—*Ed.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union, held in the Union Hall, on Saturday, 16th March, 1940, at 5 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Toussaint, the President, occupied the Chair, and there were about 50 members present.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and the Special General Meeting held on 18th August, 1939, were read and confirmed.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE PRESIDENT then addressed the meeting as follows:—

"It is my privilege for the second year in succession to propose from this Chair the adoption of the Report and Accounts, but before doing so I should like to give a brief summary of the work done during the year under review. Judged by the test of numbers our progress has not been very marked, for the total membership now stands at 453 as compared with 450 at the end of 1938—a gain of only three; but this is explained by the fact that our policy has been not to admit members merely for the sake of swelling the roll, nor to keep on members who show a disinclination to pay their dues. It is felt that it is better to have a small number of really keen members who value their membership, rather than a large number of indifferent members who are not specially interested in the main objects of the Union. But this does not mean that we attach no importance to numbers. As I said in my address last year, it is very necessary that we should have a large membership if the Union is to serve as our mouthpiece, for a thousand members can speak with more authority than five hundred. Recent events have indicated quite clearly that the other Communities feel that the views of the Union in regard to matters affecting our Community are entitled to the fullest weight, and we should therefore strengthen our position by having the support of members not representative of only certain shades of opinion, but representative of every point of view. It is then only that we shall have reached the full limits of our usefulness as a Union. The Membership Committee, with Mr. B. M. Christoffelsz as Honorary Secretary, has already done a lot

of spade work in preparing a list of likely new members, and it is hoped to start a membership drive this year.

"Much literary activity marked the year under review. No fewer than six lectures were arranged for by Mr. Wace de Niese, and although there was no reason to complain of the attendance, one would have liked to see many more members present. The Discussion Circle met regularly, but there are as yet no signs of the younger members of the Community taking the interest that they should in this very useful adjunct of the Union. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the ability to speak in public is as necessary a qualification in these days as the ability to play cricket or tennis or billiards, and already we have lost much ground in a sphere in which we at one time held an important place. I therefore earnestly appeal to the younger members to take a more leading part in this branch of the Union's activities, for which they are better suited than the older members on whom the work now devolves.

"I should now like to draw your attention to the very full report of the work done by the Social Service Committee. The report is more detailed this year, for it is felt that only by acquainting members fully with the amount of assistance rendered, and the need for more money, that we can hope to enlist the support of every member of the Union. It is only those who have had experience of Social Service work who are aware of the amount of destitution in our Community, and the appalling conditions under which the poor live. And yet we have only been able to spend on this very necessary service the small sum of Rs. 2,700. At every meeting of the Committee fresh appeals for help are received, but they have to be turned down, much to the regret of the members, for want of funds. It was therefore decided to make a general appeal to members for subscriptions, but I regret to say that this appeal met with a very poor response. The only bright spot on the horizon is the offer by Dr. Spittel of a piece of land for the building of cottages for the poor. This had long been a cherished dream of the Social Service Committee, and we cannot be too grateful to Dr. Spittel for making it possible for a commencement to be made with the scheme, with the help of money left by another great benefactress, the late Mrs. Isabel Loos.

"I should like if I may to suggest to members one way of assisting the Social Service Fund. Some of us hold shares in the D.B.U. Building Company, on which dividends to the aggregate amount of Rs. 900 are paid annually. The individual amounts paid to each member are in most cases very trivial. If, instead of sending the dividend warrants to the credit of our Bank account, we endorsed them in favour of the Social Service Committee, as I know a few members already do, the funds for Social Service would benefit considerably. I commend this suggestion to those holding shares, in the fervent hope that they will adopt it.

"I should be wanting in my duty if I did not refer to the excellent work done by Mrs. Beatrice Loos as Secretary of the Social Service Committee. The work is not pleasant by any means, especially when one feels that a case is deserving of help but yet has to write a letter refusing assistance for want of funds. Mrs. Loos has asked to be relieved of her duties, but I hope she can be persuaded to stay on for another year at least. Miss Grace Van-Dort and Mrs. Ruth Meier also deserve mention for their good work in connection with Social Service, and so does Miss vander Straaten of Kandy, who regularly collects and sends us subscriptions from the ladies of that district.

"As in the past year, the work of genealogical research has been performed by Mr. D. V. Altendorff alone. He has, at the cost of much time and energy, compiled several genealogies which have been published in the Journal, and has thus rendered easy the work of scrutinising applications for membership. Many more workers, however, are required in this field if progress is to be made with the large number of genealogies still awaiting compilation. Here, again, is an excellent opportunity for the younger members to do some useful work for the Community.

"Some of us may think that undue emphasis is being laid on the entertainment side of the Union's work to the neglect of more serious pursuits. We are sometimes inclined to contrast the days when we were young and lived more sedate lives with the present day tendency to regard dances and guest nights as indispensable to our very existence. It is good for us to remember that the general outlook on life has changed considerably since our day, and however much we may deplore it, we must recognise that we have got

to make concessions to the new spirit that animates the younger people of the present day. Bearing these considerations in mind, I think it may be said that we have had a very successful year from the entertainment point of view, and much credit is due to Mr. Edward Ludovici, and to Mr. Fred Loos who later succeeded him, for their great powers of organization which resulted in a number of very enjoyable functions.

"A new branch of the Union's activities owes its origin to the watchful care of Mr. R. L. Brohier. I refer to the Historical Manuscripts and Monuments Committee. From time to time, misrepresentations, wilful or otherwise, are made in regard to the Community in books or other ephemeral literature, and unless such mis-statements are promptly exposed, they are liable to be accepted as correct by those who have neither the time nor the facilities for closely examining such statements. The new Committee will see that in future nothing that is not in strict conformity with the truth will be allowed to go unchallenged.

"I now come to that hardy annual, the D. B. U. Journal. In my address last year I pointed out that a large majority of the members of the Union never see the Journal and apparently do not care anything about it—an attitude of mind in strange contrast with the eagerness displayed by persons outside the Community to possess copies of the Journal. Since then, appeals have been made in the Bulletin for new subscribers but with little success, and if this indifference persists, it will be necessary to discontinue publication of the Journal after an almost uninterrupted course of 32 years. This would be a shameful reflection on a Community that prides itself on its culture. I do not expect every member of the Union to subscribe to the Journal, but surely there are a hundred persons among us to whom Rs. 5 a year is a mere bagatelle. Once again I have to thank Mr. L. E. Blazé for much help and encouragement in the publication of the Journal as well as the Bulletin. I should also like to express my appreciation of the loyalty of some of the older members, who have for years supported the Journal.

"To turn now to a more agreeable topic, it will be remembered that last year I referred to the unsuccessful attempt made to launch a Vocation Fund for helping deserving youths of the Community, whose circumstances preclude them from continuing their studies, to qualify for a profession for which their talents are best adapted.

I am glad to say that we have surmounted the difficulties which stood in the way and have launched the scheme, which will soon be in operation. The value of such a Fund at the present time cannot be overestimated. Promising youths of the Community, who would have done well in any of the learned professions or higher services, have had to be satisfied with minor appointments for want of means for prosecuting their studies. Anyone who has followed the trend of events in recent times cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the members of our Community have been fast losing ground in every profession and calling in which they at one time held a pre-eminent place. It is hoped that the assistance which will be granted by the Fund will help to restore the balance. Our grateful thanks are due to Dr. Spittel, Dr. Nell, and Mr. J. A. Martensz not only for initiating the scheme but also for their generous contributions. Another member who warmly supported the scheme, but who, alas, is no longer with us, was Mr. Allan Drieberg. We are thankful to Mrs. Drieberg for supporting the scheme in the manner in which Mr. Drieberg intended doing. It now rests with other well-to-do members of the Union to come forward and further a scheme which will be of inestimable benefit to the Community. For the present it has been decided to limit the minimum subscription to Rs. 100.

"It is extraordinary what a little interest we, as a Community, take in the education of our children. An advertisement regarding certain Schneider Scholarships open to Dutch Burgher children was published in the newspapers. As the wording of it was not very explicit, I was inundated with applications from the remotest corners of the Island from members of all Communities except the Burghers. It was only after pointed attention had been drawn in the Bulletin to the vacant scholarships, and pressure had been brought to bear on our own members to move in the matter, that a sufficient number of applications was received, thus enabling three scholarships to be filled this year.

"The rule requiring that one or other of the parents shall have been a member of the Union for 5 years before their children are eligible for scholarships was found to be a little irksome. On this being brought to the notice of Lady Schneider, she has been pleased to remove this restriction, and in future children will be eligible for the scholarships irrespective of the period their parents

have been members of the Union. It is hoped that members will shew their appreciation of Lady Schneider's generosity and take full advantage of the scholarships.

"I am glad to say that the scheme for the establishment of a typical Dutch House which will exhibit all the architectural and domestic arrangements that were in vogue at the time of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon gives some promise of materialising. The matter was first discussed informally about a year ago by a few members interested in the subject, and was in due course brought up before the General Committee, who appointed a special Sub-Committee to get in touch with the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The result was that a joint Committee of both bodies went into the matter fully, and they have now recommended that the house occupied by the Pettab Post Office, in Prince Street, which answers all the requirements of a Dutch house, should be taken over by the Museum and placed in charge of the Director of that institution, the furniture and other fittings required being supplied from the exhibits at the Museum, where there is not sufficient room for them. The Committee have expressed the opinion that it would be an advantage for a representative of the Dutch Burgher Union to be permanently on the Museum Committee. It is to be hoped that these recommendations will be adopted, and that the Dutch House will soon be an accomplished fact. In this connection I may mention that an attempt is being made once again to encourage the speaking of Dutch among our members. A knowledge of this language will be very useful and even lucrative when the Dutch House begins to function.

"The accounts which are before you show that the expenditure of the year exceeded the income by a sum of Rs. 173.90. This was almost entirely due to the lighting restrictions which operated during a part of the year and curtailed the activities of the Union for about two months. Taking this and other adverse factors into consideration, I think the financial position may be regarded as satisfactory.

"I have in conclusion to thank my fellow office-bearers for the invaluable assistance they have rendered me during the past year. Mr. Speldewinde has fully justified the expectations we formed of him when we elected him as our Secretary. He has brought to the discharge of his duties those same qualities which

have helped him to rise to his present high position in the Service at so early an age. We are fortunate in being able to count on his services for another year at least.

"Mr. Gordon Jansz resigned his appointment as Treasurer in September last after more than two years in that capacity, in which he did much useful work. His resignation was so sudden that the Committee would have been hard put to it to fill the vacancy had not Mr. Altendorff gallantly stepped into the breach, and agreed to carry on, with Mr. E. A. vanderStraaten to assist him. I need hardly say that this generous gesture on the part of these two veterans was much appreciated by the Committee.

"It does one's heart good to see Mr. Altendorff sitting in the Union office-room, with a full sense of his responsibility, and appending his signature in that wonderful running hand of his to countless receipts—a signature that at one time used to strike terror into the hearts of erring Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police; or to see Mr. Edgar vanderStraaten, with coat off and knitted brow, when other members are enjoying the delights of a whiskey and soda under the fans, poring over Cash Book and Ledger, and trying to trace an elusive 50 cts. with the same dogged determination that he used to bring to bear in his scrutiny of the Overtime Payment Sheets of the Customs Department. May these two veterans long continue in health and vigour to serve the Union which they love so well.

"I am much indebted to the members of the Committee for giving me their support in spite of my numerous shortcomings. I am afraid our meetings are sometimes not quite so orderly as some of us would wish them to be, but the remedy lies in the hands of members. As I remarked last year, it is not a pleasant thing for the Chairman to exercise his drastic powers of controlling a meeting. The members should themselves take a pride in seeing that the proceedings are conducted in a dignified manner, and that the authority of the Chair is maintained.

"I must thank the various Sub-Committees, who really form the backbone of the Union, for the good work done by them. If I may venture to make a suggestion, I should like to see every member of a Sub-Committee attending the meetings regularly, and not leaving it to only a few conscientious members to do the brunt

of the work. Finally I thank Mr. Johnson for another year of meritorious service.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I propose that the Report and Accounts be taken as read and adopted."

Mr. C. P. Brohier seconded.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff made a few observations and suggested two verbal alterations in the Report, while Dr. Sam de Vos asked for certain information regarding an item in the accounts, which was duly supplied. The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, subject to the deletion of the words "during the year", and the substitution of the words "take a greater interest" for the words "have a proprietary interest" in the paragraph dealing with the Building Shares, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Office-Bearers.

The President then vacated the Chair, which Mr. D. V. Altendorff occupied, *pro tem*.

Mr. Altendorff proposed the re-election of Mr. J. R. Toussaint as President for the year 1940. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wace de Niese and carried unanimously. On resuming his seat as President, Mr. Toussaint thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him in re-electing him.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff proposed and Mr. E. A. vanderStraaten seconded that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring Office-Bearers and Committee Members. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Jansz proposed and Mr. Barent Kriekenbeek seconded the re-election of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde as Honorary Secretary. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff was re-elected Treasurer unanimously on the motion of Mr. Wace de Niese seconded by Mr. C. P. Brohier.

The Honorary Secretary proposed and Mr. P. E. Aldons seconded that the following gentlemen do form the Committee of Management for the year 1940:—

Colombo: Mr. L. E. Blazé, O.B.E., Mr. R. L. Brohier, Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz, Dr. J. R. Blazé, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Mr. A. E. Dirckze, Dr. F. V. Foenander, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen, Mr. J. F.

Jansz, Mr. K. E. Kellar, Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. H. E. de Kretser, Mr. H. K. de Kretser, Mr. O. L. de Kretser (jr.), Mr. Barent Kriekenbeek, Mr. F. E. Loos, Mr. L. M. Maartensz, Mr. J. A. Martensz, Mr. A. C. Meier, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. R. S. V. Poulrier, Dr. L. E. J. Poulrier, Mr. C. C. Schokman, Dr. E. L. Spittel, Mr. H. vandenDriesen, Mr. E. A. vanderStraaten, I.S.O., Mr. W. J. A. vanLangenberg, Mr. G. A. Wille, Mr. A. L. de Witt, and Mr. H. L. Wendt.

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

Mr. Wace de Niese suggested the name of Mr. Gordon Jansz, but later agreed not to press the matter.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Wace de Niese, seconded by Mr. E. A. vanderStraaten, Messrs. Krishna and Rogers were re-appointed Auditors for the year 1940 on a remuneration of Rs. 150.

Amendments to Constitution.

Mr. L. E. Blazé proposed and Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas seconded the following amendment:—

(1) **Rule 5 (g).** Substitute:—

“(6) Historical Monuments and Manuscripts

(7) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee”.

for

“(6) Finance, the members of which shall be chosen from the General Committee”.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff proposed and Dr. Sam de Vos seconded the following amendment:—

Rule 6 (b). Substitute:—

“A lady member shall, on marriage with a person who is not eligible for membership of the Union, cease to

be a member unless the marriage is such that the descendants will be eligible to be members under Rule 3”.

for

“A lady member shall, on marriage with a person who is not eligible for membership in the Union, cease to be a member”.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. A. vanderStraaten proposed and Dr. A. Nell seconded the following amendment:—

(3) **Rule 6 (e).** Substitute.

“His attention shall be drawn by a second and a third letter at intervals of not less than ten days, the third letter being sent by registered post. At the expiration of two weeks from the date of the third letter”.

for

“At the expiration of one month from the date of such notification”.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary proposed and Mr. Wace de Niese seconded the addition of the following new rule:—

“AFFILIATION. 10. The General Committee shall have the power to affiliate to the Union, subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose, any club, society or association which applies for such affiliation, provided that the rules of such club, society or association, governing eligibility for membership in respect of descent, are the same as those of the Union”.

Dr. Sam de Vos proposed as an amendment that the affiliation be limited to the Dutch Burgher Union Tennis Club. Dr. L. E. J. Poulrier and Mr. Barent Kriekenbeek spoke against the original motion, while the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Nell and Mr. C. P. Brohier supported it.

The President having ruled Dr. de Vos' amendment out of order, the original motion was put to the meeting and carried, the voting being 41 for and 8 against.

The Honorary Secretary proposed and Mr. C. P. Brohier seconded the following amendment:—

Re-number the present Rule 10, “11”.

The motion was carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting a collection was taken in aid of Social Service Fund.

Thirty-Second Annual Report.

Your Committee have much pleasure in submitting the following Report for the year 1939.

Membership.—The number of members on the roll on 31st December 1939 was 453, as compared with 450 at the end of the previous year. This membership may be analysed as follows:—

Colombo Members:—

Paying Rs. 2-50	..	67
„ Re. 1/-	...	65
„ cts. /50	...	176

Outstation Members:—

Paying Re. 1/-	...	61
„ cts. /50	...	79
Out of the Island	...	5

453

The nett increase of three in membership is arrived at as follows:—

At 31.12.38	450
Less Died	...	6	
Resigned	...	16	
Struck off for non-payment of dues		17	
Left the Island	...	2	41
			<hr/> 409
Add New Members	...	32	
Re-elected	...	12	
			<hr/> 453

General Committee and Office-Bearers.—12 ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting of the General Committee were held during the year, with an average attendance of 22.

Three changes were made in the Committee during the course of the year, viz.:—

- Mr. H. E. de Kretser vice Mr. Rosslyn Koch who was unable to accept office.
- Dr. J. E. Blazé vice Mr. J. G. Paulusz.
- Mr. K. E. Kellar vice Mr. D. V. Altendorff who was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. J. J. Weinman was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. G. E. W. Jansz resigned from the office of Treasurer in September 1939, and Mr. D. V. Altendorff was appointed to fill the vacancy, with Mr. E. A. vander Straaten as Assistant Treasurer.

Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The literary side of the Union's activities was well catered for during the year. The Discussion Circle met on ten occasions, when the following introduced subjects for discussion:—“Miss Monica Vander Wall (“The Brontes”); Mr. J. R. Toussaint (“An Evening with Ceylon Authors”); Mr. R. L. Brohier (“John Still's ‘Jungle Tide’”); Mr. Ivor Misso and Mr. Les. de Kretser (“Minority Representation in the State Council”); Mr. L. E. Blazé (“Some Dear Old Ladies” and “The Fascination of India”); Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek (“English or Sinhalese as the First Language of the Burghers”); Mrs. C. J. Oorloff (“The Romance of English Cathedrals”); Mrs. W. J. F. LaBrooy (“William III. the Child of the States”); and Dr. R. L. Spittel (“War Poetry”). The attendance at the meetings was fair, but the absence of the younger members of the Union, to whom these meetings should specially appeal, was very noticeable.

Six lectures were arranged for and were all well attended. The series was opened by Mr. E. C. T. Holsinger with a lantern lecture on “Some Dutch Cities”. Mr. D. Stewart Frazer spoke on “Australia, Java and South Africa”, and was followed by Dr. Lucien de Zilwa (“Parisian Salons of the 18th Century”); Dr. R. L. Spittel (“Savage Sanctuary”—a lantern lecture); Mr. J. C. Van Sanden (“Poland”) and Mr. R. S. V. Poulrier (“Cine Wanderings on Holiday”).

Committee for Purposes of Social Service. This Committee meets on the third Monday of every month. Twelve meetings were held during the year, with an average attendance of 11. Mrs. B. Loos took over the duties of Secretary of this

Committee in June. The total number of persons to whom regular monthly assistance was given was 32, as compared with 31 for the previous year. Casual relief was also granted on several occasions.

The regular monthly disbursements for relief of distress or for educational purposes averaged Rs. 195/-, as compared with Rs. 190/- for the previous year.

The receipts during the year may be analysed as follows:—

Balance in hand at 31.12.38	...	Rs. 473 18
Contributions from Members	...	„ 1,686 85
Grants from Union	...	„ 300 00
Proceeds from Entertainments	...	„ 355 66
Dividends from 29 Buildings Coy Shares held in trust for Social Service	...	„ 58 00
		<u>Rs. 2,873 69</u>

The balance in hand at 31st December 1939 was Rs. 150/75. This, of course, does not include interest lying to the credit of the Loos Legacy and Speldewinde Trust Funds which is available for Social Service purposes.

The fees of two students at the Government Training College were paid by the Committee. One student completed her course in December and has now secured employment.

The Committee has pleasure in reporting that a student who passed out in 1938 is now refunding the money spent on her by regular monthly instalments, and the one who passed last year has begun to follow her example.

In the course of the year, it was decided that the members of the Committee should make themselves responsible for the collection of subscriptions, and several members were each assigned a definite area within which to collect. The Collectors are really very keen and it is hoped that members will respond generously to all appeals made by them.

The wretched conditions under which the poor of the Community, including most of those who receive grants from the Union, are compelled to live have been a source of much anxiety to the Committee, but the offer by Dr. Spittel of a block of land just outside Municipal limits will enable the Committee, with the help of the Loos Legacy, to start on a scheme for pro-

viding small cottages or tenements in healthy surroundings for some of our pensioners. Further monies will be needed to develop this idea, but the Committee has no doubt that these will be forthcoming when the appeal is made.

The usual exhibition of Homecrafts was held in July. Though the number of exhibits was small, compared with previous years, the youthfulness of some of the Exhibitors augurs well for the future. The profits from the sale of refreshments and a special 50 cts. stall, amounting to Rs. 63/90, were paid into the Social Service Fund to meet part cost of the Christmas Hampers for the poor.

Forty Hampers were distributed at Christmas. The cost of these was met from Social Service funds and contributions received from members. The grant made by the General Committee was not used and was paid back to Union funds.

Once again, an appeal is made for old clothes etc. on behalf of the Willing Workers' Depot. Several gifts were received during the year, but these were hardly sufficient to meet the demand.

Committee for Purposes of Increasing Membership. This Committee held three meetings during the year. A list of persons who are eligible for membership has been prepared and further action will be taken this year.

Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research. During the year, the Committee met on 9 occasions and recommended to the General Committee 31 applications for membership. The work of the Committee consisted practically in reporting on applications. It should be mentioned that the Committee is much hampered by the insufficient and imperfect information supplied by applicants. This is a matter which ought to receive the attention of those who propose and second applications.

Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport. This Committee met regularly every month. A tentative programme of entertainments was drawn up at the beginning of the year and every endeavour was made to keep to it. An informal Club Dinner held in June was voted a great success. Guest Nights continue to be popular and the cancellation of

this monthly event in September owing to the "black out" was deplored by many. "Members' Days", which are looked forward to by old and young alike, were not held as frequently as desired, but it is hoped to have more of these functions in the new year. Two successful Variety Entertainments held during the year made welcome contributions to the Social Service and the Tennis Section funds.

The August and New Year Dances were well supported.

The balance to the credit of the Entertainment Fund as at 31st December 1939 was Rs. 95/94, but to this must be added the sum of Rs. 158/-, balance from the New Year Dance.

Mr. Edward Ludovici resigned from the office of Secretary of this Committee in September owing to pressure of professional duties and was succeeded by Mr. Fred. Loos.

Committee for Historical Manuscripts and Monuments.

This Committee was inaugurated as a Special Sub-Committee of the Union last year. Its duties are to consider and discuss matters kindred to the objects of the Union in so far as they concern:—

- (a) The buildings or monuments of historical interest which have come down from Dutch times, and manuscripts relating to Dutch history.
- (b) The desirability, and the ways and means, of bringing to the notice of responsible bodies, special cases where conservation is necessary, especially when demolition is contemplated.
- (c) The publicity given to misleading information authoritatively made regarding historical monuments and Dutch history in general; and to serve as a medium for taking steps, where it is considered necessary, to correct such information in the interests of historical accuracy.

Two meetings were held during the period under review, but the scope and activities of this Committee have been much more extended than this bare record would suggest.

One meeting was specially summoned to consider certain misrepresentations in regard to the Community in a recently-published book. After full consideration, the Committee decided to take no action in the matter.

The Committee also considered the question of establishing a Dutch House which would be typical of such houses during the Dutch occupation of Ceylon. Representatives from the Committee discussed the matter with representatives from the Royal Asiatic Society (C.B.) and it was decided that it was one which touched the whole Island at large and should be dealt with accordingly. In view, however, of the present unsettled conditions, further action must necessarily be stayed.

Another matter which an individual member of the Committee has urged on Government was that of the early necessity for conserving the two historical hatchments on the walls on either side of the east entrance to the Wolvendaal Church, raised to the memory of the wives of two Dutch Governors. It is encouraging to record that financial provision has been made, and steps taken to renovate these memorials which are crumbling to dry-rot.

This Committee appeals to all members of the Union for their co-operation and assistance by drawing attention to cases which might be assumed to fall within the purview of the Committee.

St. Nicholas' Fete. This annual event took place as usual on the 5th December and was voted a great success. A riding gallery, a switch-back railway, a chute, a Black Bess, races and other juvenile attractions kept the children happy during the early part of the evening. Later, the children adjourned to the Hall to meet the good Bishop and to receive their gifts. Once again, Mr. A. C. Meier filled the role of Bishop with much acceptance. When the children had departed, the Hall was cleared and the elder folk indulged in dancing. A sum of Rs. 739/- was collected to meet expenses. Rs. 668/73 was spent and a balance of Rs. 70/27 was carried forward to next year. Toys and other gifts were distributed to 144 children.

The Journal and Bulletin. In spite of all the efforts made to increase the circulation of the Journal, the position remained practically the same as it did the previous year. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the Journal is the only organ which now exists for reflecting the views of our Community. As has been recently pointed out in the Bulletin, "it depends for its attractiveness on the quality and number of contri-

butors, and for its very existence on the number of subscribers". It is difficult to believe that there are not a hundred persons among our members who can afford to pay the small sum of five rupees a year for a magazine which—to quote the Bulletin once again—"is a recognized organ of the Union and as such it is regarded in Holland, England, Java and other countries, where it is quoted in their learned publications".

Notwithstanding the poor support received, the Journal made its appearance regularly once a quarter, but unless there is a marked improvement in the financial position, it will be necessary to suspend publication. Mr. D. V. Altendorff continued to supply his interesting genealogies involving much labour and research, which enhanced the value of the Journal to a marked degree.

The Bulletin also appeared punctually at the beginning of each month as an eight page publication. This was rendered possible by the ungrudging assistance rendered to the Editor by Mr. L. E. Blazé, who contributed many interesting articles.

De Hoedt Medical Scholarship Fund. One of the two students maintained by the Fund completed his course of studies at the Medical College. The other student is now in his third year.

With the funds available, it was decided to render assistance to two additional scholars to the extent of Rs. 75/- each per term, subject to funds being available for such payments.

Fees paid during the year amounted to Rs. 995/-.

Two sums of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- have been lent on primary mortgage of house property at 6%.

The cash in the Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 1,364/61.

A Vocation Fund. The Committee is glad to report that the scheme for the establishment of a Vocation Fund has now taken practical shape. The object of the scheme is to assist promising youths of the Community, whose circumstances preclude them from continuing their studies, to qualify themselves for a profession for which their talents are best adapted. The Fund, which is being built up by special subscriptions, will be administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Union, and

four other members elected by the subscribers from among themselves. The monies expended will be in the nature of a loan which the candidate will undertake by a signed document to refund in instalments when he is in a position to do so, so that funds will be available to assist other deserving cases when they arise. Some generous subscriptions have already been received, and it is hoped that the scheme will soon be in operation.

Speldewinde Trust Fund. During the year, Rs. 180/- of the interest accrued on this Fund was spent by the Social Service Committee for educational purposes, in accordance with the terms of the trust. Savings Bank interest accrued for the year amounted to Rs. 70/64, and the balance to the credit of the Fund now is Rs. 2,358/90.

Loos Legacy. During the year, a sum of Rs. 180/- of the interest was spent by the Social Service Committee. The interest accrued during the year amounted to Rs. 160/20, and the balance to the credit of the Fund is now Rs. 5,499/01.

Beling Memorial Fund. During the year, a sum of Rs. 215/- which was due to this fund but had been lying to the credit of the general funds of the Union, was deposited in the Ceylon Savings Bank to the credit of this special fund, which now stands at Rs. 621/47. The interest from this fund is available for the encouragement of the study of Art among the members of the Union and their families.

Schneider Scholarships. These Scholarships at St. Thomas' College are open to children of parents who were or have been members of the Dutch Burgher Union for a period of at least five years. In spite of all the publicity given to the offer of these Scholarships, the response was so poor that only two Scholarships were awarded in 1939. Further steps were taken to advertise the Scholarships, both in the Bulletin and in the public Press, with the result that three Scholarships were awarded this year.

According to present arrangements, the Warden will, from time to time, inform the President when further Scholarships are available. A register will be kept by the Secretary to enable members to register the names and ages of possible candidates, and it is hoped that such names will be sent to the Secretary

as early as possible. The Secretary will then be in a position to inform would-be candidates of available Scholarships.

Tennis Section. There was a slight decrease in membership during the year and as a retrenchment measure only two of the courts were made available for play for nearly ten months. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 146/29 which was not sufficient to meet the cost of repairs, of which the courts were badly in need.

An appeal is made for greater support of this branch of our activities and it is suggested that senior members of the Union should show their interest by joining as Pavilion Members.

The usual Tournament was held during the year.

Junior Section. It was not possible to do much during the year. One or two attempts to organise a picnic failed for want of support. Two Variety Entertainments in which all the items were contributed by the children were really enjoyable.

Expansion. The need for expansion, both as regards buildings and grounds for games and sport, has long been felt. The possibility of obtaining a lease of about nine acres of Crown Land in Jawatte Road was explored, but unfortunately without success, as this block was required for Government purposes. An application has been made to Government for a smaller block of land in the same locality which may be available.

With regard to our present buildings, we are thankful to the Directors of the Buildings Company Limited for the extension of the back verandah. A plan for further extensions is under consideration at present.

If the scheme is to be a success, it is possible that the Buildings Company may have to increase its capital by the issue of fresh shares, and it is hoped that when the call is made there will be a ready response on the part of members.

Amendments to By-Laws. At its meeting in September, the General Committee made certain amendments to the By-laws to give effect to the amendments to rules passed at the Special General Meeting held in August. A new by-law prohibiting the admission to the Union premises, even as a guest, of a member

whose membership had ceased for failure to pay his monthly subscriptions or bar dues or who had been dealt with under Rule 6 (h), until he is restored to membership, was also passed.

Dutch Burgher Union Building Shares. It is regretted that owing to various unavoidable circumstances, the Building Shares Committee could not meet. The Union now holds 38 Shares, 5 Shares having been donated by Dr. A. Rode during the year.

A donation of Rs. 6/-, being the dividend paid by the Buildings Co. for 1939, was received from a member as a contribution towards purchasing further Shares for the Union. This amount is not large, but the matter is mentioned in the hope that other members will follow the good example set by this member. In this connection, it is proposed to start a rupee fund for the purpose of purchasing further Shares for the Union. It is hoped that this scheme will have the support of all our members. It will mean that all members who contribute will have a proprietary interest in the Union.

Finance. The accounts of the Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted. It will be noticed that the expenditure has exceeded the income by Rs. 178/90. This is due to the profits at the Bar having dropped, probably consequent on the rules relating to the credit system being more strictly enforced and the hard times caused by the War. The Audit Fee and Miscellaneous expenses have increased, and there was also a contribution to War Charities.

C. A. SPELDEWINDE,
Hony. Secretary.

23rd February, 1940.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended the 31st December, 1939.

SOCIAL SERVICE FUND

RECEIPTS

	Rs. Cts.
To Balance at Credit of Fund on 31st December 1938	... 473 18
„ Sundry Receipts	... 1,675 85
„ Entertainments	... 366 66
„ Interest	... 58 00
„ Grant from Union Funds	... 300 00
	Rs. 2,873 69

PAYMENTS

	Rs. Cts.
By Sundry Disbursements	... 2,702 93
„ Collector's Commission on Contributions collected	... 20 01
„ Balance at Credit of Fund on 31st December, 1939	... 150 75
	Rs. 2,873 69

Certified as correct :

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Public Auditor.

15th February, 1940.

Certified as correct :

D. V. ALTENDORFF,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended the 31st December, 1939.

EXPENDITURE		Rs. Cts.	INCOME		Rs. Cts.
To Rent	2,100.00		By Subscriptions		5,048 00
Less Room Rent	467.50		" Entrance Fees		64 00
		1,632 50	" Profit on :		
" Wages, Salaries and Bonus		2,874 54	Billiards	1,002 39	
" Electricity		689 04	Cards	119 25	
" Gas		50 90	Refreshments	41 69	
" Postage		237 56	Spirits	1,019 71	
" Printing and Stationery		606 71	Wines	122 19	
" Telephone		120 25	Liqueurs	28 05	
" Insurance and Licence Fee		42 87	Ales and Stout	162 09	
" Newspapers and Periodicals		61 12	Cigarettes and Cigars	68 13	
" Collector's Commission		314 20	Aerated Waters	516 21	
" Cycle Allowance		60 00			3,079 71
" Bus and Rickshaw Hire		65 38	" Sundry Income :		
" Audit Fee (1938 A/c)	30.00		Late Hour Fees	11 00	
" Audit Fee (1939 A/c)	150 00		Bad Debts Recovered	55 40	
		180 00	Interest on Deposit	2 80	
" Income-Tax		54 36	Sale of Coconuts	9 33	
" Donation to Social Service Fund		325 00	Sale of Unserviceable		
" Donation to Home Craft Exhibition		50 00	Articles	2 00	
" Sundry Repairs		116 64	Dancing	50	
" Bank Charges		10 87			81 03
" Miscellaneous Expenses		175 57	" Excess of Expenditure over Income		173 90
" Bad Debts		168 93			
" Depreciation		393 00			
" Wreath		10 00			
" Gratuity		120 00			
" Servants' Provident Fund		37 20			
" War Charities		50 00			
		Rs. 8,446 64			Rs. 8,446 64

LAWRIE MUTHU KRISHNA,
Public Auditor.

D. V. ALTENDORFF
Hon. Treasurer.

15th February, 1940.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Balance Sheet as at the 31st December, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Cts.	ASSETS	Rs.	Cts.
SUNDRY CREDITORS:—			CASH:—		
As per Schedule attached ...	821	13	In hand ...	51	28
LIBRARY DEPOSIT ...	25	00	At Chartered Bank of		
BELING MEMORIAL FUND ...	521	47	India, Australia, and		
DUTCH BURGHER UNION SOCIAL			China ...	3,344	73
SERVICE FUND ...	6,549	01			3,396 01
SOCIAL SERVICE FUND (MEMBERS'			DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:—		
CONTRIBUTION) ACCOUNT ...	150	75	Government Electrical		
HOME CRAFTS EXHIBITION			Undertakings ...	140	00
ACCOUNT ...	79	19	Colombo Gas and Water,		
SECRETARY, ENTERTAINMENT			Co., Ltd. ...	30	00
COMMITTEE ...	95	94	General Post Office ...	20	00
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT ...	84				190 00
MEMBERS' ACCOUNT:—			CEYLON SAVINGS BANK:—		
Amount paid in Advance:			Beling Memorial Fund		
On Account Sub-			Account ...	521	47
scription Rs. 125 20			Social Service Fund		
" " Bar " 10 35			Account ...	5,499	01
	135	55	M. B. de Silva Gratuity		
			Account ...	315	66
RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL					6,336 14
DEBTS... ..	150	00	EASTERN BANK, LTD.:—		
RESERVE FOR SHARE PURCHASES			Reserve for Share Purchases		274 77
ACCOUNT ...	350	77	SUNDRY DEBTORS:—		
M. B. DE SILVA GRATUITY			On Account Subscriptions	491	00
FUND ...	315	66	" " Bar	529	33
ST. NICHOLAS' FETE ACCOUNT	163	76	" " Social Service	180	00
SURPLUS ACCOUNT:			" " Advances ...	12	50
Balance as per last					1,212 83
Balance Sheet	8,597	21	DUTCH BURGHER UNION		
Add Value of Loud			SOCIAL SERVICE FUND		
Speakers, etc.	101	40	INVESTMENT ACCOUNT:—		
	8,698	61	29 Shares Purchased at		
Less Refunds:			Rs. 30/- each ...		870 00
Beling Memo-			INVESTMENT ACCOUNT:—		
rial Fund			38 Donated Shares at		
Account 200 00			Rs. 30/- each ...		1,140 00
Dancing			STOCK ACCOUNT:		
Account 1 50	201	50	Wines, Spirits, etc.	454	17
	8,497	11	8 Volumes, "The Dutch		
" Excess of Expen-			in Ceylon"	39	50
diture over					493 67
Income	173	90	PIANO:		
	8,323	21	As per last Balance		
			Sheet	400	95
			Less Depreciation		
			@ 10% per annum	40	10
					360 85
			FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:		
			As per last Balance		
			Sheet	3,528	98
			Less Depreciation		
			@ 10% per annum	352	90
					3,176 08
			Add Additions during		
			the year	231	93
					3,408 01
					Rs. 17,682 28
					Rs. 17,682 28

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 record of the state of affairs of the Dutch Burgher 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.

15th February, 1940.

Certified as correct.

D. V. ALTENDORFF,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE SCHNEIDER SCHOLARSHIPS.

In our issue for July 1939 we published the rules governing the grant of the Schneider Scholarships. One of the permanent conditions was that 50 per cent. of the number of scholarships should be awarded to and held by boys of Christian parentage whose parents (or one such) were members of the Dutch Burgher Union for a period of at least five years before application is made for a scholarship. It was felt that the five years' requirement was a little too irksome, and on the matter being brought to the notice of Lady Schneider, she has been pleased to waive this condition, so that in future children will be eligible for the scholarships irrespective of the length of membership of their parents. It is hoped that parents will shew their appreciation of Lady Schneider's generosity by taking full advantage of the scholarships. A Register has been opened in the Union Office, and parents are advised to send in their children's names for registration in order that they may be submitted to the Warden of St. Thomas' College when vacancies occur.

The new rules read as follows:—

Schneider Scholarships at St. Thomas' College.

I. **Objects.** The objects aimed at by these Scholarships are:—

(1) to keep alive after their death the names of the Founders which will otherwise be extinct in Ceylon after a period of years during which it has been in existence.

(2) to attract to St. Thomas' College the most deserving Christian boys from Schools all over the Island conducted by Christian Societies or bodies, preference being given to boys from Schools conducted by the Church of Ceylon.

(3) The words "Saint Thomas' College" shall include the College, the Collegiate School and any branch of Saint Thomas' College.

II. **Permanent Conditions.**

(1) The Scholarship holders shall be called "Schneider Scholars".

(2) The money received from time to time by the Board of Governors of Saint Thomas' College from the Trustees constituting

"The Schneider Scholarship Fund" shall be divided into two equal parts and held by them in two accounts entitled "The Schneider Scholarship Fund No. 1" and "The Schneider Scholarship Fund No. 2."

(3) The Schneider Scholarship Fund No. 1 shall be utilized by the Board of Governors of Saint Thomas' College (hereinafter referred to as "The Board of Governors") acting therein with the advice of the Warden of Saint Thomas' College (hereinafter referred to as "The Warden") in awarding Scholarships to boys of Christian parentage irrespective of the Community to which they belong. Students already attending Saint Thomas' College shall be eligible to compete for these scholarships. One of such scholarships may however be awarded by the Board of Governors to a deserving boy already attending Saint Thomas' College on the recommendation of "The Warden" without competition.

(4) The Schneider Scholarship Fund No. 2 shall be utilized by the Board of Governors acting therein with the advice of the Warden in awarding scholarships to candidates nominated by the President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon and certified by him as being eligible to compete for these scholarships. Such candidates shall be boys of Christian parentage whose parents (or one such) are members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon. The certificate of the President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon that a candidate is eligible to compete for such scholarships shall be final and conclusive, and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Governors to enquire further into the question of his eligibility. The President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon shall submit the names of such candidates to the Warden on receiving from the Warden an intimation that such scholarships are available. Students already attending Saint Thomas' College who are eligible under this condition shall be entitled to compete for these scholarships.

(5) These scholarships are to be awarded to two classes of students who are to be educated at Saint Thomas' College, namely

- (a) Students who will be resident boarders within Saint Thomas' College, and
- (b) Students who will attend Saint Thomas' College as Day Boys.

III. Funds.

(1) The Trustees of the Schneider Trust will pay to the Board of Governors such sums of money as are available from time to time from the income of the Trust property. These sums will necessarily vary according to the income. It is with this money that the Scholarship Funds Nos. 1 and 2 are to be formed, and the payment of the scholarships and other incidental expenses is to be made.

(2) If for any reason any portion of the Schneider Scholarship Fund No. 1 and 2 respectively shall remain unexpended in the hands of the Board of Governors in any one year, the same shall be carried over to the next year and utilized by the Board of Governors for the purpose hereinbefore declared.

IV. Board of Governors of St. Thomas' College.

A (1) Subject to the Permanent Conditions hereinbefore contained, the Board of Governors is empowered to decide and determine, acting therein with the advice of the Warden, all questions in general arising in connection with these scholarships and in particular the number of scholarships in each of the two classes which can be offered for competition, the period of the tenure of a scholarship, and the causes for which the Board of Governors will deprive a student-holder of his scholarship during its tenure, whenever a case arises for decision, the age limit for candidates desiring to compete, the means by which and to what extent preference is to be given to certain candidates indicated above and all details as regards the conducting and result of competitive examinations. All decisions of the Board of Governors in respect to such matters shall be final and conclusive.

(2) The Board of Governors has no power to enlarge, vary or otherwise alter in any manner the conditions given above under the head of Permanent Conditions.

B. It will be competent for the Board of Governors in their discretion from time to time, acting therein with the advice of the Warden, to set apart a portion of the money paid to them by the Trustees of the Schneider Trust as aforesaid as a Reserve Fund to meet any contingencies and to apply such Reserve Fund to any purpose cognate to such scholarships and the expenses of the administration of the Schneider Scholarship Funds No. 1 and

No. 2. This Reserve Fund shall be called "The Schneider Scholarship Reserve Fund" and all expenses incurred in advertising for candidates for scholarships to be awarded out of the Schneider Scholarship Funds No. 1 and No. 2 shall be met from "The Schneider Scholarship Reserve Fund".

A DUTCH HOUSE IN COLOMBO.

The following is the report of the Joint Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society (C.B.) and the Dutch Burgher Union appointed to report on the question of a Dutch House:—

"We being three members of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society and four nominees of the Dutch Burgher Union, with the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society as Secretary, were instructed to consider and report upon the proposal to establish a Dutch House, to serve as a permanent memorial of Dutch domestic architecture and life. All the members took part in the discussion except Mr. R. L. Brohier who was absent from the Island.

"We are of opinion that in view of the important part played by the Dutch in the social, political, and economic life of the country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also in view of the increasing interest which is being taken in the ethnology and history, the establishment of a House of the nature suggested is of great importance. We are further of opinion, having regard to the rapid social changes of to-day, and the steady diminution of the best type of objects illustrative of the period, that there should be no delay in taking action effectively to carry out the suggestion. With regard to its location we have given consideration to the fact that at various provincial towns like Jaffna and Galle, there are to be found buildings with distinctive characteristics which are less marked than those available at Colombo; their distance, however, will militate seriously against that easy accessibility to the largest number which is essential to the practical success of the scheme; while it will exclude an important class, the tourist, whose intelligent understanding of the history of the country is a valuable asset, and also increase the difficulty of adequate supervision. We therefore recommend that the building to be selected should be in Colombo.

"Supervision should be in skilled hands and in that respect the Director of the Colombo Museum, who has various advisers available, is well qualified. We recommend that the House should be treated as a part of the Museum and placed in charge of the Director. We understand that much of the furniture and other fittings which will be needed can be supplied from the Museum, which has not sufficient room for its collections. If the House is to form part of the Museum, we feel that it will be an advantage for a representative of the Dutch Burgher Union to be permanently on the Museum Committee.

"Two buildings were brought to our notice as suitable for the purpose contemplated, and after a careful inspection we have decided to recommend the selection of the one now employed as the Pettah Post Office. This is situated in Prince Street, so called by the Dutch, we understand, in compliment to the son of Raja Sinha, and is in the centre of what was once their residential quarter. It was an official building intended to be the Orphanage and is therefore of a more commodious and substantial nature than a private dwelling house. It opens on the road with a verandah or *stoep*, the roof of which is supported by pillars of striking height and dignity. From this an excellent doorway, of the type of which two or three are to be found in Jaffna and Galle but not, so far as our knowledge goes, anywhere else in Colombo, leads within. Over this doorway is a large tablet with an inscription within an ornamental border, which gives the date of the building1782. Within there is much characteristic timber work, the chief item being the staircase. The rooms are very large, and the roof lofty so as to secure coolness. The old outhouses are also in existence and enclose a small compound typical of Dutch town houses. It is in the immediate proximity of the Fort and is easily accessible to tourists, though it suffers from the disadvantage of lack of sufficient parking accommodation; this disadvantage is remediable. It has however the very great advantage that it is the property of Government so that no money need be spent on acquisition and little on removing modern accretions.

"There is ample accommodation, not only for reproducing the living rooms of Dutch times, but also for the display of a collection illustrating all phases of their life. In the large halls can be shown pictures, arms, dresses, china and glass, and a library of books and

manuscripts can be collected which might be consulted by those interested in the period. It ought not to be impossible to arrange to rent out a room to be run as a refreshment room where Dutch dainties will be the chief attraction. We understand that the building has been reported to be unsuitable for its present purpose of a Post Office, and if this latter can be shifted to a more central spot like the old Town Hall, the building can be dealt with as a Historic Monument in the manner touched upon by us. We advise that the opinion of the Museum Committee be now obtained.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. (Sgd.) P. E. Pieris | 5. (Sgd.) E. W. Arndt |
| 2. (Sgd.) R. L. Spittel | 6. (Sgd.) E. Reimers |
| 3. (Sgd.) A. E. Keuneman | 7. |
| 4. (Sgd.) S. Paravitana | 8. (Sgd.) Aubrey N. Weinman,
<i>Secretary, R.A.S., C.B."</i> |

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee : Tuesday, 19th December, 1939. (1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mr. J. G. Paulusz and Mr. W. P. Conderlag. (2) The report of the Sub-Committee regarding the Jawatta land for a recreation ground for the Union was considered, and it was decided to apply for the land. (3) The following new members were elected:—Miss C. Heynsbergh, Messrs. F. G. E. Collette, E. V. Speldewinde, T. B. Collette, A. B. Demmer, and the following were re-elected members:—Messrs. C. A. H. Keuneman and Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen (Jr.).

Tuesday, 16th January, 1940 : (1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Messrs. W. A. Ludovici, L. P. Stork and O. C. Thomasz. (2) A sum of Rs. 73 was collected at the meeting on account of the Sailors' Fund. (3) The resignations of membership of Messrs. P. S. Martensz, C. Meier, and H. L. Dirckze were accepted with regret. (4) It was decided that in future the programmes of all concerts to be held in the Union Hall should be submitted to the Entertainment Committee. (5) A Sub-Committee consisting of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. A. Nell, Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz, Messrs. R. L. Brohier and E. A. vanderStraaten was appointed to prepare the

and attend to other matters connected with the General Meeting. (6) It was agreed that in the absence of any, the servants should be under the control of the

Monday, 20th February, 1940 : A resolution recording the appreciation of the nomination of Mr. J. R. Toussaint to the Colombo Municipal Council was passed. (2) Dr. Christoffelsz reported that the land in Jawatta Road had been allotted to the Irrigation Department for a recreation ground, but that no further action was possible until that Department resolved it. (3) The rules for working the Vocation Fund were revised and it was decided to circulate a paper for subscriptions. The Secretary reported an offer of half an acre of land by Dr. R. L. Spittel for the building of cottages for the poor of the Community. The offer was gratefully accepted and Dr. Spittel was thanked for his gift. (5) Mr. J. H. Lourensz and Miss Jean Felinger were elected members of the Union and Mr. F. W. de Vos was re-elected a member. (6) An appeal for subscriptions for the purpose of supplying cigarettes to the soldiers at the Front was circulated and a sum of Rs. 20 was collected.

*Marriage :—*At Christ Church, Matale, on Monday 25th March, 1940, Eugenie Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hatch of Matale, to Ivor Vernon Osmund, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Holsinger of Colombo.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Old Dutch Churches :—*Visitors to the island are often struck with the pronounced state of decay of the old Dutch Churches, and the question is often asked why organised steps are not taken to maintain them in a proper state of repair. The latest to draw attention to this matter is the Bishop of Colombo, who writes as follows in the "Ceylon Churchman" for March 1940:—

"....I crossed to Ceylon on the evening of Friday, February 16th. I arranged to stay the night at the Rest House at Mannar in order to see for myself the condition of the old church there and to give Communion to a small number of Anglicans resident there at a service which I held in the Postmaster's bungalow. It is sad to see the church in such a bad state of repair and so neglected. The trouble is, our Diocesan Council gave permission for this church and the one at Kalpitiya to be handed over to

Government, but, meanwhile, there have been inordinable resolutions passed six years ago, so that, in fact, nothing has been done, though Mr. G. A. Wille has a motion before the Council at the present time. I very much hope that those who have a real interest in Ceylon at heart will see that these buildings are not to fall into complete ruin. In the meantime, until Government takes them over, something must be done to keep them at any rate clean, since they are consecrated buildings. I have therefore arrangements for the caretaker to sweep them regularly, though the repair is beyond our financial resources. If there are any persons keen on the preservation of Churches built during the Dutch occupation, I hope they will take up the matter energetically. There are fine monuments, tombs and slabs in these churches".

As regards the Calpenty Church the Bishop writes:—

"Next morning, Sunday, February 18th, I celebrated Holy Communion and read the Pastoral by the Bishops to the small congregation and a breakfast inspected the old Church at Kalpitiya, known in old days as Calpantiya (sic). This, in some ways, is in slightly better order than the church at Mannar, though the compound walls are a disgrace. It is quite clear that the west wall will tumble in if repairs are not soon made. As this matter was first raised in 1914 when its condition was then regarded as being in danger, I do most earnestly hope that this church, too, will be properly cared for. There are no Anglicans left at all in this place, beautiful as it is, and eminently suited for a week-end holiday.

"I always feel a bit of pang about losing churches which have been consecrated and used by generations of our people, or of the Dutch Reformed Church before we took them over, but the Diocesan Council made a decision and I realise that we have no funds for the upkeep of these interesting buildings. But it does occur to me that if the habit is more widely formed of people touring this beautiful Island in search of quiet places for work, refreshment or holiday, then this little church could be used occasionally. That, at any rate, is what I should like to feel, but I realise that the practical difficulties are great.

This matter is well worthy of consideration by the Ancient Manuscripts and Monuments Committee of the Union.

Old Matara:—Mr. D. V. Altendorff sends us a post-nuptial invitation issued in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, and written in the precise handwriting of an earlier generation. The invitation recalls an old custom which has now fallen into disuse and we have much pleasure in reproducing it.

"Mr. D. C. De SILVA and his BRIDE, request the honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst and their Family's Company on the Evening of the 6th June next, at the house of the BRIDE'S FATHER, for BALL AND SUPPER, to be given in congratulation of the Celebration of their Nuptials, which will take place on the same day.

Matura, 6th May, 1839."