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Vol. XLIII]

APRIL, 1953.

[No. 2

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 10/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

The objects of the Union shall be :

To promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.

To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Union composed of all obtainable books and, papers relating to the Dutch occupation of Ceylon and standard works in Dutch literature.

To cause to be prepared and.....printed and published, papers, essays, etc: on questions relating to the history and origin of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, and to publish the genealogies of the Dutch families now in Ceylon.

To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in Ceylon, descriptive of their social life and customs, their methods of administration, and the influence of these upon existing institutions in the Island.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLIII.]

APRIL, 1953.

[No. 2

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD CONTROVERSY

How the Regiment de Meuron became part of the British Army.

BY

R. L. BROHIER.

In the opening article of the last number of the Journal, readers were shown how inadequately the history of the attack and defence of Ceylon by the English and Dutch respectively had been represented in most standard works on the subject. Readers are here afforded further glimpses of intrigue, which under the cloak of diplomacy, had much to do with the surrender of Ceylon to the British forces on the 16th of February 1796.

There is perhaps reason to briefly review the background : it is set in the period 1793-95 when Pitt, the younger, was Prime Minister of England and Henry Dundas was one of his Secretaries of State. Europe was in convulsions. France had invaded Flanders, Savoy, Switzerland and Spain. Carrying the war into Holland she had conquered the country and compelled the Dutch to sue for peace. The Prince of Orange had fled the country seeking the protection of England. He still claimed to be the States General. Holland had become a Republic. England having earlier broken off diplomatic relations with France constituted herself the protector of the Prince and emphasised the Stadtholder's claim by venturing to put all the far flung Dutch settlements under the protection of His Britannic Majesty's Forces.

How far was England entertaining visions of advantage for herself in the issue ?

For three decades before these events the Presidential Governments of India set up by the East India Company had made no secret of their desire to remove the one formidable rival who then competed with Great Britain for the commerce of the Indian trade. There was the Mission by John Pybus, a member of the Madras Government to the Court at Kandy in 1766. He was sent to assure Raja Singha of the friendship of England, and to offer him help to beat off the Dutch.

There also was the visit of the Ambassador, Hugh Boyd who was commissioned to enter into a treaty with the Kandyan King in 1782. Both attempts had ended in failure. Had Holland now left that opening England was waiting for?

The ultimatum to Anglebeek the Dutch Governor of Ceylon, and the assault on Trincomalee* showed England's eagerness to seize the opportunity, but the more effective and certain evidence that Great Britain was leaving nothing to chance, is told in a series of letters in the Madras Record Office and in the Cleghorn Papers, relating to the negotiations and the capitulation of the Regiment de Meuron.

The history of this Swiss Mercenaries Regiment of Infantry is as tense and romantic as any which tells of soldiers of Fortune whom the Powers employed to fight their battles in olden times. It had been in the pay of the Dutch Government for 14 years. One of the Conditions of Service imposed by the Dutch, was that the Colonel and the Regiment were to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, where they found themselves garrisoned. Consequently when opportunity led the British to invade the Island on the 1st of August 1795, the bulk of the Regiment de Meuron, was with its Colonel under the orders of Governor Van Angelbeek, and formed a part of the garrison at Colombo. The surrender of Batticaloa, Jaffna and Manaar followed one another in the wake of the assault and capitulation of Fort Frederick and Fort Ostenburg at Trincomalee on the 26th and 31st of August 1795 respectively. The attack on Colombo was impending. At this critical moment word arrived that Count Charles Daniel de Meuron, the proprietor, had ceded the mercenary Regiment which bore his name to the English and was on his way to personally supervise its transfer.

The man of destiny who was instrumental in arranging this momentous issue, was Hugh Cleghorn, one time Professor of Civil History, at St. Andrews University. He was 42 years old when he turned his attention from giving lectures in history to that history which was at that time being made in most astonishing forms and ways. Taking full advantage of the friendship he had formed with the Count de Meuron he saw visions of how he could be of use to his country. He was, incidentally, as we shall later see, in no way unmindful of advantage also for himself.

The following "*Observations of Mr Cleghorn which he engineered should reach the Secretary of State*" † outlines his amazing facility in summing up issues:—

The advantages which Great Britain might, at present derive from detaching the Swiss Regiment de Meuron from the service of the Dutch East India Company would be most important in these consequences, and perhaps not attended with much difficulty in the execution.

*Described in pages 1-14, D.B.U. Journal Vol XLIII. No. 1

†Madras Record Office: Military Conversations File, pp. 3004 to 3088; 19th/22nd September 1795.

That Regiment though raised in Switzerland is not under the control of any of the Contors (sic) the Colonel, Count de Meuron is Proprietor of it and by an agreement with him it may be transferred to the British Establishment in India, or act there under orders from the Stadtholder without the Governing powers of Switzerland having a right or even a pretext to interfere.

This Regiment has been quartered—since the peace in the Island of Ceylon it consisted according to the last returns, which I saw in the month of November 1791 of 1200 men and there are several pieces of Canon attached to it, with a Company of 100 matroses. It is well officered, disciplined, and has long been accustomed to the climates of the Islands of India. It is in fact the Chief European force of the Dutch on the other side of the Cape and the Force on which they altogether rely for maintaining possession of the important Island of Ceylon.

Whether Britain shall be under the necessity of declaring War against Holland or whether she may be only induced to seize the Dutch possessions of the Stadtholder, the advantage which must arise from detaching this regiment from the service of the Republic or East India Company are equally obvious.

The probability of succeeding in detaching it is the principal object of attention, and the subject concerning which His Majesty's Ministers will naturally expect the fullest information.

From a long correspondence with Compte de Meuron on this subject, and from the most confidential conversations with him I am able to satisfy His Majesty's Ministers that he is extremely disgusted with the treatment which he has received from the Dutch Government and India Company, and I may venture to affirm that there is a great possibility of attaching him and his regiment to the English Service, provided negotiation is begun with him, and is carried on with secrecy and despatch.

I am possessed of letters from the Colonel which show the causes of his discontent, and evince how strongly both he and his regiment are employed against the Company on account of their conduct towards them, and how anxious they were in 1792 of being employed in the British service.

Considering therefore the late change in the Government of Holland, and the ruined state of their India Company, I am induced to believe that he will not be unwilling to embrace the present opportunity of detaching his Regiment entirely from the service or, if agreeable to His Majesty's Ministers, to employ it in conjunction with them for the preservation or re-establishment of the power of the Stadtholder in India.

If this measure can be accomplished the Island of Ceylon, with its fort, and harbour of Trincomalee must fall without a blow and as the whole European force in the Dutch Settlements is, and (from the infamous manner in which the Dutch Troops levied in Holland

are raised) must be, extremely discontented with that service, it is not presuming too much to suppose that the whole of it may be led to follow any example which this Swiss Regiment may set.

The Colonel Commandant now with the Regiment, is brother to Comte de Meuron, the Major is his near relation and all the officers are either connected with him by blood, or owe their situation to his friendship. His influence with them must therefore be great, and will powerfully second those measures which a feeling of their own injuries may naturally determine them to adopt.

This regiment also served during the whole of last war at the Cape under the Command of the Comte, who is a good Engineer, and all the officers of any rank, from having been long in Garrison they must be well acquainted with the strength of the Settlement, and might be of much use if any expedition should be undertaken from India against it.

If Mr. Dundas approves of the idea of endeavouring to detach this regiment from the service of the present Dutch Government in India, I would presume to suggest that some person whom he may honour with his confidence, and who already possesses the confidence of Colonel de Meuron should immediately be sent to Switzerland where the Colonel at present resides and endeavour to prevail on him either to come directly to the country to fix arrangements and receive instructions from His Majesty's Ministers and the Stadtholder, or if it shall be deemed more expedient for the public service that the Colonel should set off directly from Switzerland by land to India, in that case the person entrusted with the negotiation might be further empowered to settle the necessary measures with him in the Country where he now resides.

Signed : Hugh Cleghorn.

Berners St.
14th February 1795.

It was indeed fortunate that William Pitt had in his Ministry at that time, Rt. Hon'ble Henry Dundas, a Secretary of State for War with vision enough to see the value of the proposal submitted by Cleghorn. He was quick to seize it, and with little delay commissioned this University professor who was so alive to what was going on in the world around him, to see the matter through :

17/2/95.

Hugh Cleghorn Esq.,

Sir,

I have submitted to His Majesty's consideration the papers which I received from you respecting the Regiment De Meuron, now employed in the Island of Ceylon, and I have in consequence, been directed to authorise you to proceed to Switzerland, where you are to open a negotiation with the Count De Meuron for engaging the services of that Regiment on the terms you have proposed, a copy of which I return to you. (Inclosure I.)

If the Count should accede to the conditions you are directed to offer him, you will sign a Capitulation to that effect and transmit it to me, and in order to obviate any difficulties which may arise in India in applying the services of the regiment to the advantage of the country under the circumstances which will naturally take place, I would have you endeavour to exert your influence with the Count to proceed to Ceylon himself and take the Command of his regiment for a short time.

It will be very desirable that your negotiation with the Count should, if possible, be brought to a conclusion immediately, and, in the event of a favourable issue, that the regiment be apprized of the circumstances and the situation in which it is to be considered; for this purpose it is important that the departure of the Count should be hastened as much as possible, and in order that no delay may take place on the journey, it is wished you accompany him hither, but whether the Count can be prevailed on not and more especially in case of his refusal, it will be of use that you should go on to India and carry the arrangements into effect under such instructions as he may entrust with you to the Officer now in the Command of the regiment.

I do not wish to confine you in your journey to any particular route especially as it may be necessary for you to attend to the wishes of the Count upon this point, but in order that you may not be at a loss for defraying the expenses I enclose to you a letter of Credit on the house of Messrs. Herries & Co., authorising you to draw upon Messrs Herries for the sum of £ 1600 on that account.

I also enclose to you a letter to the Government of Madras in conformity with the suggestion contained in the 4th Article of the proposals, and I am persuaded that every assistance and co-operation will be given to the Count to enable him to fulfil such engagements as he make with you.

I have desired the Lords of the Admiralty to order a Vessel to be ready at Leghorn to convey you across the Mediterranean to such port as he may think most convenient to facilitate your journey to India.

I am etc., etc., etc.,

Signed HENRY DUNDAS,

Horse Guards,

17th February, 1795.

Inclosure I, The Proposals.

1st. The Regiment de Meuron shall receive British pay from the time at which the Colonel shall succeed in detaching it from the service of the Dutch Government at Ceylon, and it shall continue to receive such pay under the guarantee of the British Government for the same number of years for which it was engaged to serve in the Dutch possessions in India.

2nd. The person appointed to treat with the Colonel shall be authorised to promise payment of such arrears as may be due to the Regiment by the Dutch East India Company.

3rd. The expenses of the Colonel's journey to India and return to Europe shall be defrayed by this country, or by an order on the Government of Madras.

4th. That he shall have Credentials to the Government of Madras which shall be instructed to give him every necessary assistance and co-operation.

Sgd. HENRY DUNDAS.

Inclosure II.

(in conformity with the 4th Article of Inclosure I).

The Right Honourable Lord Hobart,

My Lord,

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, for your information, the copy of proposal which has been made by Mr. Cleghorn and of the instructions which have been given to him for proceeding to Switzerland, and entering into a capitulation with the Compté de Meuron, for engaging the services of the Regiment of that name.

In the event of Mr. Cleghorn succeeding in his Mission, he will go on to Madras, and on his arrival there, either with or without the Compté, your Lordship will afford him every assistance and accommodation in your power to enable him to carry the proposed arrangement into effect; a measure which I am persuaded will be of a commendable advantage to the interests of the East India Company in the present critical moment.

I have the honour to be
etc., etc., etc.,

Signed: HENRY DUNDAS.

Horse Guards,
17th February 1795.

The importance of obtaining the services of the Regiment de Meuron in the present moment was further emphasised in a letter superscribed "Secret", from Dundas to Cleghorn, bearing the same date as the earlier letter (17th February, 1795). It reads:

Considerable sacrifice should be made rather than any disappointment should arise and, if upon a communication with the Count de Meuron any serious difficulty should be felt in engaging its services, you are authorised to offer him a handsome Douceur to induce his acquiescence, but at the same time you will understand that no such concession is to be made until you shall find that your endeavours by every other means shall have failed.

The extent of this Douceur must depend upon the Count's expectations, and of course it must be desirable that its amount should be as limited as possible; but, at any rate, you are restrained from exceeding the sum of £ 2,000, and in any engagement you may make for the payment thereof, its discharge must be suspended until I shall be apprized how far the undertaking shall succeed, which of consequence cannot take place until his arrival in Ceylon.

It has been disclosed that Cleghorn had verbal instructions from a Mr. Nepean (Secretary of War) to offer £ 5,000 to the Count, rather than the negotiations should fail, and to engage the services of the Regiment for seven years certain.*

Cleghorn wrote from Berne on the 31st of March, 1795, to Dundas acquainting him of his arrival in Neuchatel in Switzerland, remarking that "the quickness of his progress...surpassed that of the post". He continues "I met with Compté de Meuron and I immediately began a negotiation with him, which I have yesterday brought to a temporary conclusion. I enclose a copy of the capitulation which I signed with him, but as some of the articles have a reference to objects concerning which I had no instructions, I have felt it my indispensable duty to transmit them by a courier to London for your approbation."

Heads of Provisional Agreement.

De Meuron's Swiss Regiment at present in the service of the Dutch East India Company in Garrison at the Island of Ceylon belonging by Hereditary Right to the Count Charles Daniel De Meuron and commanded by His Brother Colonel Peter Frederick De Meuron, to whom the Survivor-ship stands pledged, shall revert to the services of His Britannic Majesty on the following conditions:

1st. It shall receive the same pay and allowances as are granted to the other European Troops serving in the English Settlements in India.

2nd. If in the course of four years or any other term that shall be agreed on, the Regiment should be disbanded the Commissioned and non Commissioned Officers shall retire on a pension for life, of one half of the British Pay according to their respective Ranks.

* The Cleghorn Papers, Edited by the Rev. William Neil, page 6.

3rd. The non-Commissioned Officers and Privates who may by wounds or other infirmities be reduced unfit for service shall be put upon the same footing with Troops of a similar description in the service of His Britannic Majesty or the English East India Company.

4th. With regard to the administration of justice, the police, the discipline, and deportment of the Regiment as well as the advantage attached to it by agreement adjusted with the Dutch Company at the Period of its Formation they shall remain upon the present Footing until a new agreement shall be arranged by mutual consent between the Government of His Britannic Majesty at Madras and the Proprietary Colonel or his Brother acting as his attorney which agreement shall be concluded within three months after the Regiment shall have been taken into the service of His Britannic Majesty.

5th. The Regiment consisting at present of two Battalions each composed of five companies of 120 men, shall be augmented to any further extent which circumstances may render necessary.

6th. The four Field Officers namely, the Proprietary Colonel, the Colonel Commanding, the Lieutenant Colonel and the Major shall receive in addition to the pay of their Rank, the Pay allowances of Captains in the same manner as if they were at the Head of the Companies.

7th. The English Government shall pay annually to the Proprietary Colonel on Account of recruiting the Regiment the sum of six thousand pounds sterling which he is to receive in quarterly Payments every three months—the said Proprietor shall furnish Recruits a number sufficient to keep up the Regiment to its established strength, and shall deliver them at his own charge at such port on the Continent as shall be fixed on as a Rendezvous from whence they are to embark—From the day of their arrival at the said place of Rendezvous they shall be at the expense of the English Government who shall reimburse the said Proprietary Colonel at the rate of twenty five pounds sterling for every man who shall die at sea or shall be killed or taken—The British Government shall have the right to nominate an officer to inspect the Recruits, and the Colonel an Officer to receive them.

8th. As soon as the Regiment shall be transferred to his service, His Britannic Majesty shall discharge all sums that may remain due either to the Proprietary Colonel or to the Regiment, in virtue of the original agreement with the Dutch Company, the Documents on which the Colonel grounds the claims above mentioned shall be examined by Commissaries to be nominated respectively by the said Colonel, and by the Government of Madras on the part of His Britannic Majesty—The balance due to the Colonel agreeably to the adjustment made by the Commissaries shall be paid either in Bills upon the Bank of London or in the current specie of Madras at his option.

9th. He shall also have the option of receiving either in current specie or in Bills on the Bank of London his monthly pay and allowances as well as the amount due to the Regiment.

10th. There shall be attached to the Regiment and paid according to their Rank two Brigade Majors and two adjutants not included in the original agreement.

11th. Colonel de Meuron does not wish that any stipulation of his personal Establishment should be specified in the present agreement—On this point he relies upon the liberality of the English Government and the generosity of His Britannic Majesty. But having been for upwards of ten years entitled to the Rank of Major General, His Britannic Majesty shall be requested to forward to him His Brevet Commission previous to his departure as well as the Brigadier's Commission for His Brother Peter Frederick De Meuron, Colonel Commandant of the Regiment. The Colonel declares at the same time that he does not wish to avail himself of the Rank of Major General by claiming on that account a commanding situation except where his Regiment may be stationed, being unwilling to give umbrage to any of the Officers in His Britannic Majesty's services at present holding Commands in India.

12th. As his character would be seriously impeached and his Family be exposed to pecuniar embarrassment were the Colonel to quit his country without adjusting his accounts and making an adjustment of his affairs, an advance of four thousand pounds sterling shall be made to him to be accounted for out of the amount that will hereafter become payable to him in order to the adjustment of his accounts and that his unexpected departure the motives for which must necessarily be kept secret may not wear an appearance prejudicial to his character or his honour.

13th. All expenses for the journey and home for account of himself, his suits and equipage shall be defrayed by the English Government who shall also make provision for his subsistence in a style suitable to his Rank during his stay in India—He shall be allowed to carry as his Aide de Camp Captain Bolle or any other officer of that Rank whom he may be pleased to appoint such officer drawing the Emoluments and half pay of the Captains in the Regiment and having equally with the Colonel provision made for his expenses during the journey.

14th. The Colonel shall have permission to return to Europe whenever he shall be desirous of so doing either for the benefit of his health or the adjustment of his affairs delegating his powers to his Brother the Colonel Commandant Peter Frederick De Meuron whom he shall place in charge of his Employees and entrust with the authority committed to him by the King.

15th. If at the expiration of a certain period it should appear that the Regiment are subjected to any embarrassments arising from oversight in the present arrangement, the Proprietary Colonel reserves to himself the right of requiring such alterations as local circumstances and justice shall render necessary.

Signed by me, being vested with
full Authority for so doing—

Signed: HUGH CLEGHORN,
Signed: CHARLES DANIEL COMPTE DE MEURON

(A True Translation)

Signed: GEORGE PARRY.
Acting French Translator.

Done at Neuchâtel in
Switzerland—
the 30th March, 1795.

Cleghorn apparently found much difficulty in satisfying the Compté's force of conscience that by this treaty he was deserting his duty entered into earlier with the Dutch, and his honour. The qualms on these points seem to have been quieted when the Compté was shown a copy of the general orders of the Prince of Orange to the Governor of Ceylon: "charging him to admit into the Colony such troops etc. sent there on the part of His Britannic Majesty and to look upon England as a Power in friendship and alliance, that wishes to prevent the Colony from being invaded by the French".*

Cleghorn persisted in impressing on the Compté, that all he was being required to do, was to put his Regiment under the guarantee of Great Britain, and that he would thereby be doing his utmost to preserve the interests of the Prince of Orange, till the interests and rights of that Prince should again make an essential part of the Dutch Government.

The Compté would appear to have been persuaded to see this point of view much more easily than was expected, and with much less trouble than Cleghorn had in persuading him to make the journey to Ceylon for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the Regiment. He wrote to Dundas; "I was, however, so much convinced that the ultimate success of the plan might depend upon his presence, that I was determined not to give up this point easily, and in order to obtain it I thought, I might make some sacrifices which otherwise I would not have done." To this Dundas replied: "From the outset of the business I have considered it as a matter of considerable importance that the Compté de Meuron should be prevailed upon to accompany you to India where I am persuaded his presence and personal influence with the officers must materially assist in determining them to accept the advantages held out to the Regiment by the proposed capitulation,

The inconveniences which may arise from a compliance with these stipulations, even if they turn out to be greater than I am aware of, cannot for a moment be put in competition with the extreme importance, in the present circumstances, of ensuring to this country the advantages of the services of the Compté de Meuron's regiment."

Eventually on the 30th of March 1795, the Compté wrote to Cleghorn: "I have resigned myself to your pleasure, my dear friend, and so I find that your eloquence has somewhat taken advantage of the esteem and friendship which has bound us together for so long; for it is foolish at my age, after establishing a delightful retreat where I meant to live in peace, forgetting there the wickedness of the world and all its worries—it is foolish, I say, for me to embark on the stormy sea of business. Any sensible man would blame me—I even blame myself—and had I not said "yes"—a sacred word in my estimation—most assuredly the natural reflections which I have made since would keep me rooted here today"

The journey to India took five months. From Neuchâtel, they proceeded to Venice. Cleghorn dragging a man past 60 years of age, who, to quote from a letter of Cleghorn's was, smarting under a broken limb, the fracture of which is not yet perfectly healed. From Venice they crossed to Alexandria in a Venetian ship of 180 tons. This lap of the journey took 22 days.

Very naturally all these conversations and transactions were kept strictly confidential, but Cleghorn was not free of anxiety lest the hurried departure of the Compté may have given rise to conjectures pretty near the truth. Should the Government of Holland have received any hints concerning the capitulation it seemed obvious that they would not have left any available measures untried to communicate the information to the Governor of Ceylon. Such action would undoubtedly have spelt disaster to the negotiations at so critical a period.

To set his mind at rest, and on the grounds that his actions could not but be considered honourable as they were of vital service to his country, Cleghorn conspired with the British Consul when at Alexandria, to intercept some despatches from Holland to Dutch Settlements in India, which he had come to know would be delivered by a Dutch cutter to the Dutch Consul at Alexandria. The incident might or might not bear relevance to this story for we are not told whether the directions he left in the following letter to His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria were carried out, and were fruitful or otherwise in result. The contents of the letter, nevertheless, are interesting in so far as they reveal facets in the character of the writer:

ALEXANDRIA. 10th June 1795.

* D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, page 3.

To George Baldwin Esq:
H. B. M. Consul
Egypt.

Sir,

I have reflected on the intelligence which you communicated to me this morning respecting the expected arrival of a Dutch cutter at this port charged with dispatches for India. As the Dutch Consul, resident here, received his information concerning the intended arrival of the cutter by the way of Constantinople. I am inclined to believe that this vessel, with the dispatches, has either been taken by some British ships of War, or has been lost at sea.

Still, however, if contrary to appearances, this Dutch ship with dispatches for India should arrive in Egypt, I am of opinion that a knowledge of the contents of these dispatches may be of use to His Majesty's service.

I am also inclined to believe that the only way of getting possession of them is by employing the means which you were so good as to suggest. If the Dutch Consul, from principle, is hostile to the present usurped government of Holland, or if his character and necessities do not put him above receiving money for information, I hereby take upon myself to empower you to give him a sum of money to procure from him the Dispatches which may be committed to his care, and to desire you to forward these dispatches to me in India. And if this method cannot be employed, I at the same time request of you to use your abilities and knowledge of the country to cause the person he dispatches to India to be attacked (but not murdered), his dispatches and letters to be seized, which you will forward to me by the speediest opportunity you can find.

Before, however, having recourse to either of these methods, I entreat you would endeavour to procure, if possible, some light concerning the orders or information intended to be conveyed to the Dutch government in India; as it would not be agreeable to either of us to draw upon the Government of Britain for an object of no consequence.

And at all events I cannot take upon myself to authorize you to draw for any sum exceeding £300. From my knowledge of the character of Mr Secretary Dundas, and from his zeal and activity at the Board at which he presides, I am led to hope that he will blame neither of us for exerting our best endeavours, though we may not be so fortunate as to fall upon the best methods of serving the public. - Etc. etc.

Signed: Hugh Cleghorn.

A day after he wrote the forementioned letter Cleghorn and his party left by boat up the Nile. They stopped at Cairo and travelled from there by caravan to Suez, and by dhow to Jeddah intending to pick up a convoy due to sail for Madras. They arrived to find the convoy had

sailed 10 days earlier. Many are the hardships of travel recounted by Cleghorn in his diary which describes his journey in detail.* A very common complaint was that they were "much bit by bugs, fleas and gnats". Nevertheless, at every halt Cleghorn gave himself little leisure in making people well disposed to him: "looking only to the object (of his journey) and considering as nothing fatigue and inconvenience"† On the 8th of August they sailed by country craft down the Red Sea, and coasting thereafter reached Mocha. On the 22nd of August, they passed Aden and on the 5th of September sighted the Malabar coast. They landed at Tellichery.

The arrival from Europe of the *Compte de Meuron* accompanied by Cleghorn who is described as "British Charge d'affaires in Suabia", was duly announced to the President in Council on the 13th September 1795‡ enclosing a copy of a letter to Colonel Petrie on the subject of the mission.

Hugh Cleghorn to Lieut. Col. George Petrie,
Commanding the British Forces before Cochin.

Tellichery, 6th September 1795.

Sir,

I have the honour to being entrusted by His Majesty with the execution of a service of great public importance in India.

I am informed here that part of the garrison of Cochin consists of Swiss troops of the Regiment of de Meuron. The enclosed capitulation will shew you, and I hope convince the regiment, that they are not under the orders of the present usurped government of Holland, but have the honour of serving under and constituting a part of His Majesty's forces in India.

Their Colonel, *Compte de Meuron*, is now with me, and we have thought it expedient for the public service to send his aide de camp, Captain Bolle, with the Colonel's orders to the Officer commanding the Swiss troops to put himself and his detachment under the command of the Officer commanding the British forces before Cochin.

You may give perfect confidence to whatever Captain Bolle may communicate to you on the part of *Compte de Meuron*. And I have to request that the moment his services are no longer necessary at Cochin that you would dispatch him to join the *Compte de Meuron* and me at Ceylon, together with the Swiss troops now at Cochin, if they should fortunately obey the commands of their Colonel. Their presence in Ceylon may be useful,

*The Cleghorn Papers, Edited by by the Rev. William Neil.

†From a letter to Dundas, Suez, 3rd July 1795.

‡Madras Record Office Malabar Commission Supervisor's Diaries: Public/Political p.p.211-214.

not merely as an additional force but may have much influence in persuading the regiment there in accepting the advantages held out to it by the present capitulation.

Captain Bolle is an experienced Officer and most worthy man. He is entitled since March last to the pay and emoluments of an English Captain of Infantry, and I trust you will find no difficulty in giving orders to the proper Officer to pay him accordingly.

Wishing you all success, I have, etc., etc., etc.

P.S.—It may be of essential service to the interests of His Majesty that a copy of the Capitulation herewith enclosed be transmitted by you without delay to the Officer Commanding the British forces in Ceylon. You may be able to forward it to him before I can arrive there. If you are of this opinion I entreat you would have the goodness to transmit that capitulation to them. The Colonel Commandant of the Regiment of de Meuron is brother to the Compté, and a knowledge of the articles of the capitulation, and of the arrival of their Colonel to carry them into effect, may have a decided influence in determining the conduct of the regiment at this important moment.

H. C.

COPY OF THE ORDERS.

You, Captain Bolle, will go to the Officer commanding the British troops at Cochin. You will present yourself to him as my aide-de-camp, and a Captain in the service of England, in virtue of the capitulation which I have drawn up for my Regiment—formerly in the service of the Dutch East India Company—with the English government. You will ask him to facilitate for you the means of entering Cochin as a person sent to parley, so that you may communicate to the Officer commanding the detachment of my Regiment all the orders, verbal and written, or which I make you bearer.

If the Officer in command of the said detachment being obedient to these is obliged to leave the place, you shall ask the Commander of His Majesty's troops to furnish you with the means of taking the said detachment, with all possible promptitude, to Ceylon in the first place, to be subject to the British sovereign.

If the Governor of Cochin wishes to protect himself against all violence and persists in keeping the said detachment, you will forbid the Officer in command, under my orders, to do any service on behalf of the Dutch government against the British troops. The oath of fidelity taken by my Regiment is annulled by the destruction of the masters to whom it was made, so they are relieved from it. If the said Officer has still some scruples I relieve him from the said oath and order him henceforth to obey only the commands intimated to him by the Officers of the British Sovereign to whom he will from this time be obedient. The said Commandant will

not let himself disarm under any pretext; he shall even resist force. All that he can do will be to remain neutral until the surrender of the place.

If the Lieutenant Engineer Dardel arrives at Tellichery after I have gone take him with you to Cochin, and if you wish to stay for some time to oppose any outrage, use all possible means to send him to Ceylon where I shall be impatiently waiting for him.

Drawn up at Tellichery under my signature and seal 6th September 1795.

Signed. COUNT CHARLES DE MEURON, Major General and Colonel Proprietor of the Swiss regiment bearing my name in the British service.

SECOND ORDER.

Captain Bolle, my Aide-de-Camp, will communicate my intentions and my orders to you verbally. You ought to receive them and execute them as if you received them from myself. All that you can do is to have them given in writing and in that case you will give him a receipt for them.

Drawn up at Tellichery 6 Sept. 1795.

Signed as above.

Addressed to the Captain or any other Officer commanding the detachment of my Regiment at present in Cochin.

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The following is a list of other relevant papers in the Madras Record Office relating to subsequent transactions:—

(a) Letter to the Governor General in Council forwarding copies of despatches brought by Mr. Cleghorn from Europe regarding the transfer of the Count de Meuron's Regiment to the British service, and intimating the contemplated despatch of a second deputation to the Government of Colombo to ascertain their intentions in consequence of the capitulation with the Count*.

(b) Despatch from Mr. Hugh Cleghorn forwarding the capitulation with the Compté de Meuron for the transfer of the services of his Regiment from the Dutch East India Company to those of the King. Also letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas, the Horse Guards, with other papers on the subject and minutes thereon†.

* 19th September 1795, Fort St. George Military Conversations pp. 3004, 3006.

† 22nd September 1795, Fort St. George Military Conversations pp. 3007 to 3088.

(c) Letter to Col. Stuart, informing him of the contemplated despatch of a second deputation to the Government of Ceylon, and issuing instructions to him for the reduction of Batticaloa, and Jaffnapatam*.

(d) Letter to the Government at Colombo† advising them of the capitulation with the Compté de Meuron and renewing the proposition made on 7th July that the Dutch Settlements in India be placed under the protection of Great Britain to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy and on the condition that they be restored to the Republic of Holland at the conclusion of the general peace.

(e) Letter to Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General, directing him to proceed again to Colombo with the letter noted above, and issuing instructions for his guidance, and minute thereon ‡.

(f) Copy of Letter from Lord Hobart to Mr. Cleghorn.

Private.

Fort St. George, 24th September 1795.

Sir,

I have received your several communications from Telli-chery, Anjanjo and Palamcota, and beg you would be assured that I have the utmost confidence in you, and the most earnest disposition to prove it in every way you can wish or expect.

Being very desirous that no time should be lost in the measures to be pursued in consequence of the Capitulation transferring the Regiment de Meuron to the British service, I have determined to send Major Agnew, on whose discretion and address I have the most thorough reliance, with a letter to Monsr. Van Angelbeek informing him distinctly of the transfer. But as I have not time to write all particulars at present I shall refer you to Major Agnew, who will set off to-morrow evening for Cuddalore, where I must request you and the Compté de Meuron would meet him, and make use of my name as an introduction of Mr. Kendworthy the Resident there, and you will also avail yourself of this letter with Mr. Torriano at Nagore or Captain Monson at Negapatnam.

Major Agnew will have my orders to communicate with you confidentially, and will govern his future proceedings by the result of his conference with you.

* See D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, No. 1, pp. 11 and 12 for text of letter.

† See D.B.U. Journal XLIII, No. 1, pp 3 and 4 for text of letter of 7th July.

‡ Ibid.

I shall probably not deliver some of the Compté de Meuron's letters until I hear further from you.

I have, etc., etc.

(g) Extracts from copy of letter, Cleghorn to Lord Hobart:

Negapatnam, 27th September 1795:
6 o'clock morning.

My Lord,

I arrived here yesterday and your Lordship's letter of 24th instant, which I have this moment received, has relieved me from much anxious uncertainty.

Although you have been pleased to give the most liberal interpretation to my conduct, I have felt, and I do still feel, my situation peculiarly unfortunate. Unforeseen events have obliged me to take much on myself and an unexpected turn of affairs here induces me, notwithstanding your Lordship's letter, to adopt a line of conduct which may procure me some praise, or expose me to the highest blame.

I have requested Compté de Meuron instantly to set out for Cuddalore to meet Major Agnew, and I flatter myself that your Lordship may be convinced, from the circumstances which I shall have the honour to state, that the publick service will be more essentially benefited by my going directly to Ceylon and requesting there an interview and confidential communication with Mr. Agnew.

Upon my arrival here I found that Colonel Stuart had sent orders for the immediate embarkation of His Majesty's 53rd Regiment for Ceylon, and the last detachment of it was in the transport when I anchored in the road. Whether the supposed arrival of an armament from France, or any circumstances of present or local necessity induces Colonel Stuart to push with promptitude against Colombo, I have ventured to think that my presence, till the arrival of Major Agnew with your Lordship's letter to Mr. Van. Angelbeek, may perhaps be the means of preserving from pillage and securing to the publick the accumulated riches of that place, may save the effusion of blood, and pave the way for the more easy transfer of the Regiment de Meuron to the service of His Majesty.

It is probable that your Lordship was not apprized of Colonel Stuart's orders when you did me the honour to write to me, as Captain Monson to whom you have been so good to address me embarked with the first detachment of the 53rd. It is the embarkation of that regiment, and the expectations of an instant and vigorous continuance of hostilities which have made me come to the resolution of embarking for Ceylon. I could not on this service request the aide of the Compté de Meuron and to myself to Cuddalore. If he succeeded in detaching his regiment, he became

from that moment a British Officer and from his standing would have commanded the army. I need not point out the fatal consequences which might have followed such an arrangement. Considering it expedient that one of us should go to Ceylon I have not hesitated a moment in taking that service upon myself. But my object there shall only be to prevent mischief, and to have the field perfectly open, and unembarrassed with new difficulties for the negotiations of Major Agnew. I shall give to that gentleman (whose character I know) the most entire confidence and my only exertions shall be directed to prevent measures which may render his as a joint mission more difficult.

I trust your Lordship will feel the difficulties of my situation, and from your known zeal for the publick service in your high department will more readily forgive the conduct of one, who in a humble sphere, has no ambition but to deserve well of you by faithfully discharging that duty, which the trust reposed in him by His Majesty requires.

(h) Major Agnew to Mr. Cleghorn—

Cuddalore, 30th September 1795.

Dear Sir,

I was this morning favoured with your letter by the Compte de Meuron. I regret extremely that I have failed in meeting you, and that the information you received at Negapatnam induced you to take the resolution of joining Colonel Stuart, which will prevent my profiting by your advice and assistance in the mission intrusted to my guidance, as my route to Columbo is wide of that you have taken to Ceylon.

I proceeded this evening to Tuticorin, there to embark for Columbo with a flag of truce, and a letter from the Government of Madras communicating openly to that of Ceylon the change which has taken place in the arrangements of the Compte de Meuron for the services of his Regiment. Publick report has been so busy in spreading this intelligence that it is impossible that it can be concealed from the Dutch Government, and an open communication from us is of course the best, not subject to risque or suspicion of sinister intentions, besides that it affords an opportunity of offering again those terms to Mr. Van Angelbeek and his Council, which, although they were formerly refused, may now be accepted with pleasure. These I am instructed to offer and I am sanguine in my hopes of success.

Should things take a different turn it may be advisable to provide accordingly. And in this view it may be proper for you to endeavour, if possible, by such means as Colonel Stuart may procure, to send to Colonel Meuron a full account of what has taken place, by any native from Jaffnapatnam, who can be prevailed on to deliver such a communication *into his own hands in*

private. But, to guard against accidents, my mission or name must not be mentioned, that I may not stand committed as a party in any clandestine act while publickly protected by a flag of truce. Any other communication on your part, at present, might counteract those I am entrusted to make, and I am inclined to think would not be of advantage to the publick service.

Compte de Meuron has written to his brother in terms I suggested to him by Lord Hobart's desire. He proceeds to Madras this evening.

(i) Extract of letter from Hugh Cleghorn to Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas:—

It has been to me a matter of the most serious regret, that a variety of unfortunate and unavoidable delays detained me so long on the Red Sea. Had I arrived there before the commencement of hostilities, I have reason to be confident that the object of my mission would have been easily attained, and Ceylon gained without bloodshed or expense. But as Major McDonald, who left Europe thirty days before me, met with no interruption, and embarked at Suez on board the Packet which my information at Venice led me positively to expect, it can hardly be imagined that I could arrive in India before military operations had begun.

It is fortunate that my mission may still produce most of the advantages expected from it. Only two Companies of the Regiment de Meuron were in garrison at Trincomalie, and the officers bitterly regret that they were not informed of the Capitulation which their Colonel had made. Five companies are at Columbo, and constitute the great part of the European force of that garrison; one is at Batavia, and the rest are at Point de Galle. If the Capitulation with these shall be carried into effect, a great additional force may be added to our army in the Carnatic; Ceylon will soon acknowledge the authority of His Majesty, and the whole of the Dutch possessions in India may fall into our hands unshackled by the trammels of a guarantee. I am ready to meet every difficulty or danger which may enable my mission to be accomplished, or which can evince my zeal for the service.

Some of the Dutch possessions are objects of conquest on account of the suspension of commerce and industry which they may occasion to the enemy and these may be bartered with advantage at a peace. *But two of their establishments seem necessarily to form a part of our Empire in order to give security and stability to the whole. The Cape and Ceylon are the great keys of India.* The first unites Europe and Hindustan, and the other is a valuable island, contiguous to our most important possession, which can be maintained at little expense, and which in case of emergency can afford a retreat for the Empire itself, from which it cannot easily be driven, and where it can watch opportunities of regaining its strength and its splendour.

My only wish, after executing the commission with which you have been pleased to honour me, is to visit the island of Ceylon, and collect such information concerning its strength, cultivation and revenues, as may in any degree be useful to you in the plan you may determine to adopt for its future arrangements.—I have, etc., etc.

(j) Letter to Bengal forwarding Major Agnew's report of his second deputation to Colombo.*

(k) Hugh Cleghorn to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas.
Fort St. George, 24th October 1795.

Sir,

A Danish vessel leaves Tranquebar in two days for Europe and I embrace the opportunity of transmitting by her a duplicate of my letter to you of the 15th instant and of the inclosures which it contained. The originals shall be forwarded by the Mary Packet which sails from hence in a few days.

It gives me the most real satisfaction to be able to inform you that my mission has been attended with all the success which could be expected from it. The Regiment de Meuron has now the honour to constitute a part of His Majesty's forces in India.

Two companies of that regiment were taken at Trincomalie before my arrival in India, and when they were consequently ignorant of their new situation. But both the officers and men of these companies will readily accept the terms of Capitulation.

The Colonel Commandant with a detachment of five hundred men were in garrison at Columbo. It was necessary that he should be apprized of the arrival and object of the Colonel and Proprietor of the Regiment. Had no means been contrived of conveying this intelligence Governor Van Angelbeek by refusing any communication between the person sent from hence with a flag of truce and the Regiment of Meuron, might have kept that regiment ignorant of its transfer and secured the continuance of its services. This information however I conveyed † to Colonel Commandant de

* 27th October 1795, Fort St. George Military Conversations pp. 3834/3914.

†—I cross in a small boat, or Chelinga, which had a Danish pass from Tranquebar. It was loaded upon chance with Madeira, linnen and cheese for the Army in Ceylon. But as a whole British force were leaving Jaffnapatam and Point Pedro, to reassemble at Trincomalie, there was no market for the goods with which this small vessel was loaded. I prevailed on the owner to go with her to Columbo and carry an open note to Colonel de Meuron from me. In this note I said only that I had seen his friends well in Switzerland some months before. But the owner of the ship agreed to give him a Dutch cheese, into which I put a letter informing him of the arrival of his brother in India, of the general articles of the Capitulation, and that the transfer of the Regiment would be instantly demanded on the part both of the British Government, and his brother the Colonel and Proprietor of it.

Meuron. Upon the arrival of Major Agnew at Colombo, the Governor in vain endeavoured to prevent his communicating with Colonel de Meuron, and after threatening to detain the regiment prisoners during the siege, he was at last obliged to consent to their leaving the garrison. This detachment will arrive at Tuticorin in the course of a few days.

The two companies of the Regiment de Meuron in garrison at Point de Galle are expected to arrive on the Coast with the detachment from Columbo. And there is every reason to hope that the Company at Batavia will act in conformity to the orders they have received from Compte de Meuron a copy of which I have the honour to enclose.

In consequence of these measures we with-draw from the defence of the Dutch establishments in India an European force amounting, to the most accurate statement which I have received, to 950 men. And this great additional strength is added to our Army in the Carnatic, where its service is at present most urgently required.

The Dutch Government at Columbo, by withdrawing troops from their other garrisons, by recruiting natives, and putting the European inhabitants in a state of requisition have added greatly to their numbers though but little to their strength. The loss of the Regiment de Meuron, by depriving them of the most efficient part of their European force, and by leaving them almost destitute of officers of experience and ability, affords the strongest ground of hope that the only remaining garrison in Ceylon where the Dutch can make a stand, will soon fall a bloodless conquest into our hands.

(l) Hugh Cleghorn to Rt. Hon Henry Dundas:—
Fort St. George, 26th November 1795.

Sir,

I have this moment received returns of the effective strength of the Regiment de Meuron which I have the honour to inclose. The detachment at Tuticorin consists of 537 men and that at Madras of 103. Almost all the men have re-enlisted, and if the transport which is still missing casts up, the total force of the regiment will exceed 800 Europeans. Many men of the regiment Wirtemberg will probably be willing to enlist, and I have little doubt that in a few months the Regiment de Meuron will be completed to its full complement of 1200 men.

Colonel de Meuron has acted since the month of August last as Chief engineer in repairing the old and erecting new works at Columbo, and he will be able to give useful information concerning the proper place of embarkation and the operation of the siege.

Cleghorn observes: When Major Agnew communicated to him (Governor Van Angelbeek) the object of the Capitulation, and in consequence of it demanded the transfer of the Regiment the Governor was taken by surprise and appeared at a loss how to act. 'At last he observed that if the regiment was British it was now prisoner with him and he would detain it in that situation.' Major Agnew and Colonel de Meuron replied, he would do well to consider whether with the numbers of his garrison he could pretend to confine as prisoners 600 men ready to fulfil the engagements of their new situation. After some hesitation he said they were at liberty to depart. Colonel de Meuron in return expressed his attachment to the inhabitants of Colombo, and considering all circumstances agreed that the regiment should not be employed against it during the siege. This agreement was attended with no bad consequences, as the regiment could replace an equal number of Europeans if it should be found necessary to embark them from the Carnatic. It would have been harsh besides to employ immediately that regiment against a Town where they had long been in garrison, and where most officers and many of the soldiers had their wives, families, and near relations.

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The Regiment de Meuron remained in the pay of the British for 21 years seeing much fighting at Cuddalore Seringapatam, Malta and Platsburg.*

It was not until August 1796, that the Government of Madras ratified the Neuchatal capitulation. The Compte Charles Daniel de Meuron left for England in March 1797 arriving there on the 22nd December 1797. He at once wrote to Dundas and had his letter unanswered. He is said to have then written to Dundas' Secretary a naive letter in which he complained of not having received a reply from Dundas. He is also said to have made a powerful protest against the treatment he was subjected to in a letter to Cleghorn who had himself returned to England. The letter elicited no reply.

Shortly afterwards, Cleghorn, who had been rewarded for his services by Government with a present of £5000, went to Ceylon where he had been appointed Secretary to Governor North†. The Compte retired to Neuchatel and died there on April 6th 1806.

* The relics of the Regiment, its tattered colours, uniforms, weapons etc. are to be seen in the Museum at Neuchatel. An Indian Civil Servant of Madras is said to have written a most valuable history of the Regiment which the writer has not yet been successful in tracing.

† His policy was to make as few changes as possible in the Dutch system of administration, to which the natives had been accustomed for more than a hundred years, and to make what changes and improvements were necessary gradually as the people were able to bear them. He advocated and, so far as he could, he secured the reinstatement into their former posts of as many of the old Dutch Civil Servants as were willing to take service with the British Government. This policy won their loyalty and the loyalty of their friends to the British Crown.

It is of interest to note that the brother of the Compte Peirre Frederic de Meuron, who was in command of the Regiment in Ceylon at the time of Capitulation was in 1797 appointed Military Governor of Ceylon, following three Military Governors who had died within the five months that England had been in possession of Ceylon. He left for Europe in 1801.

In view of the fact that there were so many desertions from the Regiment on the eve of its transfer to the British flag, there must be many descendants in Ceylon of whom there is no apparent trace.

The late Mr J. P. Lewis says that no tombstones of members of the Regiment are known to exist in Ceylon, but that the Piachaud family are descended from an Officer of the Regiment.

Captain Francois-Louis Senn, of Neuchatel, and Captain H. Louis de la Harpe, of Aubonne, entered the third Regiment, whose engagement had expired. There are many descendants of de la Harpe in Ceylon.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF STORK OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1914; revised by Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1952)

I.

Jan Philip Stork, Surgeon, Oldenzaal, married:—

(a)

(b) At Gronau, 27th July 1714, Wilhelmina Potken.

Of the first marriage, he had—

1 Gerard Willem, who follows under II.

Of the second marriage, he had

2 Anna Catharina, baptised at Oldenzaal, 18th January 1715.

3 Rudolph, baptised at Oldenzaal, 23rd August 1716,

4 Maria, baptised at Oldenzaal, 1718.

5 Alida Cornelia, baptised at Oldenzaal, 14th May 1721.

6 Anna Magdalena, baptised at Oldenzaal, 36th March 1723.

II.

Gerard Willem Stork, Burgomaster, Oldenzaal 1728, died 1776, married there 9th April 1717, Agneta Potken, baptised at Oldenzaal, 3rd June 1694, died there 19th December 1769, daughter by Gabriel Potken and Agneta Muutz, daughter of Balthazar Muutz and Aelheydt Reimers. He had by her—

1 Gabriel, baptised at Oldenzaal, 2nd February 1718.

2 Jan Philip, who follows under III.

3 Gerrit, baptised at Oldenzaal, 12th November 1721.

4 Agneta, baptised at Oldenzaal, 19th September 1723, married Jan Weelinck.

5 Balthazar, who follows under IV.

6 Arnoldus, baptised at Oldenzaal, 14th September 1727.

7 Alida Catharina, baptised at Oldenzaal, 28th April 1729, married there 18th October 1761, Gijsbert Wijnant Bringenburg.

8 Anna Elizabeth, baptised 10th October 1732, married Jan Brummelkamp.

9 Sophia Magdalena, baptised at Oldenzaal, 12th September 1734, married at Hengelo, 13th May 1773, Dr. Lubbertus Stuurman.

10 Juriaan Engelbert, born 1737, died 1823.

11 Maria, baptised 15th October 1741, married at Losser, 28th December 1770, Gerrit Bos.

III.

Jan Philip Stork, born at Oldenzaal, 12th November 1719, died at Colombo, 16th November 1785, came out to the Indies in 1740 in the ship "Horssen" as Under Surgeon, Chief of Calpentyn 1770, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th September 1770, Petronella Elizabeth Fabricius, baptised at Galle, 29th April 1742, daughter of Arnoldus Wilhelmus Fabricius, Predikant, and Catharina Elizabeth Dormieux of Trincomalee. He had by her—

1 Gerardus Wilhelmus, baptised at Calpentyn 30th June 1771.

2 Balthazar Abraham, who follows under V.

3 Wilhelmus Jacobus, baptised at Colombo 5th June 1771, died December 1788.

4 Johannes Justinus, who follows under VI.

IV.

Balthazar Stork, baptised at Oldenzaal, 30th September 1725, married Apollonia Austhoorn, and he had by her—

1 Gerrit Jan, who follows under VII.

V.

Balthazar Abraham Stork, born 28th September 1772, baptised at Calpentyn 12th February 1773, married Wilhelmina Christina Daman, baptised at Tutucorin, 10th March 1775, daughter of Fredrick August Daman and Catharina Wilhelmina Meyer. He had by her—

1 Johanna Petronella Wilhelmina, baptised at Colombo, 30th August 1795.

2 Agneta Gerardina, baptised at Colombo, 5th February 1796.

3 Johan Herman, baptised at Colombo, 18th November 1798.

4 Johanna Carlina, born at Colombo, 20th November 1801, baptised there 13th December 1801.

5 Anetta Julia, born at Colombo, 30th July 1804, baptised there 5th August 1804, married Johannes Cornelis van Spall, died at Samarang 6th August 1852.

VI.

Johannes Justinus Stork, born 10th July 1783, died 24th August 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th April 1804, Agneta Amarentia Van Cuylenburg, born at Colombo, December 1783, daughter of Philippus Jacobus Van Cuylenburg and Magdalena Elizabeth de Jong. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 81 and Vol. IX, page 124). He had by her—

1 Maria Eliza, born at Colombo, 16th January 1808, baptised there 31st January 1808.

2 Christina Elizabeth, born 17th October 1809, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th September 1830, John Kriekenbeek, born 1801, died 2nd July 1877, son of Johannes Arnoldus Kriekenbeek and Sara Jacomina Louisa Carolina Zezilles. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70).

- 3 Johanna Carolina, born 12th May 1811.
- 4 Gerrit Willem, who follows under VIII.
- 5 William John, who follows under IX.
- 6 Sophia, baptised 7th December 1817, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 18th September 1844, William Edward Gratiaen, born 15th May 1820, son of Pieter Jacob Leopold Gratiaen and Johanna Henrietta Reckerman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, pages 19 and 20).

VII.

Gerrit Jan Stork, married at Weerselo Anthonetta Maria Bos, daughter of Hendrik Bos, and he had by her—

- 1 Balthazar, baptised at Oldenzaal 16th June 1782.
- 2 Maria Apollonia, baptised at Oldenzaal, 2nd November 1783.
- 3 Gerrit Jan, baptised at Oldenzaal, 26th December 1785, married 30th July 1834, Sara Maria Van Hasselt, born in Amsterdam, 26th November 1780, died 21st December 1858.

VIII.

Gerrit Willem Stork, born 24th August 1812, died 22nd August 1894, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo:

- (a) 26th May 1834, Seraphina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten, born 8th August 1813 died 4th March 1852, daughter of Vincent William Vander Straaten and Anna Wilhelmina Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158)
- (b) 5th May 1853, Emelia Gertruida Beling, baptised 2nd May 1802, daughter of Christiaan Anthony Beling, Assistant in the Dutch East India Company, and Anna Petronella Schaak. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 11.)

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 John Vincent Blair, who follows under X.
- 2 Agnes Elizabeth, born 3rd December 1838, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 15th December 1856, Nathaniel James Austin, Proctor, son of Nathaniel Adrian Austin and Elizabeth Hogg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIII, page 21).
- 3 Felix Staples, who follows under XI.
- 4 Lawrence Adolphus, who follows under XII.
- 5 Ralph Edward, who follows under XIII.
- 6 Rebecca Jane, born 15th August 1849, married in Christ Church, Cathedral, Colombo, 15th December 1875, John Justin Kriekenbeek, born 7th July 1841, son of Henry Anthony Kriekenbeek and Sarah Jane Hollowell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70).

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 7 Alaric James, born 2nd October 1854, married Gertrude Florinda Vander Straaten, born 16th August 1853, died 15th May 1940, daughter of Stephen Charles (Stephanus Carolus) Vander Straaten and Elizabeth Johanna Keegel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 165, and Vol. XXVII, page 115).
- 8 Clarence Charles, who follows under XIV.

- 9 Ella Amelia Seraphina, born 7th July 1857, died 15th February 1937, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th September 1882, Justin Garvin Vander Smagt, Inspector of Police, born 13th September 1859, died 11th February 1908, son of Cornelius Gerhardus Vander Smagt, and Jane Juliet Sansoni. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 86 and 87.)
- 10 Edith Angelina, born 12th December 1857.
- 11 Evangeline Eleanor, born 10th July 1859, married in 1882, Thomas Allan Koch, son of Charles Henry Theodore Koch and Ellen Macready. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 131 and 134).

IX.

William John Stork, born 13th October 1815, died 7th July 1866, married in St. Pauls' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 20th December 1843. Johanna Jane Adriana Fretz, born 15th April 1821, daughter of Diedrich Cornelis Fretz and Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottau. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 72 and Vol. V, page 55), He had by her—

- 1 William John, who follows under XV.
- 2 Edmund Henry, born 10th April 1847.
- 3 Louis Andrew, born 4th November 1849, married Sophia Van Cuylenburg, daughter of Frederick William Van Cuylenburg, and Sophia Haariet Wootler. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82.)
- 4 Agnes Jane, born 10th June 1856, died 6th June 1949, married :
 - (a) In St. Pauls' Church, Kandy, 30th December 1880, Arthur Henry Fretz, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.), Ceylon Medical Department, born 30th July 1856, died 11th August 1894, son of Francis Philip Fretz and Henrietta Louisa Francke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, pages 73 and 74, and Vol. VIII, page 9).
 - (b) In St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Fort, Colombo, 26th December 1901. Arthur Kats, Widower of Dorothy Sophia Stork, who follows under 5.
- 5 Dorothy Sophia, born 21st September 1852, died 15th October 1900, married in St. John the Baptist Church, Kegalle, 22nd April 1878, Arthur Kats, born 14th September 1854, died 28th November 1934, son of John Gualterus Kats, Colonial Chaplain, St. Pauls' Church, Pettah, Colombo, and Arabella Petronella Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19.)

X.

John Vincent Blair Stork, Doctor of Medicine, Bengal Medical Service, born 3rd October 1836, married at Calcutta:

- (a) 30th October 1857, Angellina Frances Betts, daughter of Louis Betts.
- (b) Harriet Henrietta Fox, died in 1948.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Ernest, M.D., settled in England.
- 2 Hugh Jocelyn, married 3rd January 1912, Elizabeth Mary Vander Straaten, born 19th August 1878, daughter of Stephen Charles Cassimer Vander Straaten and Eliza Mary Lyford. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 167).
- 3 Violet.

XI

Felix Staples Stork, born 17th March 1841, died at Calcutta, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 12th May 1864, Anna Maria Vander Straaten, born 29th December 1843, died 19th July 1907, daughter of Stephen Charles (Stephen Carolus) Vander Straaten and Henrietta Frances O'Connor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 165). He had by her—

- 1 Florence Seraphina Harriet born 16th March 1865, died 15th June 1948, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo 26th June 1889, Julian Andrew Fryer, born 15th March 1866, died 14th September 1948, son of Adnaam (Andrew) Henry Fryer and Julia Dorothea de Breard. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 75, and Vol. VII, pages 26 and 27).
- 2 Rosalia Marian Rebecca, born 9th October 1866, died 13th November 1917, married in Singapore, 10th August 1889, Henry Augustus La Brooy, born 19th March 1861, died 14th January 1914, son of Edwin George Theodore LaBrooy and Frances Agnes Maria Keith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 72 and 77.)
- 3 Johannes Justinus Austin, born 20th August 1870.)
- 4 Isabel Annie, born 14th February 1880, died 10th September 1916.

XII

Lawrence Adolphus Stork, born 10th August 1843, died 1914, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 17th December 1866, Josephine Maria Beling, born 30th July 1846, died 1899, daughter of Carel Ferdinand Christoffel Beling and Antoinette Helena Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 159, and Vol. XXXIX, page 11). He had by her—

- 1 Gerrit William, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Carl Gerald, who follows under XVII.
- 3 Gwendoline Emmeline Marie, born 5th July 1874, died 10th April 1931, married in All Saints' Church Galle, 5th April 1896, William Francis Redlich, born 25th July 1873, died 28th April 1931, son of William Francis Redlich and Lydia Sophia Kats.
- 4 Lawrence Adolphus, born 28th March 1878.
- 5 Lawrence Alwyn, born 19th October 1881, died in Australia.

XIII.

Ralph Edward Stork, born 2nd November 1846, died 5th April 1923, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 24th October 1883, Charlotte Emily Maartensz, born 24th March 1861, died 1st October 1889, daughter of Henry Charles Maartensz and Sarah Ellen Hunter. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 40). He had by her—

- 1 Ralph Henry, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Frank Hunter, who follows under XIX.
- 3 Emily Seraphine, born 19th September 1889, married in 1909, Adolf Neiderkorn.

XIV.

Clarence Charles Stork, born 10th October 1855, married in England Alice Elizabeth Gillam, daughter of Captain Gillam of the Princess Royal 7th Dragoon Guards and Hannah.....who died in Colombo on 5th November 1910. He had by her—

- 1 Alice Hannah, born 16th August 1880, married in St. Matthews' Church, Demetagoda, Colombo 30th July 1924, Vernon Clont Stanley Siebel, widower of Clarice Violet Kriekenbeek, and son of Arthur Warkus Siebel and Maria Elizabeth Spaar. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 122, and Vol. XXXVII, pages 48 and 51.)
- 2 Gilbert William, who follows under XX.

XV

William John Stork, Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, born 21st December 1844, died 14th December 1925, married:

- (a) In St. Stephen's Church, Trincomalee, 30th January 1873, Sophia Eleanor Gratiaen, born 30th January 1848, died 15th June 1896, daughter of William Edward Gratiaen and Sophia Stork, referred to in VI, 6, supra.
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Matara, 4th October 1900, Gertrude Amelia Speldewinde, born 31st December 1868, died 24th March 1935, daughter of Gerard Henry Speldewinde and Georgiana Angenita Keuneman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 75, and Vol. XL, page 151).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Eleanor Gratiaen, born 29th October 1873, died 12th June 1987.
- 2 Lillian Austin, born 6th February 1875, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 2nd April 1902, Ernst Adolphus Winn, Assistant Accountant, Ceylon Government Railway, born 17th June 1876, died 16th July 1940, son of Adolphus Winn and Agnes Kats.
- 3 Leopold Percival, who follows under XXI.

- 4 Florence Daisy, born 5th November 1878.
- 5 Reginald Evelyn, who follows under XXII.
- 6 William Herbert, who follows under XXIII.
- 7 Christopher Ernest Edmund, who follows under XXIV.

XVI

Gerrit William Stork, born 4th June 1869; died 25th April 1948, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya 23rd December 1907, Dora Augusta Bennett, born 27th July 1877, daughter of William Frederick Bennett and Nancy Stella Hoffman. He had by her—

- 1 Gerrit William, born 26th January 1909.
- 2 Bertha Adelaide, born 13th December 1910, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 3rd May 1943, Aldhelm Rienzi Loftus, born 8th October 1904, son of Thomas Richford Edwin Loftus, C.C.S., and Ludgarde Clara de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 47, and Vol. XLI, pages 117 and 118.)
- 3 Geraldine Faith, born 12th February 1916, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 25th September 1945, Charles Frederick Fowler of Bexley Heath in Kent, England.

XVII.

Carl Gerald Stork, born 11th November 1870, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo:

- (a) 19th June 1901, Amelia Louise Ursula de Breard, born 15th April 1875, died 2nd May 1911, daughter of Edward Gerret Theodorus de Breard and Amelia Elizabeth Ursula Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 73).
- (b) 14th April 1915, Margaret Catherine Hunter Keane, born 28th May 1878, daughter of George Keane and Maria Winn.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Merlyn Josephine Louise, born 18th October 1902.
- 2 Carl Edward de Breard, who follows under XXV.
- 3 Amelia Mercellin, born 27th March 1904, married in St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo 30th October 1929, Herbert Clarence (Cookson) Ebert, born 18th December 1896, son of Justin Oswald Ebert, J.P., Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo District and Augusta Mabel de Zilva.

- 4 Gerald de Breard, born 13th April 1908.
- 5 Esme Ursula, born 27th April 1911.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 6 Muriel Margaret Keane, born 8th February 1918.

XVIII.

Ralph Henry Stork, born 7th March 1883, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 30th December 1908, Lottie May Sison, born 10th September 1884, daughter of John Godwin Sison, Government Surveyor, and Laura Grace Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 73 and 74, and Vol. XL, page 52). He had by her—

- 1 Henry Edward, who follows under XXVI.
- 2 Charlotte May, born 15th September 1913, died 5th July 1914.
- 3 Elmo Llewellyn, born 7th November 1918.
- 4 Edna Doreen, born 6th July 1920, married in the Bethel Chapel, Kollupitiya, 26th November 1942, Carl Edward de Breard Stork, who follows under XXV.

XIX.

Frank Hunter Stork, Planter, born 12th September 1887, died 26th September 1951, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 12th July 1922, Annaleen Rosabelle Guinan, born 26th August 1903, daughter of John Peter Guinan and Rosalind d'Oliveira.

- 1 Ralph Ainslie, who follows under XXVII.
- 2 Frank Llewellyn, born 25th June 1927.

XX

Gilbert William Stork, married Mona Victoria Loos, daughter of Frederick John Clement Loos and Laura Jemima Dickman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 127 and Vol. XXXIX, page 110.) He had by her—

- 1 Godfrey Baldwin.
- 2 Noel Frederick Gillam, who follows under XXVIII.
- 3 Neva Margaret.
- 4 Iris Dorothy.
- 5 Christopher Clarence.
- 6 Joybelle Mona.
- 7 Rosemary Therese.

XXI.

Leopold Percival Stork, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 16th April 1877, died 9th January 1940, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th December 1903, Florence Clara Joseph, born 30th April 1880, daughter of Eugene Joseph and Georgiana Jemima Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26, and Vol. XXVIII, page 169.) He had by her—

- 1 William Joseph Gratiaen, born 14th April 1905, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st July 1937, Louise Minnette Bartholomeusz, born 22nd April 1909, daughter of Bertram Hugh Bartholomeusz and Zelig Olive Aileen de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 23).

- 2 Edward Justin Percival, who follows under XXIX.
- 3 Florence St. Clair, born 25th March 1907, died 26th March 1909.
- 4 Richard Sperry Ohlms, who follows under XXX.
- 5 Arthur Douglas Cuthbert, who follows under XXXI.
- 6 Kingsley George Bertram, who follows under XXXII.
- 7 Florence Iris Eleanor, born 24th May 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd June 1935, Frederick Winston Foenander, born 28th August 1906, son of Charles Justin Foenander and Alice Lydia Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 83, and Vol. XXXVIII, pages 101 and 107).

XXII

Reginald Evelyn Stork J.P., Transportation Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, born 14th July 1880, married in St. Pauls' Church, Milagiriya, 21st November 1906, Louisa May Fretz, born 2nd May 1885, daughter of Arthur Henry Fretz and Agnes Jane Stork, referred to in XI, 4 supra. He had by her—

- 1 Reginald Arthur Fretz, born 19th March 1909, died 21st September 1910.
- 2 Edna May Fretz, born 27th August 1910.
- 3 Doreen Iris, born 2nd April 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th June 1937, Dudley Linwood St. Bernard de Jonk, born 7th February 1902, son of Theodore Bernard de Jonk and Anna Elizabeth Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XLII page 68).
- 4 Reginald Stanley Fretz, who follows under XXXIII.

XXIII.

William Herbert Stork, Journalist, born 24th February 1882, died 19th February 1948, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 23rd December 1907, Adeline Drieberg, born 11th April 1886, daughter of Walter Dionysius Drieberg, Crown Counsel, Captain in the Ceylon Light Infantry, and Louisa Susan Theile. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 13.) He had by her—

- 1 Noel William Walter, born 24th December 1908, died 18th November 1910.
- 2 Harry Clifford, who follows under XXXIV
- 3 Basil Frank, born 16th October 1912, married in St. Pauls' Church, Milagiriya, 6th April 1940, Lynley Florence Louise Jansz, born 26th February 1918, daughter of John William Jansz and Linda Violet Beryl Siebel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 48.)
- 4 Eric Vivian, who follows under XXXV.
- 5 George Percival, who follows under XXXVI.
- 6 Herbert Earle, who follows under XXXVII,

XXIV.

Christopher Ernest Edmund Stork, I.S.O., Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 3rd June 1884, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya :

- (a) 26th April 1922, Irene Beryl Hunter, born 29th July 1888, died 25th August 1923, daughter of Louis Andrew Norman Hunter and Antoinette Berangeria Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 200.)
- (b) 5th September 1931, Adele Evangeline Foenander, born 5th June 1904, daughter of Frederick Vander Smagt Foenander, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas), Provincial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, and Frances Evangeline Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 100).

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Junette Adele Gloria, born 19th June 1933.

XXV.

Carl Edward de Breard Stork, born 15th October 1904, married in the Bethel Chapel, Kollupitiya, 26th November 1942, Edna Doreen Stork, born 6th July 1920, daughter of Ralph Henry Stork and Lottie May Sisouw, referred to in XVIII, 4, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 74. He had by her—

- 1 Elaine Marguerite, born 26th May 1947.

XXVI.

Henry Edward Stork, born 14th April 1910, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 14th June 1945, Phyllis Neila Siebel, born 27th August 1910, died 8th January 1952, daughter of Walter Horatio Siebel and Hilda Elaine Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 59, and Vol. XXXVII, page 50). He had by her—

- 1 Ivor Edward, born 21st September 1946.
- 2 Eric Vernon, born 27th March 1950.

XXVII

Ralph Ainslie Stork, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 5th April 1923 married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 24th August 1946, Ursula Pax Van Cuylenburg, born 1st September 1927, daughter of Royden George Howard Van Cuylenburg, Superintendent of Police, and Thomasire Alethea Jayatilleke. He had by her—

- 1 Paxie Annaleen, born 24th May 1947
- 2 Ralph Anthony, born 21st April 1949.
- 3 Veronica Penelope, born 22nd April 1951,

XXVIII.

Noel Frederick Gillam Stork, born 25th December 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 11th March 1944, Phyllis Estelle Doreen Corner, born 28th August 1923, daughter of Alfred Pendegras Wells Corner and Winifred Elsie Passe. He had by her—

- 1 Ormonde Cordell Gillam, born 17th January 1945.
- 2 Adrian Russell, born 1st April 1946.
- 3 Noelyss Estelle Ovetta, born 22nd April 1947.
- 4 Kirby Graeme Gillam, born 25th November 1948.
- 5 Florence Elsie Victoria, born 17th April 1950.

XXIX.

Edward Justin Percival Stork, Assistant Charges Officer, Customs Department, born 31st March 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th June 1936, Doreen Iris Helen Joseph, born 11th April 1909, daughter of Eugene Roland Joseph and Helen Alexandra Edna Vanderwert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28.) He had by her—

- 1 Christopher Percival Roland, born 22nd March 1937.
- 2 Christine Ruth, born 10th May 1942.
- 3 Alexandra Florence, born 5th December 1944.

XXX.

Richard Sperry Ohlmus Stork, born 16th December 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th December 1937, Elaine Beryl Foenander, born 29th December 1915, daughter of Edward Wise Foenander and Azora Elaine Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 107). He had by her—

- 1 Naomi Elaine Wendy, born 8th October 1941.

XXXI.

Arthur Douglas Cuthbert Stork, born 19th May 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1942, Galla Mildred Katherine Ernst, born 10th March 1918, daughter of Alick Hilton Ernst, Government Surveyor and Blanche Mildred Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 155, and Vol. XLIII, page 32). He had by her—

- 1 Henry Douglas, born 2nd October 1943.
- 2 Philip Leonard Arthur, born 18th April 1948.
- 3 Charles Leopold Hilton, born 8th July 1950.

XXXII.

Kingsley George Bertram Stork, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Assistant Medical Officer, Bacteriological Research Institute, Colombo, born 19th June 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1941, Mifanwy Agnes Collette, born 24th February 1917, daughter

of Harry Hastings Collette, A.M.I.E.E., Municipal Engineer, Colombo, and Agnes Mabel Metzeling. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 66). He had by her—

- 1 Mifanwy Anne, born 20th January 1943.
- 2 Lorenz Percival, born 20th January 1943.
- 3 Pamela Jean, born 4th March 1950.

XXXIII.

Reginald Stanley Fretz Stork, born 8th January 1919, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 18th November 1943, Dorothy Gweneth Lillian Leembruggen, born 13th April 1921, daughter of Peter Claude Wilmot Leembruggen and Gwendolyn Esme Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 25, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 100). He had by her—

- 1 Carol Esme Louise, born 16th January 1946.

XXXIV.

Henry Clifford Stork, born 19th November 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 9th November 1935, Pearl Olive Merle Jansz, born 18th July 1909, daughter of Alfred Jansz and Juliet Kellar. He had by her—

- 1 Edward Clifford, born 26th May 1936.
- 2 Sylvia Maureen, born 30th October 1937.
- 3 Minnette Dawn, born 28th March 1939.
- 4 June Christine, born 20th June 1941.
- 5 Barbara Pearl, born 20th June 1941.
- 6 Blossom Doreen, born 13th May 1947.

XXXV.

Eric Vivian Stork, born 17th April 1914, married :

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 20th April 1935, Miriam Gwendolyn Laila de Ley, born 8th August 1913, daughter of Charles de Ley and Henrietta Mercia Krasse.
- (b) In the Registrar's Office, Dehiwala, 27th March 1943, Gladys Evangeline de Bruin, born 24th September 1918, daughter of William Norman de Bruin and Ada Julia Vanden Driesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 58, and Vol. XLII, page 25).
- (c) In the Registrar's Office, Nuwara Eliya, 14th April 1952, Marie Francoise Therese Perera, born 23rd January 1915, daughter of John Alfred Perera, Proctor and Miriam Florence Beatrice Gwendolyn Nora Hope Perera.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Shirley Claudette, born 31st May 1936.
- 2 Winsome Barbara Christine, born 24th September 1937.
- 3 Ronald Lynwood, born 1st July 1940.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Evangeline Vera, born 5th March 1944.
- 5 Ann Veronica, born 7th February 1947.
- 6 Jennifer Doreen Thelma, born 6th March 1950.

XXXVI.

George Percival Stork, born 12th June 1916, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th April 1939, Noeline Adelaide Fernando, born 11th December 1921, daughter of Marcus Synette Fernando and Grace Beatrice Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 171). He had by her—

- 1 George Garrick Anthony, born 24th January 1940.
- 2 Caryl Gloria Therese, born 1st July 1941.
- 3 Nicolette Marcel, born 3rd December 1948.

XXXVII.

Herbert Earle Stork, born 24th February 1918, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th November 1948, Joan Alys Cramer born 20th November 1922, daughter of Stanley Leonard Cramer and Una Trixie Caspersz. He had by her—

- 1 Joan Melodie, born 17th October 1949.

NOTE:—For article referring to the ancestry of the family, see D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 73.)

SCHOKMAN GENEALOGY.

D.B.U. JOURNAL, VOL. XXV. PAGE 101.

(Additions).

I. Stanley Lorenz Schokman, mentioned in section XXIV, item 8, married in St. Philip Neris' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st September 1940, Phyllis Ann Mottau, daughter of Theodore Leslie Mottau and.....Manger. He had by her—

- 1 Trevor Stanley, born 30th May 1941.
- 2 Doris Anne, born 5th July 1942.
- 3 Norma, born 7th December 1943.

II. Hester Gladys Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVI, item 1, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Welterweden in Batavia, 16th May 1946, Marinus de Bats.

III. Dorothy Ann Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVI, item 2, married in Gereformeerde Kerk, Heeriansdam in Holland, 20th March 1951, Hendrik VanDer Ent.

IV. Mildred Ruby Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVI, item 3, married in the Theresia Kerk, Djakarta in Java, 22nd July 1929, Bernard de Bats.

V. Rudolph Schokman and Irene Blanche Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVII, were also the parents of Albert, born 27th August 1937.

VI. Rudolph Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVII, married a second time in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, Colombo, 21st October 1944, Wilna Enid Beatrice de Kretser, widow of Gracie Banning de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 147) and daughter of Ernest Colvin de Kaetser and Ethel Mary Berenger, and he had by her—

- 1 Pamela, born 28th October 1945.

VII. Mavis Hyacinth Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVII, item 3, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, Colombo, 22nd September 1951, George Martyn.

VIII. In section XXXVIII, line 1, delete "Major" and substitute "Colonel", and add "awarded M.B.E., (Military Division) and E.D. in 1942".

IX. Delia Maurine Schokman, mentioned in section XXXVIII item 1, married in St. Pauls' Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo 29th December 1948, Cecil Francis Fernando.

X. Neil Schokman and Ethel Gladys Albrecht, mentioned in section XXXVIII, were also the parents of:

6 David Neil, born 30th January 1936.

XI. Percival Albrecht Schokman and Brenda Merlene Rode, mentioned in section XLVIII, were also the parents of:

2 Megan Charmaine, born 1st April 1931.

3 Errol Beville, born 6th December 1941.

4 Aldith Aloma, born 20th August 1947.

D. V. A.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

FORTY FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1952.

Membership:—The number of members on the roll at the end of the year under review was 442 as compared with 459 at the end of 1951.

As at 1st January, 1952	...	459	
No. of members re-elected	...	1	
No. of members joined	...	12	472

Less:—

Resigned	...	18	
Dead	...	5	
Struck off under rule 6 (e)	...	7	30
Number of members as at 31-12-52			442

These are distributed as follows:—

Colombo Members:—

Paying Rs. 3/- per month	...	201	
" Re. 1/- " "	...	37	
" -/50 cts. " "	...	29	267

Outstation Members:—

Paying Re. 1/- per month	...	88	
" -/50 cts. " "	...	74	162
Out of the Island			13
			442

General Committee:—Twelve monthly meetings were held during the year, with an average attendance of fourteen.

Standing Committee for Ethical & Literary Purposes:—

This Committee met twice during the year. It was responsible for arranging for a Film Show, by kind courtesy of the British Council and for the following lectures:—

- (1) "The Community at the Cross Roads," by Rev. Ivor Toussaint
- (2) "Scottish Poetry," by Rev. A. Taylor Mackenzie.

The Journal:—Mr. R. L. Brohier continues to be responsible for the Journal which has been regularly issued and which continues to maintain the same high standard. The Journal was subsidised to the extent of Rs.681/44 from Union Funds.

The Bulletin:—The Editorship of the Bulletin was once again taken over by Mr. B. R. Blazé in July 1952, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz to New Zealand on a Scholarship.

Reference Library:—The following additional periodicals and publications have been made available in the library:—

"Illustrated Weekly of India."

"Argosy"

"Life"

"Readers' Digest" (English Edition). } kindly provided by
"The Way Ahead" } Mr. J. G. W. M. Janssen.

"Loris" the official publication of the Ceylon Game and Fauna Protection Society, which is being obtained in exchange for the D. B. U. Journal.

A Catalogue of all the Dutch books in the Library has been compiled and is now available. The Committee's thanks are due in this connection to Mr. J. G. W. M. Janssen.

A Sub-Committee was appointed (1) to revise and complete the catalogue of books; (2) to verify what books have been lent out and are still outstanding; (3) to put up suggestions with regard to acquisition of new books; (4) to report if there are any books which have deteriorated through want of binding and/or spraying.

This Sub-Committee, however, was not able to take any action on these matters, as the Catalogue of books was not available and could not be traced anywhere. At the last meeting of the Sub-Committee it was decided to defer action until the return shortly from the U. K of Mr. W. J. F. La Brooy in whose custody the Catalogue of books and other papers are.

Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service:—Regular monthly meetings were held. The average attendance at these meetings was very high and keen interest was shown throughout. Twenty three persons were paid monthly allowances of Rs. 10/- or Rs. 7/50 each, and many other needy cases were given casual relief after investigation.

The Annual Christmas Treat and distribution of hampers, toys and old clothes was held on the 22nd December, 1952. The number present was larger than ever before, and some who came without cards of admission had to be provided for at the last moment.

There is evidence that poverty, T. B. and unemployment are on the increase, and while thanking all those who have helped this Committee during the past year, we must necessarily make a further appeal to our members for more generous support with a view to alleviating the undoubted distress prevailing among the poorer members of the community.

Standing Committee for Social Recreation, Entertainment and Sport:—This Committee met on ten occasions with a fair attendance at each meeting.

THE DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Capital Account:			
Add Credits during the year	329 00	Cash Deposits:	
Interest on Deposit	5 56	Electricity	140 00
		Gas	30 00
		Telephone	45 00
Less Payments during the year	1,486 38		
	827 59	Sundry Debtors:	
		Subscriptions	1,060 90
General Reserve:		Bar Account	4,510 99
As per last Balance Sheet	5,644 03	Sundry Accounts	1,033 10
Add Interest on Deposit	126 00		
		Stock:	
Social Service Account:		Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, etc.	
As per detailed statement	658 10	Library:	
Education Account:		As per last Balance Sheet	154 10
As per detailed statement	1,537 62	Add Purchases during the year	15 00
		<i>C/f forward</i>	<i>C/f forward</i>
			50,189 53

Entertainment	149 24	242 71	As per last Balance Sheet	97 75	
			Add Purchases during the year	69 50	
				167 25	
Surplus Account:			Less Amount written off during the year	17 25	150 00
As per last Balance Sheet	10,160 63				
Less Cost of Carpet	717 25				
	9,443 38				
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	881 71	10,325 09			
	Rs.	56,789 53			
				Rs.	756,89 53

AUDITORS' REPORT:

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts of the Union and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We are of the opinion that the Balance Sheet referred to is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Union's affairs as at 31st December 1952, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Union.

SATCHITHANANDA, SCHOKMAN & DE SILVA, } Auditors.
Chartered Accountants.
Colombo, 3rd March 1953.

H. C. IVOR WENDT,
Hony. Treasurer.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1952.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Salaries & Wages	8,414	05	By Membership Subscriptions	9,000	50
Bonus to Staff	290	00	„ Entrance Fees	24	00
Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	200	75	„ Bar Proceeds:—		
Collector's Commission	284	99	Opening Stock		
do Travelling	120	00	& Purchases		
Electricity	2,915	04	Less: Closing		
Gas	1,056	12	Stock		
Telephone	397	00	Spirits	15,737	31
Insurance Fee & Insurance	513	55	Wines	332	38
Postage and Telegrams	31	50	Ales & Stout	6,322	61
Printing & Stationery	704	21	Aerated Waters	1,215	66
Newspapers & Periodicals	1,349	00	Cigarettes	2,640	36
Repairs and Renovations	119	75	Sundry Income:—		
Cleaning & Polishing	890	49	Rent Receivable	440	00
Turnal Account	328	25	Telephone	76	50
Bank Charges	681	44	Gas	165	00
Audit Fees	27	50	Sundries	271	21
Debts	200	00	„ Profit on Billiards	952	71
Dry Expenses	603	06	„ Profit on Cards	1,205	05
Income Tax	270	99		68	80
Depreciation	36	13			
Excess of Income over Expenditure	642	25			

No Socials could have been arranged in the early part of the year owing to changes in office bearers. During the second half, however, two functions were interposed between other events. The first on 19th July, proved very popular and was well attended, though the second on 26th September, lagged a little for want of support owing to attractions elsewhere.

Founder's Day on 22nd October, was voted a tremendous success by every one present. The Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, was the Guest of Honour, with other Ministers of State and prominent personalities of other communities as guests of individual members.

A Christmas or New Year Dance was not a feasible proposition mainly for the reason that a band was unobtainable

The Table Tennis Tournament was worked off by Mr. D. R. L. W. Jansz, and drew competitors from outside clubs who were in a class by themselves.

Standing Committee for Genealogical Research:—Seven meetings were held during the year, and seventeen applications for membership were considered.

Standing Committee for Increasing Membership:—This Committee did not meet during the year.

Standing Committee for Historical Manuscripts and Monuments:—Two Meetings of this Committee were held during the year. The Committee has had under consideration:—

- (a) What action should be taken to preserve Historical Landmarks of the Dutch period at the Delft Warehouse.
- (b) What steps should be taken to secure an authentic detailed statement of monuments recently moved in the Dutch Cemetery, for publication and record in the Journal.

As regards (a) the Committee are arranging to visit and inspect these old buildings and the remains of the Ramparts at Galbokka.

The Scriba of the General Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church has been addressed in regard to (b).

Billiards:—This continues to be supported by the same members who have done so for years. The lack of new blood has meant that the standard of play has not improved. The Union entered a team in the Inter-Club Tournament for Billiards and Snookers.

Dr. L. Poulier won the Sam de Rooy Trophy for Billiards. (Sliding Handicaps).

Standing Committee for Purposes of Education:—Ten meetings were held during the year. The fees or part fees of sixteen children were paid during the year from the Education Fund.

One student at the University of Ceylon is receiving help from the Higher Education Fund.

and the
the Home.
SATCHITHANANDA SCHOKMAN & DE
Chartered Accountants.
Colombo, 3rd March 1953.

S. Nikolaas' Eve Fate:—This function was held as usual on the 5th of December, and proved a great success. The attendance was very good indeed and one hundred and fifty five Children received gifts. The older folk took over where the children left off and dancing continued till after midnight.

A sum of Rs. 1525/- was collected by subscriptions and a sum of Rs. 1436/80 was expended.

S. Nikolaas' Home:—Meetings of the Standing Committee were held every month. Executive Committee Meetings were more numerous and were held as necessitated by circumstances.

The highest number of residents at any time was eighteen and the lowest fifteen. There were two departures and one death, (in hospital) during the period under review.

The 1st Anniversary of the Home was celebrated on the 22nd August, 1952.

At Christmas, a Chinese Lunch, and a special Tea, were provided for all the inmates. This was rendered possible through the ready response of a circle of well-wishers and supporters who were appealed to for contributions.

Further generosity on the part of Dr. R. L. Spittel enabled the open dormitories on both wings of the Home to be partitioned with curtains suspended from an iron frame work of piping.

The cost of fixing two garden taps and a hose was met by Mr. L. L. Hunter

The generosity of two ladies (Mrs. Sophia Siebel and Mrs. Rosslyn Koch), enables two residents to be maintained at the Home.

Reference to the following improvements effected at the Home may prove of interest:—

The entire compound was fenced in with iron posts and barbed wire; two iron gates on masonry pillars were erected at the front and back of the premises: a culvert was provided under the front gate; many essential items were added to the equipment in the Home.

The sympathy and support of all members of the Union is an essential ingredient towards maintaining this Home.

Dr. Louis C. Brohier Memorial Endowment Fund:—A sum of Rs. 2000/- was received from the children of Dr. Louis C. Brohier to be called the Dr. Louis C. Brohier Memorial Endowment Fund, the interest on which was to be utilised towards the cost of running the S. Nikolaas' Home.

Donation from the Dutch Burgher Comrades Association:—A donation of Rs. 1000/- was received from the Dutch Burgher Comrades Association to be held in deposit in Grindlay's Bank and the interest thereon to be used for any of the following needs of the Union at the discretion of the President:—

- (1) S. Nikolaas' Home.
- (2) Social Service.
- (3) Entertainment.
- (4) Any Sports connected with the Union.

Finance Committee:—Eight meetings of the Committee were held, with an average attendance of eleven. The excess of Income over Expenditure for the year was Rs. 881/71.

Special Funds:—The attention of all members is drawn to the Special Funds which are vested in the Board of Trustees of the Union and set out in detail in the Balance Sheet.

The Beling Memorial Fund, the Speldewinde Trust Fund, the Vocation Fund, the Education Endowment Fund and the Higher Education Fund and Reserve are available for the educational needs of the deserving youth of the community.

Members of the Union are kindly requested to bring any deserving case they know of to the notice of the Office-Bearers and the Committee.

Schneider Scholarships:—Five sons of members held scholarships at St. Thomas' College during the year.

By Order of the General Committee,

F. M. KEEGEL,
Hony. Secretary.

Colombo, 5th March, 1953.

Proceedings of the 45th. Annual General Meeting of The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, held at the Union Hall, on Saturday, 28th March, 1953 at 6 P.M.

The President, Mr. C. A. Speldewinde, presided, and there were about sixty members present.

Death of Queen Mary:—The President referred to the recent announcement of the death of the Dowager Queen Mary and moved that an expression of the sympathy of the Union be passed and recorded on the melancholy event. The motion was passed in the usual manner.

Notice Convening the Meeting:—The Secretary read the Notice convening the meeting.

Distribution of Prizes:—The President distributed prizes to the following winners of the Billiards and Snookers Tournaments.

Billiards:—Mr. A. Maartensz

English Snookers:—Mr. H. Wille

Rangoon Snookers:—Mr. E. G. Joseph

Billiards Sliding Handicaps:—Dr. L. E. J. Poulier

Sam de Rooy Trophy:—

Minutes:—The Minutes of the 44th Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

Annual Report and Accounts:—The President addressing the meeting reviewed the activities of the Union during the past year as disclosed in the Report. He referred to the fall in the membership and the apparent reluctance of the younger folk to join the Union, and urged the necessity for them to do so. He also referred to the St. Nikolaas' Home and the fact that while it was serving the purposes for which it was intended there was no ground for complacency and that all members should strive for the expansion of the Home. He also referred to the Social Service Fund and the Education Fund and appealed to the Members to support these Funds as liberally as possible. He then moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts for 1952. Mr. C. P. Brohier seconded. Messrs. D. V. Altendorff, G. V. Grenier, J. A. Martensz and A. E. Keuneman (Sr.) offered observations and comments on the Report and Accounts which were thereafter put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Office Bearers:—

President:—Mr. C. A. Speldewinde from the Chair proposed the election of Mr. R. L. Brohier, O. B. E. as President of the Union for the ensuing year. The proposal was received and carried with acclamation. Mr. Brohier in occupying the Chair said:

"I assure you that it is with great warmth in my heart that I look upon the high honour which has been done me this evening. I face the task you have set me with a great deal of temerity. It is my

privilege to step into the shoes of one of your most popular Presidents—one who has never spared himself in his endeavours to promote the welfare of its members and to maintain the prestige of the Union. Naturally therefore I have a very difficult task in front of me, and can only hope that when my feet get used to the shoes—I may feel that my shoulders are becoming clothed with his mantle. That would indeed hearten me and give me confidence.

I have no intention to digress on a manifesto this evening, or to announce forthcoming actions. Those must entirely rest with the General Committee you will shortly proceed to elect. My function is to direct policy. The responsibility for giving effect to it must vest in your Committee.

Talking of Committees—brings me to the first of two points on which I would like to make some observations. I have often heard it asked: Why is the General Committee packed with so many senior members.— Give youth a chance! they say. My answer to that is: youth does not need to be given a chance today—we are in the age of youth. So, it should really be the other way. Give mellowed age and experience a chance! It is easy to abandon old moorings but one may perhaps go too far for safety. The expedient I suggest is that in selecting secretaries and conveners for your Standing Committees, the ranks of younger members must be fully explored. According to the rules, they will be co-opted into the General Committee and the desirable balance of the older and younger members can thus be maintained.

Another matter in regard to Committees is the enormous out-size of some of the Standing Committees. One of them has nearly 50 members when the figure originally contemplated by the rules is in the region of 7. It is beyond me how business can be done with such large Committees. I do not say this by way of retrospective reproach, but rather, by way of prospective exhortation. Admittedly, we do want many helpers to attain the common purposes the Union stands for. But that does not mean there is need for large Standing Committees; it means that the work of the Committees can be changed in character to be intensive rather than extensive. The broad outlines drawn by the Committee will of course be supplemented in execution by the ready help from members, which has always distinguished the Union.

I cannot think that any person can be so uncharitable as to suggest that help has hitherto been accorded only on the grounds that the helper has been included in a Committee.

So much for my first point, I now take up the second. There seem to be many influences and agencies at work trying to make out that the grounds on which the Dutch Burgher Union was brought into existence do not exist today. Those working in the cause of the Union are being dubbed *Sentimentalists* and the Institution is breezily glossed

over as crumbling to dry-rot. Our principles and objects are what they have been since the constitution of the Union 45 years ago. Do they clash with present-day conditions, and if so, where? These are questions which are entitled to an answer. Whether our aims are susceptible to any adjustments or improvement as old things are gradually passing away and new things are taking their place, is not a matter I need analyse today. They must receive the attention of your General Committee at some future date.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not criticism nor even indifference and lassitude that the Union has to fear as a potent cause of weakness, but rather, that these criticism and misrepresentations mostly originate and lie dormant within our fold or on the outer fringe of it. It is on this point I desire to earnestly appeal to all our members. Let us exercise a little more mutual forbearance and confidence in one another. Let us bring criticisms to the source where they can be discussed and explained, or corrected. If this much is achieved, our minds need not be troubled with anxious thoughts of dangers which beset us, not even dry-rot!

It will be too much to expect that I can avoid giving unconscious offence to some, and disappointment to others. But I earnestly hope by reconciling conflicting sentiments and opposed interests, that we can work together for our Cause, not overlooking the common good of this land we live in, and the people to whom we are bound by ties of friendship."

Secretary: Mr. R. L. Brohier proposed the election of Mr. C. L. H. Paulusz as Secretary. Dr. H. E. Schokman seconded. The proposal was cordially received and Mr. Paulusz was declared duly elected.

Treasurer:—Mr. F. C. van Cuylenberg proposed and Mr. R. S. D. Jansz seconded the re-election of Mr. H. C. Ivor Wendt as Treasurer. Carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks to retiring Office Bearers;

The President called on Mr. L. L. Hunter, C. M. G. to propose a Vote of Thanks to the retiring Office Bearers. Mr. Hunter said he would do so with pleasure and said that Mr. Speldewinde, the retiring President, was not only popular but was really loved by the Members. He also referred to the work of the Secretary, Mr. Keegel, and as regards Mr. Wendt he said that he had cheerfully and ungrudgingly carried out his onerous duties for a period of four years and that he was now entering on his fifth year of service as Treasurer which showed the confidence the Members had in him. The motion was carried with applause.

Election of General Committee:—

Mr. R. S. D. Jansz proposed and Mr. Shelton Fryer seconded the election of the following Members to the General Committee:

Colombo Members.

Dr. R. L. Spittel.
Mr. J. R. Toussaint.
Mr. H. K. de Kretser.
Dr. V. R. Schokman.
Mr. C. A. Speldewinde.
Mr. D. V. Altendorff.
Dr. J. R. Blaze.
Dr. E. S. Brohier.
Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz.
Dr. H. S. Christoffelsz.
Mr. A. B. Demmer.
Mr. C. N. Ferdinands.
Mr. D. Jansze.
Mr. L. V. O. Jonklaas.
Mr. F. M. Keegel.

Mr. A. E. Keuneman (Snr.)
Mr. Rosslyn Koch.
Mr. W. A. R. Leembruggen.
Mr. A. L. Loos.
Mr. Frank E. Loos.
Mr. F. R. Loos.
Mr. J. A. Piachaud.
Dr. H. E. Schokman.
Mr. C. J. Van Alpen.
Mr. F. C. Van Cuylenberg.
Mr. H. Vanden Driesen.
Mr. W. J. A. Van Langenberg.
Mr. E. A. van der Straaten.
Mr. A. L. van der Straaten.
Dr. L. O. Weinman.

Outstation Members.

Mr. H. S. Austin. (Minuwangoda).
Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz. (Kandy).
Mr. C. R. Arndt. (Panadura).
Mr. A. E. Buultjens (Matara).
Mr. P. N. Bartholomeusz. (Nuwara Eliya).
Mr. T. P. C. Carron (Negombo).
Mr. O. L. de Kretser Jnr., (Nuwara Eliya).

Mr. O. L. de Kretser Snr., (Matara).
Mr. F. W. E. de Vos. (Galle).
Mr. E. S. de Kretser (Kaluttra).
Dr. H. A. Direkze. (Matara).
Mr. G. F. Ernst. (Matara).
Mr. Fred Poulier. (Tangalle).
Mr. F. L. C. van der Straaten (Negombo).
Mr. C. P. Wambeek. (Jaffna).

The proposal was carried.

Auditors:—On the proposal of Mr. A. L. Loos seconded by Mr. F. C. Van Cuylenberg, Messrs. Satchinanda, Shokman and de Silva were re-elected Auditors for the current year.

Collection in Aid of the Social Service Fund:—

A Collection in aid of the Education Fund of the Union realised Rs. 138/85.

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