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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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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.

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The objects of the Union shall be :

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

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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.

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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.

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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. XLIV.]

APRIL, 1954.

[No. 2

MEMORIES OF A GREAT CHURCH

It took eighteen years to complete the historic church of Wolvendaal. On the 6th March, 1757, it was opened for public worship by the Rev. Mathias Wirmelskircker assisted by Rev. Joachim Fybrands, Jacobus Meyer, Gerrard Potken, Bernadus Englebert and Phillipus de Melho. The dedication sermon was preached on Genesis xxviii verse 22, "And this stone which I have set for a pillar shall be God's house". There were present the two Governors, John Gideon Loten, who was just relinquishing the Government, and his successor, Jan Schreuder, who had recently arrived in the Island and the members of the Political Council—Abraham Samland (Hoofd administrateur), Robertus Cramer (Dessawe), Major Ulrich Hemmingson (Commanding the Forces), Albert Burgart de Joncheer. (Fiscaal). Huybert Hoogerwaarte (Koopman), Andreas Jacobus de Ley (Civil Paymaster), Joannes Blaauwestein (Chief Ware-Housekeeper) Godfried Kretschman (Trade Commissioner) and Justinus Rutgard Kriekenbeek (Political Secretary), the Civil and Military employees and a large assembly of Burghers and their families. The above particulars are given for the benefit of those who have not read or heard of them before.

"If you wanted to know the majesty of God; if you wished to have been impressed with the solemnity of the day and if you required an impetus to be humbler and aroused to more loving endeavours to be more faithful to our God, you should have been at the great Dutch Church on Good Friday." So wrote a worshipper 40 years ago. Continuing he says:—The church was full, not with over-jewelled frumps and expensively dressed dudes, but with men and women, who went there in all piety to pray; intelligently, spiritually, magnanimously.

The Rev. Lloyd Joseph took the first part of the service and prayed devotedly and appropriately, the Rev. W. Fleming preached a forcible and eloquent sermon and the Rev. David Tweed with devotion and impressiveness admitted a score of boys and girls into the communion of the church. Mr. C. B. Brodie presided at the organ and when the king of reed instruments peeled forth the strains of of the hymn "Rock of Ages" and the choir sang most solemnly, you felt as if you were living previously in a silent world and at last was listening to voices—

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy cross I cling;
Naked come to Thee for dress;
Helpless look to Thee for grace;
Foul, I to the Fountain fly;
Wash me Saviour, or I die.—

In the midst of all this solemnity, my memory went back to thirty and forty years earlier and I looked around for old faces. In the Elders' Pew, the familiar and firm face of Richard Brohier, Assistant Auditor General, was missing. His daughter, the wife of George Wille, was present, the latter, the good son of a devoted mother, who brought him up under the shadow of the old church. Need I miss my own father, a devoted Elder, who if he had lived would have rejoiced to see his grandson admitted into the church that day. The ruddy face and red hair of J. H. Ebell, who never travelled by train for fear of accidents; the white bearded, and noble-looking John Gratiaen of the Customs; the burly and pleasant face of Mr. Ide of the Treasury; the jovial Henry Thomasz of the Education Office, the corpulent James Jansz, best known as Head Master of the Boys' School, Pettah, the generous and much loved A. O. Joseph, Proctor; the tall and towering Edmund Vanderstraaten, of the Railway, whose son-in-law, Ernest Albrecht, has succeeded him as Deacon; the gentle and persuasive Charles Lorensz Ferdinands, once Solicitor-General; and scores of others who have all gone where the "Weary are at rest."

I could not but recall, after an absence of so long a time, the sexton, Mr. Sieket, or the Bible reader, Mr. Ludekens, and the old organists, Mr. de Waas and Miss Julia Elders. They are, alas! no more and one would want a special column to narrate the incidents in the church life of these honest, devoted Christians.

Right under the pulpit there always sat Mr. Ondatjie and his two daughters, one of whom married Spencer Cassie Chitty of the Railway and on a seat just behind one missed honest old Peter de Kretser of Cargills, father of Edward de Kretser of the Audit Office. The late Mr. Peter de Kretser was a figure of admiration. Well set with a tenacity all his own, he used to walk into church, lift his top hat before his eyes, pray devotedly, then take a pinch of snuff, shake up his nose silently with a red handkerchief and resume his seat, like the good Dutchman he was. His sons, Horace and Oswald, following their sire in his time, were at the service. Arthur Raffel, who used to come driving a tandem, with his friend Collin Toussaint, was there, looking spruce as usual, but I missed the familiar face of Willie Mack. He was the standing bestman or groomsman for all and sundry who married at the Dutch Church. His silk hat, frock coat, fan and gloves were always the cynosure of eyes and perhaps he got captured—his change of residence keeps him away from the old church.

His brother Dan, the Proctor is ill and unable to get about, but his son and daughter were there and so were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Loos and Mr. Maartensz, the Additional Judge, who dapper and

buoyant seemed to be quite exuberant and delighted with the service. No special service at Wolvendaal would be complete without the presence of the de Vos's and I feel sure Jimmy de Vos and the Misses de Vos have never missed a service since they began church-going. Mr. J. P. de Vos, who married a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Poenander, a very ardent and respected worshipper, was present, all the way from Bambalapitiya, and so was Jimmy Jansz, the Royal College School-master, who is not at all affected by the enhanced duties on spirituous liquors. Sam de Heer, who is still going strong, brought to mind his brother Arthur, who died in the beginning of his manhood. Old Mr. John de Kretser, the respected book-keeper of Messrs. Leechman & Co., Benjamin Kelaart of the Record Office, Henry de Boer, Julian Heyzer, W. H. Wright, have all departed their lives leaving to the present generation examples worth following. Peace to the memories of these dear departed.

A PORTUGUESE MONUMENTAL TABLET

Where is it?

To The Editor.

Dear Sir,

The annexed extract from a news-paper cutting 118 years old, will no doubt interest your antiquarian readers. Perhaps one of them may be able to say what has become of the old Portuguese Monument.....
One Interested.

"COLOMBO OBSERVER AND COMMERCIAL
ADVERTISER"

November 11th, 1836.

As the men employed by the Engineering Department were engaged in some repairs at the out-works of Battenburgh Bastion, a few days since, and when clearing away some accumulated rubbish and remains of old buildings, they discovered, at about two feet below the surface, a large flat stone, on which is the annexed Portuguese inscription exactly 300 years old. This monumental stone was found to cover a small vault, in which were some mouldering human bones:—

A Q V I I A Z I V A Z M
O N T E I R Q D E S E
T W E L O P R I
M E I R O V I G A I R O
C o N F I R M A D o E P R
I M A Z N E S T A I L H
A D e C e I L A O Q v E
E D e F I Q v O v E S T A T E
R A D e I R G r E I A S E C r I S T
A O s E F e Z S A O L C o E E S
T A C a S A C o N A I V T O r I O
D o S F I E S C r I S T A O s E S E V
H O C R A M I V I Z O E S P E r
A M D o I A C o A Q v I N E S T A
M O r A D a D a V I D a C A M
S A D A D e S C A M S
A O D O S * D o S G R a M
D E S T R a B A L H O S
E D E S O R A S D E C
E I L A O S
N E A R A D E 1536.

*This letter (S) is reversed on the stone.

The above is as nearly a facsimile as our types enable us to give. The letters are rudely but distinctly engraved on the stone; but those that appear small in our copy, are, in the original, included within the bodies of the larger ones that immediately precede them here. There are also a few marks or accents that we have been unable to imitate.

From the number of abbreviations, and the antiquity of style, considerable difficulty has been experienced in making a translation of this inscription. The following is, probably, pretty correct:—

"Here lies Juaz Monteiro of Setwelo first confirmed Vicar and Primate of this Island of Ceylon, who improved this country with Churches...

The Editor Explains:

The writer has drawn attention to the discovery of the oldest known Portuguese inscription in Ceylon which bears a legible date. The exception is the rock engraved with the Portuguese Coat-of-Arms which was discovered when the South-West Breakwater was being constructed, and can still be seen in the Gordon Gardens whither it was removed in recent times, but the date on it is an enigma.

The fact has, however, to be faced that the stone bearing the inscription referred to above has disappeared completely without the slightest clue by which it may be traced. An enquiry was apparently made in the "Ceylon Observer" of the 27th July 1886, just 50 years after the inscribed stone was unearthed at the old Battenburgh Bastion. No one could, even at that time, say what had become of it.

An attempt was made by a correspondent to the "Ceylon Observer" to supply a fuller version of the inscription and a translation of it, in the following terms:

"Aqui jaz Juaz Monteiro de Setwelo, primeiro vigairo confirmado e primaz n'esta ilha de Ceilao, que edificou esta terra de igrejas e Christaos e fez Sao Leo, e esta casa cum ajuda dos fies Christaos e seu grande vico, esperando aco aqui n'esta morada da vida cançada, descansos dos grandes trabalhos e deshonras de Ceilao s na era de 1536.

Here lies Juaz Monteiro de Setwelo, chief confirmed vicar and primate of this Island of Ceylon, who improved this land with Churches and built St. L. and this house with the aid of faithful Christians and his great munificence, expecting here, in the abode of a quiet life, rest from the great disturbance and dishonours of the Sinhalese in the year 1536"

Mr. Donald Ferguson had, however, in his time, some interesting remarks to make on both the inscription and the fate of the stone*. He wrote:

*Jnl. R.A.S. Vol. XVIII, pp. 364—366.

"The transcript printed in the "Colombo Observer" of 11th November 1836, is evidently not quite correct, and the translation is very faulty. I think the following was what was actually inscribed on the stone :

'Aqvi iaz Lviz Monteiro de Setvvel
O primeiro vigairo confirmado e primaz
nesta ilha de Ceilao
que edefiqvov esta terra de igreias e cristaos
e fez Sao Leo e esta casa
cum aintorio dos fies cristaos e sev
Ho gram iuizo esperando
iaco aqui nesta morada
da vida camuada
descamsao do
e dos grandes trabalhos e
desaras de Ceilao
na era de 1536'

The only word I am doubtful about in the above is "Lviz". The "Observer" transcript has "Ivaz" (Juaz) which is impossible. The correct translation is as follows :

'Here lies Luiz (?) Monteiro of Setuvel, the first confirmed vicar and primate in this Island of Ceylon, who edified (or built up) this land with Churches and Christians, and built Saint Lawrence and this house with the help of the faithful Christians and his own.

Awaiting the great judgment,
I lie here in this abode
From toilsome life
Resting

and from the great labours (or troubles) and dishonours of Ceylon in the year 1536.'

The Church of Sao Lourenco or Saint Lawrence was the oldest in Colombo, and stood between the root of the South-West Breakwater, as it was before the more recent harbour development effaced it, and where the Battenburgh Bastion used to be. The fortress with the buildings within the fortified circumvallations are shown on the map from Correa's Lendas da India, 1518. The Church is even more prominently shown in a Portuguese pictorial map of Colombo (*circa* 1640).*

Concerning what has become of the stone, Ferguson, quoting J. P. Lewis, says: "I am afraid that this stone is not likely to re-appear". Ferguson continues: "In a contribution to a periodical which contained a chronological list, with details, of the Portuguese Vicars-General in the East from earliest times there is D. Joao Vaz Monteiro (yet another variation of the name) the discovery of whose

tomb-stone is duly recorded. A foot-note is appended in which the following almost incredible statements are made: "The tomb-stone of this Bishop, discovered among some ruins, having been placed by the English Government at the disposal of the Vicar-Apostolic to be preserved as a historical memorial, the depository had it broken in pieces and placed in the foundation of the Cathedral which was being re-built in Colombo" Mr. Lewis concludes, "Ferguson is a true prophet."

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The following letter from a correspondent, written when enquiry was made in 1886 concerning the fate of the memorial tablet, will doubtless also interest readers. It indicates the many twists that can be given to history:--

"THE PORTUGUESE MEMORIAL TABLET.—The copy of the Portuguese epitaph published in the "Ceylon Observer and Commercial Advertiser" of 27th July, 1886, is very interesting, and I hope some of your numerous correspondents will be able to tell us what was done with the tablet. I have always wondered how it is that not a single tablet such as that discovered in the Battenberg bastion in 1835 exists in Ceylon at the present time. Saar in his account of the siege of Jaffna says:—"After that the 4 mortars and many bombs were landed from our ships. Our sailors had also nothing else to do but to break into pieces with great iron hammers the tombs and gravestones which were in the churches and cloisters. These pieces we daily threw in great quantities into the fort at the same time with the bombs"*** There is no doubt that the Dutch behaved in a similar manner when they took other places from the Portuguese. The following passage also from the same writer will explain to some extent the absence of these Portuguese gravestones in Colombo:—"The country here (Jaffna) is beautifully level, and the Portuguese have been in possession of it for over two hundred years. For when they once go to a place they mean to remain there all their lives, and do not care to go back to Portugal. But a Hollander when he comes to the Indies thinks 'when my six years are past I go back to my Fatherland.' And this is the reason that he does not take much trouble to cultivate the land and build cities. Nay, when they take a city or a fortress, they cut off a half part towards the land and strongly fortify the other half towards the sea, so that it can be held by a small force. In 1656 we cut off the great and excellent city of Colombo, broke down the most beautiful houses, and only fortified a third part of the city to the sea-side, and on the land-side surrounded this fortress with a moat to make it more secure than before."

*Plate XXVIII. Land Maps and Surveys, Vol. II.
R. L. Brohier and J. H. O. Paulusz.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF SCHARENGUIVEL OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. E. H. Vander Wall in 1935; revised by
Mr. D. V. Attendorff in 1954.)

I

Pieter Scharenheuwel of Amsterdam, Quarter Master in the service of the Dutch East India Company, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle 21st October 1792, Wilhelmina Adriana. He had by her:

- 1 Pieter Christiaan, who follows under II.

II

Pieter Christiaan Scharenguivel, born 15th October 1794, died 25th March 1868, married 20th August 1815, Johanna Christina Dieffenbach, born 21st April 1786, died 8th June 1864, daughter of John Jacob Dieffenbach and Christina Elisabeth Knower. He had by her:

- 1 Herman Christian, who follows under III.
- 2 Fretz Peter, born 20th February 1820, died 21st August 1896, married at Kalutara, 26th November 1846, Joseline Aurelia de Neys, 15th December 1832, died 20th February 1912, daughter of Dionysius de Neys and Maria Petronella Hagenaur. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 89.)
- 3 Peter Christian, born 5th December 1822, died 11th December 1822.
- 4 Adriana, born 23rd September 1826, died 2nd October 1826.

III

Herman Christian Scharenguivel, born 24th December 1816, died 27th May 1910, married at Kalutara, 4th January 1839, Elizabeth Petronella Ferdinand, died 7th November 1864. He had by her:

- 1 James Charles, who follows under IV.
- 2 George Edmund, born 1st May 1842, died 10th July 1842.
- 3 William Andrew, who follows under V.
- 4 Samuel Christian, born 19th April 1846, died 6th October 1868.
- 5 Eliza Henrietta, born 27th January 1848, died 15th August 1932, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 28th July 1870, James Samuel Hesse, born 10th January 1847, died 19th November 1920, son of John Andrew Hesse and Anna Charlotta Martenstyn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 119).

- 6 John Richard, who follows under VI.
- 7 Charles Peter, who follows under VII.
- 8 Laura Florinda, born 2nd October 1860, died 9th April 1881, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 28th June 1880, Wilfred Harris Lourensz, born 14th October 1852, died 24th May 1930, son of Arnoldus Henricus Lourensz, Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and Georgina Christiana Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 105, and Vol. XLII, pages 182 and 184.)

IV

James Charles Scharenguivel, born 10th January 1840, died 28th July 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1860, Emily Charlotte Von Hagt, born 22nd September 1842, daughter of George Augustus Von Hag and Henrietta Wilhelmina de Waas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 129). He had by her—

- 1 Aurelia Gertrude, born 4th October 1861, died 1st September 1911, married 17th January 1884, Emiliani Caesar Joseph Misso, born 23rd January 1860, died 19th November 1933, son of Joseph Sebastian Misso and Elizabeth Caroline de La Harpe. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 58 and 65, and Vol. XXX, page 44.)
- 2 Rosalind Henrietta, born 12th September 1863, died 22nd April 1939, married:
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th July 1884 Wilfred Lionel Anthony Passe, born 7th February 1863, died 29th April 1891, son of John Bernard Passe and Elisa Hortensia Petronella Fermer.
 - (b) At No. 2, Kanatte Road, Colombo. 20th November 1897, John Bernard Passe, born 14th August 1864, died 31st March 1913, Widower of Agnes Mildred Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 66) and brother of Wilfred Lionel Anthony Passe, referred to in (a) supra.
- 3 Adeline Maud, born 26th January 1866, married 3rd September 1885, John Fairley Carnegie, born 14th September 1858.
- 4 Rosabel Catherine, born 27th December 1867, married in Singapore, 12th December 1885, Charles Vincent Norris, born 23rd January 1958.
- 5 Clara Caroline, born 30th October 1869, married 8th June 1889, Frank William Nicholas, born 20th February 1863, at Batticaloa.
- 6 Grace Lucille, born 8th November 1871, died 21st January 1891.
- 7 Alice Adelaide, born 22nd January 1874, married Jan F. de Haas.
- 8 Eugene Charlotte, born 17th December 1875, married Arthur Smith.

- 9 Hortensia Noble, born 14th February 1887, married :
(a) Mauris Morton Kent, died 27th December, 1910.
(b) 21st October 1911, Alfred Francke.
- 10 James Arthur, who follows under VIII.
- 11 Clarice Alexandrina, born 14th April 1881.
- 12 Drusilla Hortense, born 16th September 1883, married Spencer Meerwald.
- 13 Ethel Blanche, born 28th April 1886, died 2nd April 1888.

V

William Andrew Scharenguivel, born 26th January 1845, died 23rd October 1894, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 16th July 1873, Edith Jemima Sansoni, born 28th December 1858, daughter of Charles Francis Sansoni and Edith Caroline Howard. He had by her :

- 1 Laurestine Samuel Reginald, born 30th September 1876.
- 2 George Fretz Howard, who follows under IX.
- 3 Arabella Evelyn, born 2nd December 1888, married..... Elliott.
- 4 Osmund William Charles, born 8th February 1886.
- 5 Edith Daisy Caroline, born 19th April 1888, died 16th August 1888.
- 6 Walter Claude Francis, born 16th October 1889.
- 7 Rose Sybil Amelia, born 18th June 1891, died 19th June 1894.

VI

John Richard Scharenguivel, born 17th December 1853, married 28th July 1886, Katherine Darling Keegel, born 7th July 1861, daughter of Pieter Liebert Keegel, Inspector of Police, and Anna Matilda de Zilva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 116). He had by her :

- 1 Roland Richard Keegel, born 10th November 1887, died 15th November 1887.
- 2 Roland Keegel, born 13th August 1889.
- 3 Esme Dora, born 11th April 1890, married..... Simpson.
- 4 Gertrude Viola, born 8th May 1893, married..... Simpson.
- 5 Kathleen Darling, born 30th September 1897, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd January 1922, Eric Rienzi Lourensz, born 7th May 1896, son of Johnson Ball Lorensz and Lucy Mary Cooke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, pages 184 and 187).
- 6 Ulric Denis, who follows under X.
- 7 Leonord.

VII

Charles Peter Scharenguivel, born 18th August 1855, died 15th March 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 28th July 1879, Evelyn Priscilla Keegel, born 19th November 1858, died 21st October 1934, daughter of Pieter Liebert Keegel, Inspector of Police, and Jane Giffening. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 116). He had by her :

- 1 Peter Louis, who follows under XI.
- 2 Charles Henry Keegel, who follows under XII.

VIII

James Arthur Scharenguivel, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.), L.F.P., and S. (Glas.), M.B., Ch. B. (Aberdeen), born 22nd April 1879, married in Singapore, 17th July 1909, May Fazakerley of Lancashire in England. He had by her :

- 1 Arthur Russel, born 2nd September 1910
- 2 Eileen Alison, born 20th October 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th February 1941, Kingsley Earle Passe, born 18th June 1903, son of John Bernard Passe and Rosalind Henrietta Passe *nee* Scharenguivel referred to in section IV, 2, *supra*.

IX

George Fretz Howard Scharenguivel, born 19th July 1881, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 18th January 1904, Evelyn May Loos born 1st May 1881, daughter of Arthur Duncan Grant Loos and Catharina Maria Blackett. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 113 and 114). He had by her :

- 1 Noel Fretz Grant, born 23rd December 1904.
- 2 Sheila Ivy, born 7th January 1907.
- 3 Evelyn George Howard, born 1st February 1909.

X

Ulric Denis (Kruger) Scharenguivel, born 1st April 1900, married in St. Luke's Church, Kotagiri, South India, 10th September 1927, Elizabeth Patience Splene, and he had by her :

- 1 Elizabeth Ida Joan, born 5th February 1931.

XI

Peter Louis Scharenguivel, born 29th April 1880, died 30th September 1914, married in St. Mary's Cathedral, Galle, 29th April 1903, Eugenie Louis Misso, born 23rd July 1881, daughter of Arthur John Misso, Government Surveyor, and Eugenie Lucretia Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 169 and Vol. XXIX, page 62). He had by her -

- 1 Evelyn Maybelle Louise, born 24th February 1904, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 25th January 1928, Henry Fredric Nagel, born 2nd August 1898, son of Paul Henry Marcellus Nagel and Ida Mabel Jane Garnier.
- 2 Eugenie Ivy Rajamani, born 25th August 1909, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th December 1926, James Alastair Morgan Marshall, born 29th November 1900, son of John Augustus Sparkes Marshall and Ann Lydia Earde.

XII

Charles Henry Keegel Scharenguivel, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.) L.F.P., and S. (Glas.), born 12th August 1881, died 25th October 1950, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 25th May 1905, Laura Florinda Lourensz, born 9th April 1881, daughter of Wilfred Harris Lourensz and Laura Florinda Scharenguivel referred to in section III, item 8, supra. He had by her:

- 1 Eric Charles Wilfred, who follows under XIII.

XIII

Eric Charles Wilfred Scharenguivel, born 9th January 1907, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 27th December 1937 Lorna Treherne Dickman, born 20th October 1918, daughter of Vernon Treherne Dickman, Superintendent of Police, and Victoria Alice Wambeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 129, and Vol. XXVII, page 73). He had by her:

- 1 Cecil Eric, born 28th September 1938.
- 2 Deanna Margaret, born 11th July 1942.

Note:—The marriage of Fretz Peter Scharenguivel with Joseline Aurelia de Neys, referred to in section II, item 2, is recorded in the Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WENDT OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1932, revised by
Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1954.)

I.

Andreas Wendt, married Hedwig Nagorsen, and he had by her—

- 1 Else, born 26th October 1727.
- 2 Adam, born 7th July 1729.
- 3 Jurgen, who follows under II.

II.

Jurgen Wendt, Farmer, born 16th March 1732, died 1805, married at Bresin, 29th November 1764, Trina Raddatz of Pusitz. He had by her—

- 1 George, who follows under III.
- 2 Johan, who follows under IV.

III.

George Wendt, born at Lauenburg in Prussian Pomerania, 5th April 1765, arrived in Colombo in the "Vasco de Gama" from Amsterdam, 4th October 1792, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 160), died at Colombo, 23rd January 1815, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th June 1800, Maria Rock, born 4th January 1779, daughter of Balthazar Rock of Mosbach, near Muuheim, born 10th April 1751, died at Kalutara, 10th June 1803, and Elizabeth Kerkhoven of Kalutara. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 87). He had by her—

- 1 Susanna Catharina Maria, born at Colombo, 22nd September 1800, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 13th November 1815, Joachim Christiaan de Neys, born at Colombo 17th June 1793, son of Jacob de Neys, and Anna Maria Eksteen.
- 2 George Frederick, born at Colombo, 23rd November 1801, baptised there 18th December 1801, died there 28th February 1872.
- 3 John Frederick William who follows under V.
- 4 Margarita Wilhelmina, born at Colombo, 1st August 1805, baptised there 1st September 1805, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th November 1827, Hendrikus Arnoldus Reckerman, baptised at Colombo, 22nd September 1799, son of Jan Hendrik Reckerman and Catharina Elizabeth Wolff, widow of Hendrik Willem Francke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 7).

- 5 August Joseph, born at Colombo, 14th March 1807, baptised there 5th April 1807; died there 1st August 1829.
- 6 Daniel Henry, who follows under VI.

IV.

Johan Wendt, Schoolmaster at Lautz (Lauenburg) born 10th April 1769, died 6th February 1807, married 12th October 1798, Louisa Lemberg. He had by her—

- 1 Anna Dorothea, born 27th August 1799.
- 2 Florentina, born 1801.

V.

John Frederick William Wendt, born at Colombo, 6th September 1803; baptised there 25th September 1803, died there 17th May 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th September, 1830, Ninette Elizabeth Kriekenbeek, baptised 22nd June 1806, daughter of Johannes Arnoldus Kriekenbeek and Sara Jacomina Louisa Carolina Zezilles. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70). He had by her—

- 1 George Arnold, who follows under VII.
- 2 Julia Arnoldina Eliza, born at Colombo, 17th February 1834, died there 5th September 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th July 1855, Charles Lambert Ferdinands, District Judge, Colombo, born 5th June 1829, died at Lyons in France, 10th June 1891, son of George Henry Ferdinands and Gertruida Johanna Meier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 142, and Vol. XXV, page 77.)
- 3 Dorothea Maria Louisa, born at Colombo, 16th February 1836, died 14th November 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th January 1857, Andreas Van Twest, born 10th September 1829, died 26th March 1881, widower of Henrietta Josephina Arnoldina Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 169), and son of Johan Van Twest and Jacomina Petronella Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 24, and Vol. XXXIX, page 76).
- 4 Johanna Henrietta, born at Colombo, 22nd March 1838, died 29th July 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th July 1862, Alexander Godlieb Maartensz, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, born 27th November 1830, died 30th November 1902, son of Louis Matthews Maartensz and Angelina Schultz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 40 and 41.)
- 4 Maria Georgiana, born at Colombo, 26th May 1841.

VI.

Daniel Henry Wendt, born at Colombo, 31st December 1808, baptised there 5th February 1809, died 2nd July 1857, married in the

Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th January 1842, Cornelia Arnoldina Gratiaen, born 17th August 1821, died 3rd September 1876, daughter of Pieter Jacob Leopold Gratiaen, Assistant Accountant General, and Johanna Henrietta Reckerman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19.) He had by her—

- 1 Maria Henrietta, born 10th July 1844, died 28th November 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th February 1862, John William Margenout, Medical Assistant, born 20th June 1828, died 7th October 1903, widower of Harriet Kats, and son of John Margenout and Hermina Saalfelt.
- 2 Jane Alice, born 3rd March 1846, died 20th June 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th August 1866, Arnold Edmund Lawson Siebel, Proctor, born 5th July 1839, died 23rd April 1917, son of Johan Leonhard Siebel and Jane Hortensia Hughes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 44 and 46, and Vol. XXXIX, page 161.)
- 3 Daniel Augustus, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Sophia Gertruida, born 26th May 1851, died 17th November 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th December 1881, Arthur Colin Rodrigo.

VII.

George Arnold Wendt, born 16th April 1831, baptised 17th July 1831, died 15th January 1890, married 17th September 1857, Mary Louise Georgiana, Anderson, born at Colombo, 30th March 1840, died 19th July 1900, daughter of David Anderson of Rosebourne, near Dumfries, and Georgiana Nell. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 121.) He had by her—

- 1 Henry Lorenz, who follows under IX.
- 2 Charles Nell, born 21st January 1860, died 13th September 1883.
- 3 David Anderson, born 26th June 1864, died 21st December 1897.

VIII.

Daniel Augustus Wendt, born 16th December 1848, died 24th May 1887, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 21st January 1875, Agnes Eleanor Drieberg, born 17th February 1854, daughter of Lambertus Wilhelmus (Lambert William) Drieberg and Lamberta Henrietta de Neys. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 11.) He had by her—

- 1 Eleanor Augusta, born 24th March 1876, died 13th April 1928, married in Scot's Kirk, Kandy, 15th February 1897, Walter Clement Bradley Meerwald, born 15th May 1864, died 19th August 1948, son of John Bernard Meerwald and Catherine Mary Theresa Bradley.

- 2 Henry William, who follows under X.
- 3 Victor Augustus, who follows under XI.
- 4 Albert Wilfred, who follows under XII.
- 5 Celia Clara, born 25th March 1882, died 15th February 1940.
- 6 Elsie Gertrude, born 9th December 1884, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy 4th April 1910, Alfred Ernest Whatmore.
- 7 Edith Maud, born 9th July 1886, died 24th December 1917.
- 8 Sophia Clara, born 9th August 1887, died 25th September 1916.

IX

Henry Lorenz Wendt, Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, 1911, born 28th October 1858, died 21st November 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 14th December 1899, Amelia de Saram, born 1st June 1875, died 20th September 1918, daughter of John Henricus de Saram, C.M.G., Ceylon Civil Service, and Amelia Caroline Morgan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 64.) He had by her—

- 1 Lionel George Henricus, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, born 3rd December 1900, died 20th December 1944.
- 2 Henry Lorenz, Barrister-at-Law, born 24th February 1904, died 8th December 1945.

X.

Henry William Wendt, Shipping Master, Customs Department, born 29th June 1877, died 2nd June 1939, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st January 1900, Ruby Hoffman Cannon, born 23rd June 1885, daughter of Francis Weber Cannon and Adelaide Ann, Hoffman. He had by her—

- 1 Victoria Alexandra, born 14th February 1901.
- 2 Carlyle Wilhelm Earle, who follows under XIII.
- 3 Rienzi Douglas Clavering, born 4th November 1907, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th April 1941, Zena Patience Orr, born 9th July 1909, daughter of Claude Sylvester Orr and Olivet Therese Poulter.
- 4 Henry Carlyon Ivor, born 6th June 1909.
- 5 Hyacinth Lorna Ruby, born 9th January 1912.

XI.

Victor Augustus Wendt, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, born 26th May 1879, died 28th May 1946, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, 17th March 1902, Henrietta Maude Greve, born 10th November 1880, daughter of John Ryland Greve, J.P., District Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway and Emily Anne Wilcox. He had by her—

- 1 Phyllis Verna Henrietta, born 30th March 1903, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 26th December 1928, Francis Victor Herman LaBrooy, Proctor, born 18th June 1901, son of Francis Edwin Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, and Maud Elizabeth Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 27 and 74).
- 2 Loring Augustus, who follows under XIV.
- 3 Herbert Stancer Greve, who follows under XV.
- 4 Mary Tecla, born 13th February 1911, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 14th December 1932, Albert Edwin Gerard LaBrooy, L.M.S. (Ceylon), born 22nd June 1904, son of Francis Edwin Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, and Maud Elizabeth Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 27 and 74).
- 5 Henry Frederick, who follows under XVI.

XII

Albert Wilfred Wendt, born 9th November 1880, married in the American Presbyterian Church, Bangkok in Siam, 21st March 1909, Sybil Elaine de Vos, born 22nd January 1882, daughter of Henry Walter de Vos and Mary Emily Ginger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 147). He had by her—

- 1 Albert Leslie, who follows under XVII.
- 2 Douglas Victor, born 27th February 1912, married in the Gospel Tabernacle, Wellawatte, 20th December 1952, Olive Dagmar Mayo, born 4th June 1914, daughter of Samuel Reginald Mayo and Charlotte Ellen Josephine Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 105).

XIII.

Carlyle Wilhelm Earle Wendt, born 14th December 1902, married in St. Joseph's Church, Deniyaya, 25th April 1936, Ethel Mary Vanderwert, born 14th August 1917, daughter of Jacob Henry Vanderwert and Ida Flavia Pereira. He had by her—

- 1 Anthony Wilhelm Elroy, born 18th February 1937.
- 2 Marie Yvonne Dorothy, born 7th October 1938.
- 3 David Henry, born 27th November 1939.
- 4 Mary Ann Lorna, born 7th December 1944.

XIV.

Loring Augustus Wendt, born 27th October 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 28th October 1931, Louisa Mildred Spittel, born 7th March 1909, daughter of John Henry Basil Spittel and Mabel Rose Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 166 and 167), and Vol. XXXVIII, page 140/. He had by her—

- 1 Marlene Lois, born 20th May 1932, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 5th December 1953, Orville George Clarence Helsham, born 21st August 1931, son of Vere George Carlton Helsham and Frances Laura Eudora Spittel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 166).
- 2 Barbara Maud, born 28th July 1933.
- 3 Yvonne Louise, born 16th February 1935.
- 4 Herman Loring, born 15th August 1936.
- 5 Edwin Maurice, born 18th January 1938.
- 6 Marcia Laurette, born 2nd February 1948,

XV.

Herbert Stancer Greve Wendt, born 10th March 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th June 1935, Dulcie Irene Ellen Beven, born 30th November 1909, daughter of Victor Rex Beven and Irene Sylvia Ethel Hesse. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 119). He had by her—

- 1 Victor Herbert Rex, born 24th March 1936.
- 2 Derrick Egbert, born 25th June 1937.
- 3 Rushmore Neville, born 22nd February 1939.
- 4 Deanna Claudette, born 21st October 1940.
- 5 Cedric Edwin, born 13th December 1942.
- 6 Adrian, born 21st January 1946.
- 7 Gerard Herbert, born 16th November 1951.

XVI.

Henry Frederick Wendt, born 15th July 1913, married in the Registrar's Office, Colombo, 9th March 1946, Therese Janita de Rosayro born 19th February 1921, daughter of Godwin de Rosayro and Beatrice Olivia Hayes. He had by her—

- 1 Henry Augustus, born 26th March 1947.
- 2 Christine Wyvith, born 11th September 1948.
- 3 Oswald Russel, born 21st July 1951, died 30th October 1952.

XVII.

Albert Leslie Wendt, born 12th May 1910, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 13th April 1936, Edna Mary Taylor, born 1st January 1911, daughter of Victor Magnus Taylor and Delphine Clara Pereira. He had by her—

- I Maureen Elaine Mary, born 29th September 1940.

NOTES :—(1) Jan Hendrik Reckerman, referred to in section III, item 4, was baptised at Colombo on 1st December 1767 being the son of Jan Hendrik Reckerman of Onna. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 59) by his second wife

Cornelia Merciana Franchimont, whom he married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 22nd February 1767.

- (2) Johannes Arnoldus Kriekenbeek and Sara Jacomina Louisa Carolina Zezilles, referred to in section V, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 21st September 1800. The latter was the daughter of Agaton Hendrik Zezilles of Groningen and Elizabeth Agnita Visser of Colombo.
- (3) Johanna Henrietta Reckerman, referred to in section VI, was born on 14th August 1801 being the daughter of Godfreid Willem Reckerman and Catharina Elisabeth Wolff.
- (4) John William Margenout referred to in section VI, item 1, previously married Harriet Kats in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, on 17th December 1851, Harriet Kats was born at Batticaloa on 10th February 1827, and died at Colombo on 24th April 1859. She was the daughter of Jurgen Gualterus Kats, who was in charge of the Methodist Church at Trincomalee, where his wife, Elizabeth, died on 21st January 1831, aged 31 years and 29 days. There is in this church a mural tablet to her memory, Jurgen Gualterus Kats was born at Jaffna on 18th May 1801. He was appointed Catechist in September 1842, ordained Deacon on 29th May 1843 by Dr. Spencer Bishop of Madras, and Priest on 17th November 1844. He was appointed Chaplain in charge of St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, from 1st November 1843 succeeding the Reverend John Carel Arndt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 13). As widower, he married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, on 14th October 1847, Arabella Petronella Gratiaen, born 30th December 1822, died 19th November 1887, daughter of Pieter Jacob Leopold Gratiaen and Johanna Henrietta Reckerman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 19). He died on 24th January 1864. He was an extempore and able preacher. It is said that during his time the number of persons at the services in Portuguese amounted to over 400 and frequently more. In his days, St. Paul's Church witnessed the days of her prosperity. It was resorted to by persons of all nationalities.
- (5) For sketch of the life of Henry Lorenz Wendt, referred to in section IX, see D.B.U. Journal, Vol. 5, page 62.
- (6) For reference to Lionel George Henricus Wendt, mentioned in section IX, item 1, see DBU. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 24. Though a Barrister-at-Law, he preferred to devote himself to piano music and photography, and in both arts he excelled.

POTGER GENEALOGY.

D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, Page 108

(ADDITIONS TO SECTION XVII.)

I. Mervyn Noel Potger and Doris Treherne Dickman, referred to in item 1, are the parents of :

- (a) Stanley Treherne, born 29th March 1938.
- (b) Vernon Noel, born 29th November 1939.
- (c) Louis Sherman, born 29th December 1943.
- (d) Mary Anita Lorraine, born 2nd July 1945.
- (e) David Jan, born 24th November 1947.

II. Hector Vernon Potger, referred to in item 2, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 15th February 1947, Patricia Sylvia Gauder, born 17th March 1924, daughter of Oswald Linton Gauder and Daphne Gladys Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 110). He had by her Daphne Louise, born 16th May 1948.

III. Isla Beatrice Potger, referred to in item 3, died 26th June 1940.

IV. Stanley Douglas Potger, referred to in item 4, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 24th May 1947, Barbara Kathleen Nugara, born 12th June 1927, daughter of Henry Arthur Nugara and Ruby Enid Dickman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 129). He had by her Barbara Mary, born 11th March 1948.

D. V. A.

REIMERS GENEALOGY

(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, Page 46)

(ADDITION)

Alfred Edward Grenier Reimers and Christobel Marguerite Viola Siebel, mentioned in section XVI, are also the parents of :

- 4 Everard Orville, born 17th May 1940.
- 5 David Ian, born 22nd October 1946.
- 6 Christopher Wilhelm, born 6th October 1949.

D. V. A.

DISCUSSION ON THE WOLVENDAAL CHURCH

In Proceedings of

The Ceylon Legislative Council Sessions 1875-76

The Wolvendaal Church, which to this day, proclaims the old Dutch genius which gave to it a site above the Town of Colombo appears substantially the same as originally designed by the Dutch builders. The windows constructionally, are of the perpendicular style, a fashion chiefly represented in upright lines and enormous dimensions. The deep recesses were originally filled with heavily mullioned wooden frames very simply glazed. The present stained windows of chaste and ornate design were erected seventy nine years ago. The cost was partly borne by the Government and partly donated by a generous public. The dedicatory tablets commemorate the names of the individual donors, a British Governor (Sir William H. Gregory) among them, who although not a member of the Communion, showed during his term of office the warmest interest, not only in the preservation and embellishment of this venerable Church, but also in the welfare of the congregation worshipping within its walls.

The inclusion of a sum of Rs. 3880/- in the Supplementary Supply Bill of 1875-76, for fixing the new windows in the Wolvendaal Church was opposed and led to a spirited debate in the Legislative Council of that time. The proceedings in this connection as reported in the Ceylon "Hansard" are reprinted hereunder. They throw light on an often discussed controversy built round Article 18 of the Terms of Capitulation of Colombo by the Dutch which was entered into on the 15th. of February 1796 — (note by Editor.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON

Proceedings on Wednesday, November, 10th 1875.

Upon the following paragraph in the Report of the Sub-committee on the Supplementary Supply Bill:—

3,880 rupees are requested for fixing new windows to the Wolfendahl Church. As Government are not under any obligation to expend public funds in repairs on this Church, and as by so doing they might as reasonably be expected to contribute to the maintenance of other houses of worship belonging to various sects, the Sub-Committee recommend that this vote be disallowed.

The GOVERNOR* said I think it advisable before putting this vote to state that when the estimate was submitted to the Government I did not accept it without full inquiry, by which I ascertained that in the earliest period of our rule the Government had on various occasions undertaken the repairs of this Church. I asked the Department of Public Works when was the last occasion on which repairs had

*H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Sir William Henry Gregory.

been made by it. I found that in 1872, Rs 2,989 were voted in the Supply Bill for the external plastering of the Church and repairs of the roof, and I was certainly under the impression that a certain obligation exists binding the British Government to keep this fabric in repair. I believe that this obligation was recognised and accepted by past Governors, and I think it is clearly set forth in a State paper written by the desire of Sir Colin Campbell, in 1847, in which he points out that by the capitulation of 1796 the British Government "granted the Churches for Divine Service and took on itself the same pay and emoluments they had from the Dutch". Taking this view of our obligations and that successive Governments had repaired the Church, I considered we were morally bound, if not legally, to do the same so long as anything like Church Establishments remain. My opinions on that subject are well-known. I have never concealed them. I never could wish to saddle ecclesiastical expenditure on the revenue of the country. I hope the time will come when every religious persuasion will support not only its minister, but the fabric of its Church. As to the intrinsic merits of the vote I have satisfied myself that the windows are in a very bad state and require repair. I do not quote the recent repair of St. Peter's by the Government as a precedent, as that is looked on as a Church for the military which we must keep in order, but we have recently repaired the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew and no objection was raised, nor was there any remonstrance in 1872 to the work done by Government for Wolfendahl. These were my views in placing this vote before you, but it is for honourable members to take whatever view of the matter they think best, and I trust that official members will be guided in their votes entirely by their opinion of the merits of the case.

The Hon'ble C. L. FERDINANDS moved that the vote for Rs. 3,880 for fixing new windows in Wolfendahl Church, remain. He thought that some misconception existed in sub-committee as to the position in which the Government stood with regard to this Church. The sub-committee stated:—

"As Government are not under any obligation to expend public funds in repairs on this Church, and as by so doing they might as reasonably be expected to contribute to the maintenance of other houses of worship belonging to various sects, the Sub-Committee recommend that this vote be disallowed."

The misunderstanding of the sub-committee seemed to be principally this, that as the church fabric itself was not the property of the Government, it was not therefore, bound to spend money in keeping it in repair. He took another view of the question. The question of Government property would not settle it. Whether it belonged to the Consistory or to the Government he contended it was the duty of the authorities to repair the fabric, and this he hoped to show. He went upon the agreement in the capitulation between the Dutch and the British. Previously in that council and in the courts of law that capitulation had in this respect received a generous interpretation, which he trusted would

not now be repudiated. In the capitulation it was agreed "That the ministers are to be supported as under the Dutch East India Company and that the Clergy should continue in their functions." The words were larger than this, but he only took the gist of them. The church was to be maintained out of public funds. Government had in terms of the agreement always paid the clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church to the present day. To argue, as some now would, that the words in the articles of agreement referred to the maintenance of the clergymen, was only restricted to the payment of the clergy, and had nothing to do with the maintenance of the fabric of the church in which the clergy, officiated, would be a strange reading, and a construction which was not put upon them before. In 1796 the capitulation took place. So early as 1804, a list of buildings upon which public work was to be undertaken was called for. Amongst others in the list then prepared, such as Queen's House, the Supreme Courts, etc., "the church at Wolfendahl" appeared. It was therefore, classed amongst public buildings at that early date, and this being so, so soon after the capitulation, might be taken as illustrating the light in which the treaty was considered. It was looked upon in some sense as a public building and had since been so regarded. He did not mean to say that it was the property of Government. That was not to be inferred from its appearing amongst undeniably public buildings, but that when the support of the clergy was undertaken it was understood the upkeep of the building as well in which they preached was included, for the building was the property of the Dutch Government set apart for Divine worship and the stipulation was in effect that that worship (church and clergy) should be maintained. It was classed as Government property for the purposes of upkeep without actually being so, but he must be clearly understood as not conceding that it was a public building, but that under the treaty it should be kept in repair as if it were a public building. In 1847 the Sinhalese Episcopalians claimed equal rights with the Presbyterians to the Church. A memorial was sent to the Secretary of State, and the then Colonial Secretary in a despatch, wrote in the following terms:—

"In both churches Divine service was performed in Sinhalese and Malabar, as well as in Dutch, German and Portuguese; the clergy and officers of each were alike paid by the Government, and the buildings and property of each were equally under the management of the same Consistory, a corporation always attached to the Dutch Reformed Church, and indispensable to its form of church government. The independence and functions of these corporations were guaranteed by treaty at the successive capitulations of Jaffna, Manaar, Colombo, Matura, and Galle; and their powers and authority have not only remained unaltered by any act of the British Government, but have been formally recognised in official intercourse from that time to the present. By the articles of those capitulations entered into between the English Commanders and the Dutch Governors of the various Forts, and subsequently confirmed by the supreme authority, the British nation guaranteed to the inhabitants the free exercise of the reformed religion as practised in the Dutch Church; promised the continuance of

the clergy and other ecclesiastical servants in their functions; granted the churches for the usual Divine service, and took upon itself the payment to them of the same pay and emoluments as they had from the Dutch East India Company: conditions which have been faithfully observed to the present day, the rights of the Consistories of Galle, Matura and Jaffna, being equally respected with those of Colombo."

Now, he would ask the Council whether, when such a liberal construction was put upon the treaty by the Government of that day in a State paper, it had not clearly undertaken, in terms of the capitulation, the repair of the building in which Divine worship should take place. He might repeat an argument which had already been used in that Council. In 1854-1855 when the subject of Disestablishment came before Council Sir Richard Morgan, then occupying an unofficial seat, spoke in the following terms:—

"In a ceded country, the laws and institutions in force at the time of the cession continued unless they were expressly abrogated or unless they were opposed to natural justice. The Reformed Church of Holland was the one which prevailed here in the time of the Dutch Government. One of the articles of the capitulation continued the then Clergy and other Ecclesiastical servants in their functions, securing to them the same pay and emoluments as they had from the Company, and Governor North by Proclamation on the 1st December 1799, informed the natives that it was "his earnest desire that the Christian Religion should be continued and propagated as much as possible", and ordered every one to assist that the Christian Religion which has been planted with so much labour in this Island may be cultivated to the glory of God and salvation of immortal souls. There was no reference here to any particular sect but to the Christian Religion generally and the only allusion to any form that it could be argued to bear was to the Dutch Reformed religion for that was the religion which had been then planted with so much labour in the Island. He failed to see therefore, by what ingenuity of reasoning or perversity of reason it could be maintained that the Episcopal Church was the one established here by the law of the land."

That would show the light in which the matter was considered twenty years ago. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown, as well as of Sir Richard, who occupied then, and subsequently, high official positions, showed that if there was an Established Church in the Island at all it could only be the Dutch Reformed Church. But, certainly, the claim of the members of the Church of England that theirs was the Established Church in Ceylon could not bear the light of day upon it. The next time that the subject of the status of the Wolfendahl Church came in question was in 1873. A case came before the District Judge of Colombo, who took great pains, and looked up all the records. "Upon the question, whether or not the Wolfendahl church had ceased to bear the character of an exclusively Established church it was unnecessary for the Court to say," but, continued the learned Judge:—"I consider that no answer which could

be given to the question, would derogate from the legal right of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon or of the Colombo Consistory in the acquisition of property, rights once acquired and never either abdicated by themselves nor formally withdrawn by the Legislature. Finally it may be observed that as by the Civil Establishments Ordinance I of 1871 the salary of the Minister of the Wolfendahl Church is paid by the Civil Government, he is therefore a Public Servant and his Church a Public Institution, recognised and sanctioned and *pro tanto* maintained by the Legislature under a very recent Act, a circumstance additional to the recognition, sanction and maintenance guaranteed by the Dutch Legislation, by the Treaties of Capitulation, and by the acts of intimate control and government exercised by Supreme Public Authority under the English rule. Its peculiar and intimate relations with the Civil Power and with the State before, at and since the British accession make its legal rights stand (I repeat) on a basis remarkably distinct from those of any other religious community in the maritime provinces, and are the special grounds of the present decision."

Hon'ble members would, therefore, see that in 1804, 1847, 1854 and in 1873 this treaty was brought forward and received a liberal construction. Since 1847, all substantial repairs had been made by Government. He asked if it was fair, because the cry of Disestablishment had been raised outside, that they should first lay their hands upon this old church, and stop the repairs which were so much needed? Why should the move be made just now and in this case? Why was not objection taken when, a short time ago, a vote of about £200 was taken for the repairs of St. Andrew's Church at which only about twenty-five persons attended. Was beginning of Disestablishment to be with the large Church of Wolfendahl with its thousands of attendants, the windows of which were all rotten, and the necessity for the repair of which had been seen by the Governor and the Colonial Secretary. Was the miserable vote necessary for this to be opposed on the plea of principle? On what principle then were the repairs of St. Andrew's and St. Peter's passed without a protest? On what principle did they pass the large votes for the Bishop (hear, hear) and his clergy, when they now came forward and put their hands down upon this paltry sum? There was no treaty making the maintenance of St. Andrew's Church or Episcopal Establishments as there was in the instance of the Dutch Church. Why, too, did they begin with this Church and its congregation of poor people? Why did they not go to St. Andrew's with its congregation of twenty-five men, but yet supported by a body of Scotchmen well able to pay for its maintenance? Yet that was sanctioned, and opposition was only raised when repairs for the Dutch Presbyterian Church came to be sanctioned. The position was an unworthy one for that Council to take.

The Hon'ble D. WILSON: Not the Council, only the sub-Committee.

The Hon'ble C. L. FERDINANDS was reminded that it was only the subcommittee who had objected to the vote. He trusted the Council would not sanction it. He had tried to put the facts fairly before hon'ble members, and now that he had done so he asked again was it fair that this vote should be disallowed by a narrow construction being put for the first time on the words in the capitulation? It has been said outside that the Church was flush of funds, and could very well do the work itself. In the balance sheet for last year they would find that the income was insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, and that for some time they had been trenching upon capital. A good proportion of the annual income was devoted to paying small pensions to the widows and orphans of poor Government servants, clerks and the like (hear, hear from Mr Wilson), who would otherwise be thrown upon the Friend-in-Need Society and to which Government would have to increase its votes. The Friend-in-Need Society had refused to support any who received help from the Dutch Church, and the Wolfendahl Church had done similarly with regard to recipients of the Friend-in-Need Society. If the substantial repairs of the Church were left to the Consistory to do, it would have to be out of these funds and these poor people would thus be deprived of this source of existence. The income of the Church was even insufficient to properly support an Assistant Minister, and it was absurd to suppose that one Minister—all that Government paid for,—could minister to the wants of the more than a thousand attendants at Wolfendahl. When substantial repairs were wanted they could only be done by Government coming forward, and acting up to the treaty, repairing the fabric. Though he had dwelt upon the legal position of this Church to Government he did not wish to press it further than it could fairly go. He maintained that it was a Government Church so far as its obligations to it went, although the building was not in the strict sense of the word vested in the authorities. He asked hon'ble members, even if they did think Disestablishment a good thing, whether the present course was the right way of beginning it. Whether the better course would not be for his hon'ble friend on the right (Sir Coomara Swamy) who had strong views on the subject, to take the honest course of submitting a plain resolution on the subject and take the sense of the Council upon it? (Hear, hear.) That would be the fair way of doing it. He did not understand the present move of raising the question by trying to keep a Church from this paltry vote. Let the vote be allowed to stand on its integrity. Let them adopt the open English way of doing things, and if they wanted Disestablishment bring forward an honest motion, and he was not prepared to say that it would not have his support if existing and vested interests were fairly considered. Disestablishment might then commence as soon as suitable arrangements could conveniently be made, so far as he was concerned. If proper consideration was shown for vested interests in present establishments he was prepared to loosen the connection as soon as possible. It might perhaps be desirable that they should wait until the Mother Country had taken the work in hand before they did it themselves. But, however, that might be, he hoped the Council would take a broad view (hear, hear), of the question immediately before them and not put their hand upon,

and stay, a work which was urgently necessary, as His Excellency could testify, and which the funds of the Church did not permit them to undertake, without stopping the allowances to the poor of their community.

The Hon'ble Sir COOMARA SWAMY stated that, as desired by his hon'ble and learned friend, he would take only a broad view of the case and certainly not a narrow one. It was unnecessary to go into the larger question of Disestablishment just now; possibly before the end of the Session he might have to make a motion on the subject. He would do that the more readily now that the hon'ble member had promised him his support.

The Hon'ble C. L. FERDINANDS: Only conditional support.

The Hon'ble Sir COOMARA SWAMY: Be it conditional, whatever that meant. For the present, the Council had only to deal with the window panes of the Wolfendahl Church. If the reasons urged by the hon'ble member who advocated the grant for their repairs were calmly and dispassionately considered, they resolved themselves into two heads. The legislature was bound to do this, he argued, first, because there was the Capitulation Treaty of 1796, and secondly, because the Government had committed itself to this course by having on several previous occasions repaired the Wolfendahl Church. Let us look at both the Treaty and the precedents and consider whether they in any way justify the present vote being passed. He himself had some knowledge of the authorities cited; but from what he had heard of what his hon'ble friend was going to do on this occasion, he certainly expected more conclusive evidence than these. In none of them was there any allusion to places of worship. From the beginning to the end, the passages read spoke only of the support of the Clergy. Yet it was contended that these words took in also the buildings in which they minister. Surely, such a construction would be held unfair, it mattered not who construed them in that sense. At least it was a highly-strained one and need not be tolerated by them now. If again the Dutch Church was to be thus favoured for reasons which are founded on mere inference only, how much more countenance should the Buddhist Church receive from this Council when it, and not the Dutch Church, as stated by the hon'ble member, had been put forward by the Government itself formerly as the only Established Church of Ceylon. What answer was he to give a special clause (5) in the Convention between the Kandians and the British in 1815? The one is quite as solemn a document as the other. Its words were more explicit, as explicit as words can well be. The words are as follows:—"The religion of Boodhoo, professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of these provinces is declared inviolable, and its rites, ministers, and places of worship are to be maintained and protected." There was no inference and special construction needed here and yet Government have completely ignored this treaty stipulation. Here at least we have a good precedent for acting in defiance of treaties, if such were founded on bad policy. So far for this head of the argument. Then as to that based on previous action, that should not weigh with us much in this age of enlightenment. If we have erred once or oftener,

that is no reason why we should be going on erring always. Let us benefit by the spirit of the age and not be wedded to old and musty precedents. During the long succession of Governors we have had, it is likely some of them have viewed the subject in a different light from others. It is possible also some of them have been more liberal with public money than they should have been. But the precedents are few and far between, and not such as should commit this legislature to the maintenance of the Wolfendahl Church as a Government building. Government building, it is decidedly not, the hon'ble member contends, and yet he wishes that it should be kept up at public expense. He even objects to its being ever handed over to Government. He (Sir Coomara Swamy) could not see any reason why this Council should contribute money to any other than public and Government buildings, which can be kept except by such means. The Wolfendahl Church has public funds, with a Consistory to manage them, is independent of Government, and yet it must draw upon the public exchequer for its repairs! The hon'ble member referred to other Churches which are repaired at Government expense. But he failed to see the difference between them and Wolfendahl. They were in the first place Government buildings, and in the second they had not the private funds which the Church in question possessed. Then as to the clerks being poor and that in their behalf this Church should be repaired, this is an entirely irrelevant consideration. The clerks were a deserving class of public servants, and, if their resources are limited, let them by all means receive further aid from the public funds. It was not likely the repairing of the window panes of their Church could afford them much relief. If by the diversions of the funds of this Church towards its repairs, some of its congregation should find their pittances cut off and thrown upon the Friend-in-Need Society for help, let the appeal be made by this Society to the Legislature and it will be listened to with attention. So far for argument relevant and irrelevant on the point; then as to the stirring appeals made to this Council that its members should act in an honest English way in dealing with this subject, he (Sir Coomara Swamy) is not an Englishman certainly, but he had known a great many honest English men. He saw nothing un-English in opposing this vote. But he cared not one iota if it were so. His at least was an honest Indian view of the matter and he was prepared to take the odium of it, yet it was strange that his hon'ble friend of all others should be the advocate for this grant. He says frankly that he is opposed to the connection between the Church and State in Ceylon. This principle once recognised how can he, consistently with his own professions, be arguing that he would cut down only a Bishop's salary and yet not object to the present miserable vote, as he termed it, of Rs 3,800. His (Sir Coomara Swamy's) ideas in this respect were very different, though they might be wrong. If he were convinced that public grants of money for the maintenance of an Established Church were wrong in principle, he would act on that principle at all times and all seasons and not wait only for those grand occasions when a Bishop's salary might be brought into play. If he did not do so, he would be simply acting a part and not be inspired by honest convictions. The principle was at stake quite as much in a

small vote as in a larger one. He could not conclude without expressing his regard and sympathy for those interested in the upkeep of the Wolfendahl Church. He was actuated by no ill-feeling towards them in opposing this vote. He should like their church to prosper and should be glad to find that monument of Dutch Greatness in olden times in the Island always kept in good order. But they had certainly no claim on this Council for contribution to such a work.

The Honble J. ALWIS said he had been, like the Government, under a misapprehension with regard to this matter. He was under the impression that in the capitulation referred to by his hon'ble and learned friend (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) there was an undertaking on the part of the Government to repair the Wolfendahl Church, but there was not. He did not now enter into the question of Disestablishment, nor was it necessary to do so, though he should be prepared when it arose to discuss it with all the fairness and consideration due to such an important subject. There was no question of Disestablishment to be decided that day. The question was whether there was an obligation on the part of the Ceylon Government to repair the Wolfendahl Church. As a lawyer he could not let it go forth to the world that the Consistory had a right to claim, or the Government had an obligation to allow the claim. Indeed it would seem that his hon'ble and learned friend did not put his case upon a legal claim, or the words of the capitulation. (Hear hear). Until his hon'ble and learned friend had quoted the capitulation he (the Hon'ble J. Alwis) was under the impression that the words were larger than they proved to be, and took in not only the clergy, but also the maintenance of the building. But he now found that they were restricted to the maintenance of the clergy. His hon'ble and learned friend (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) had admitted this in, repeatedly insisting that the Church was not a public building. The only claim the Dutch had under the capitulation was that their Church was entitled to protection. But that did not mean the continual keeping in good repair of the building. In regard to the alleged objection there was none whatever in the words of the treaty, nor was there any as regarded the custom, usage, or practice under which the claim is put forward. The Government had, it was true, from time to time repaired the building, and here it was necessary to show under what circumstances. In 1805 or a little previously, he believed he was right, he was quoting from memory—and that was the time the list of public buildings was made—one of the churches was in a state of disrepair, and it was necessary that some of the soldiers, and Singalese episcopals and other christians should worship in Wolfendahl. They obtained ready admission, or rather the Singalese who had been Presbyterians continued to hold Wolfendahl even after they had become Episcopalians. Whilst such was the case it was urged upon the attention of the different congregations they should contribute to the cost of whitewashing the edifice. This was done, for no substantial repairs were then needed. An application was subsequently made for a grant from Government to repair the Church, and it

was a remarkable fact the claim was founded, not upon an obligation to repair, but upon the suggestion that the top of the building was of great convenience to sailors as a land-mark to guide them in making for the shore. The application, on the grounds mentioned, and for various other causes was entertained and was largely supported, and the work was undertaken by Government. Because under such circumstances grants had been made and repairs had at subsequent times been made under a misapprehension he failed to see that any application could justly be made relying upon these as precedents. He did not grudge the Rs 3,880, but it was a matter on which they could say the applicants had really no right to ask for assistance on the ground alleged. Legally speaking there was no obligation whatever for Government to undertake the work. Without entering on the question of "disestablishment" this was his honest Singhalese opinion, and he would object to the grant as a matter of right.

The Hon'ble D. WILSON said he was happy to say that he was the only member of the sub-committee who was in favour of this vote. He thought it was very hard that this fine old building of the Dutch Government should be allowed to get into such a state of disrepair when Government for years past had done all substantial repairs to this large building. He had been led away in sub-committee by the supposition that the Consistory was a rich one. Since then he had made a point of seeing if they were really so rich as they were represented to be. He had been to the Rev. Mr Rulach for some information, and he had favoured him with a balance sheet from which he found the income last year to be Rs 6,470 the expenditure Rs 7,247; or a deficit of Rs 777 for the year, which had to be made up within the next twelve months some way or other. The receipts were made of Rs 5000 for interest; monthly subscription Rs 500; church collections Rs 700; grave-yards Rs 120; marriage and other fees Rs 80; incidental, Rs 50. It would be extremely unjust to throw on people so poorly prepared to meet it, the cost of the new windows required. Nine new windows had to be put in and it was impossible the congregation could pay for them by itself. Rightly or wrongly during his time Government had undertaken the work and should certainly keep it up. It would be highly discreditable if this fine old building were allowed to go to decay. He would only mention one other fact. One item on the expenditure side of the account he referred to was Rs 1,500 for charitable purposes, and when he told them that was mainly in the shape of pensions to Government clerks' widows and orphans, he would ask in face of that:—"Where is your refusal now?"

The AUDITOR GENERAL said he should be very sorry to advocate or support anything by which they would break faith with so old and respectable a body as the Dutch community of Wolfendahl, and he thought the hon'ble member who had spoken last had tried to work a little on their sympathies by his reference to "this fine old Church". He was afraid his hon'ble friend's statement had been rather one-sided, and he (Mr Douglas) would only state the facts from

another stand-point to put by the side of the narrative already before the Council, and which, in his opinion, justified the action which had been taken by the sub-committee. It was quite true that in 1796 the Capitulation was signed by which the Government undertook to maintain the clergy, but not the edifices of the Dutch Reformed Church. The treaty was silent on that point. There was no mention of the buildings in the clause by which Government undertook the maintenance of the Church; but (he spoke from memory) there was mention of the fabric elsewhere, and it was specially recognised there as being reserved as a private property of the Consistory, and when the Government asked about the ownership of the property, they were told that they had nothing to do with it, (a laugh). This was consistent with the spirit of the whole treaty, and other documents, which expressly looked upon the whole as private property (hear, hear). From 1796 to 1846—for half-a century—there was no payment for repairs to be found in the Government accounts. All work had been done by the Consistory. Then in 1846 they came forward and made a claim on altogether different grounds. The roof was falling down. They did not ask that it might be repaired because the Church could not be used, but because the non-repair of the vaulted roof would be detrimental to the interests of sailors and merchants, to the whole mercantile community as the building was a recognised land-mark from the sea. Government undertook the repairs, but it was for the building as a land-mark and not as a Church. Such were the circumstances under which the work of repairing this building was begun. Having begun they went on with it (Hear, hear, from the Hon'ble D. Wilson). But it was entirely under misconception, and he certainly thought the vote should be discontinued. If his hon'ble and learned friend (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) would send round a subscription list for the repair of the old building, he should be sorry to pass it by without giving something towards the work. He should not like to see the edifice go to decay. He explained that St. Peter's Church had been made over to Government on the express condition that the authorities should keep it in repair, it being mainly used for the military. That was the reason he had supported the vote for its alterations. St. Andrew's Church was also a Church for the Military which they were bound to keep up. These, then, were the grounds which had induced him, in sub-committee, to vote that the amount be disallowed.

The Hon'ble W. W. MITCHELL said that when he penned the clause under discussion he had endeavoured to take an English honest and fair view of the matter and he was not ashamed of it. He had made full enquiries as to whether this was really a Government building, and whether the authorities were bound to maintain the edifice. He could not see that they were, but he had not all the facts before him until his hon'ble and learned friend (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) had supplied, in his speech, the very facts he was in quest of. He had shown conclusively that, according to the capitulation treaty, the clergy only were to be maintained, not the

building. The upkeep of other churches—such as St. Peter's and St. Andrew's—was lawful, because the military and servants of Government had to be provided for. The Consistory had plenty of funds if they only used them in a proper way instead of in support of poor relations the case of whom would be undertaken by the Friend-in-Need Society if the Consistory relaxed its assistance. His hon'ble and learned friend was afraid the building would fall into ruin if Government aid were not rendered. For his own part he (the Hon'ble W. W. Mitchell) had greater faith in the voluntary principle, if it were only fairly tried, than to think such a consummation likely.

The Hon'ble C. P. LAYARD would support the money being voted, because he looked upon the old Dutch church as a Government building. It was certainly the Established Church when the British took possession of the Island. Whenever the other Dutch churches—those at Matara and Jaffna—had fallen into disrepair Government had repaired them (the Hon'ble C. L. FERDINANDS: Hear, hear.) The reason repairs had not taken place for so long a time was, he believed, because the buildings were so substantial that they did not need anything done to them. Again, when churches had fallen into decay, and were not further used Government had taken them over, and disposed of them thus showing that they looked upon them as in some sort national property.

The Hon'ble C. L. FERDINANDS, in reply, said he would briefly notice the objections which had been urged. First to deal with his hon'ble and learned friend on his right (Sir Coomara Swamy) who had advanced a proposition with regard to the Kandyan Convention which he would not have ventured to advance in one of the Courts if the law had been under consideration. The argument was that it was lawful to break an engagement because the Government had broken a similar one—two wrongs cannot make one right thing. But there was a very great difference between the Kandyan Conventions and the Capitulation. The Kandyan Convention never undertook the support of the Ministers of the Buddhist Church or the repair of buildings. In the one case the building was cited along with Government buildings for repair. In the other the authorities never spent a sixpence in support of any of the Temples, and the Kandyans never claimed any such right for the reason that they knew that none such existed. If a reference was made to conditions of the Conventions it would be found that they were contingent upon the loyalty of the people. But having risen in rebellion they had broken the treaty, and had forfeited any benefit they might otherwise have had from it. He therefore, thought the argument which rested upon the alleged identity of conventions and treaty did not amount to much, so there was nothing at all in it. The hon'ble member on his left the Hon'ble J. Alwis said that the words of the treaty were not large enough to take in the repair of the building. He (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) conceded that from the first, if the plain grammatical

reading was to prevail, if they took the words only, they could not bring in the maintenance of the church. But if they took the spirit of the clause, and observed how the Government had understood and construed it in the past, they would find the repair of the edifice provided for. In so many words it was stated in the Despatch from which he had quoted. Whether rightly or wrongly Government had taken up the work for thirty years, and it was ungracious to drop it now. It did not matter to him how the connection had originated; there it was and there it had been in working order for thirty years, and it ought to be continued. The principle adopted should be the same as was adopted for other Government churches. Hitherto the Government had put a liberal construction on the treaty; let them continue so, at least until the larger question came before them. Let the position of the Wolfendahl Church remain *in statu quo* till the whole matter came forward when it could be fairly met and determined. He did not wish again to go over the ground he had traversed, but he did beg Government to continue its present policy to the church, and maintain it in the state it was in during the time of the Dutch, when it was handed over to the British authorities. To state that what was intended was that the minister was to be supported, but not that the fabric was to be maintained, was to say what he was sure that Council would not endorse (hear, hear.)

The Hon'ble Sir COOMARA SWAMY rose to again address the Council.

The GOVERNOR: The Hon'ble member is quite in order. He can speak as frequently as he chooses, as we are now in Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR COOMARA SWAMY in reply, said it would be utterly impossible to allow matters to remain *in statu quo* as the honourable member wished it, if the windows were repaired. They cannot be pulled out after the proposed resolution is passed, if it should have the good fortune to be carried through Council. Let us therefore in the adjustment of the question before us, not wait for the time when Disestablishment takes place. As to the rebellion having taken away the effect of the Convention clause read by him (Sir Coomara Swamy) such surely could not be the case unless it was done away with by any special provision afterwards. There were no doubt many rebellions, petty or great, in those days. To argue that they did away with rights conceded by treaties would not be fair. And yet in looking at the Proclamation of 1818, which was made soon after an insurrection, it appears that the British Government were bound to assist in every way the Buddhist Church. Indeed its 16th Clause if construed literally and liberally and not in the forced manner in which the Dutch Treaties have been construed, might even be contended by the Buddhists to give them a right to call upon the Legislature to erect public places of worship for them. But he (Sir Coomara Swamy) would not strain it thus, for there was enough in the spirit of it to shew that the rights acquired by the previous treaty had not been abrogated by the latter one.

The TREASURER said he rose to support the vote as originally brought forward. He did so, because from his own knowledge of the matter he knew perfectly well that the Dutch church at Jaffna, as well as others elsewhere, had been repaired year by year from the public funds. He regretted that the hon'ble and learned gentleman (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) had introduced the broad question of Disestablishment, because this was a matter secured by special treaty.

The GOVERNOR said: I wish before putting the question, clearly to show that the Government did not act lightly in this matter, as I said before. In 1872 the Supply Bill contained a vote for the white washing and repairs of this Church. Having some demur in my mind as to the propriety of the vote I made enquiries and was mainly influenced in sanctioning it by the passage in Sir Emerson Tennent's state paper written by desire of Sir Colin Campbell which has been quoted by the hon'ble and learned member (the Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands) I also referred to the clause in the treaty of 1796, and it seemed to me that it was implied that the fabric should be maintained. It was there said: "The British nation (besides continuing the Dutch Church Clergy and other Ecclesiastical servants in their function) granted the Chamber for the usual divine service and took on itself the payment to them of the same pay and emoluments as they had from the Dutch East India Company". I understood the word "Chamber" clearly to refer to the buildings, and it seems that "the pay and emoluments" must be read as being a substantiation of them and of the minister. I did not consult a lawyer on that point, but the vote of 1872 was unchallenged. I still think there is a moral obligation involved and I shall give my own vote in support of the estimate.

The division then took place on the question, "That the vote stand part of the bill".

AYES

The Governor
The Major General
The Actg. Queen's Advocate
The Treasurer
The Govt. Agent, W. P.
The Surveyor General
Hon'ble D. Wilson
Hon'ble C. L. Ferdinands
Hon'ble W. Bowden Smith
Ayes 9; Noes 6.—Motion carried.

NOES

The Colonial Secretary
The Auditor General
The Collector of Customs
Sir Coomara Swamy
Hon'ble W. W. Mitchell
Hon'ble J. Alwis

On the announcement of the result, the Hon'ble Messrs Ferdinands and Wilson gleefully shouted "Hear, hear".

THINGS IN GENERAL

(From a Woman's Standpoint)

BY ATHENA

Some Modern Foibles.

In some classes of society, and more especially among the younger generation, there seems to have crept in of late years an overwhelming desire to be original. And this craving for originality, in most cases, is nothing more than a desire to attract notice, regardless whether the attention attracted is favourable or not. There seems to be a tremendous fear of being considered common place, and, consequently, we see ever so many women wildly endeavouring to be known by distinguishing characteristics.

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The desire to be thought original is really given birth to by vanity, and when a woman's vanity has reached such a degree that the mere fact of being different from others gratifies that vanity, we may be sure her intelligence is almost at vanishing point.

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Just pause, dear woman, and ask yourself the honest reason why you wish to be different. You do not like to be one of the common herd, you reply. But tricking yourself out in extraordinary garments, and affecting startling mannerisms does not distinguish you from the common herd, if most of your particular herd or set are doing the same things. Sooner or later you must wake up to the fact that ever so many women, prompted by the same motive, are doing the same thing.

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We often meet with the girl who tries to be original, or smart in her own opinion, by interlarding her conversation with a good deal of slang, which would not be inappropriate amongst her brothers, but which certainly sounds coarse and unladylike in a girl, but it is hard to make her see this, and she deludes herself with the idea that she is original and smart, until some rude shock awakens her, and she sees herself as others see her.

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Another will strive to wear the most startling clothes in the fond hope of looking original, and you will hear her say. "Oh, I always design my own clothes, I do so hate dressing like the common herd." And then she feels so annoyed to find that someone else who is not evidently obsessed with the craze for originality has copied her bizarre costume, forgetting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and she ought, therefore, to feel flattered rather than vexed.

Yet another will cultivate all sorts of eccentricities both in dress and mannerisms, deluding herself with the idea that it will be taken as an outward sign of some extraordinary intelligence she is gifted with.

We do not need to be ill-balanced or ridiculous to be noticed. The beauty of a rose attracts us and gives us the utmost joy, while we turn our eyes away from the ugly ill-formed flower on the top of the abnormally long stem, or the flower which has grown with all its petals on one side, however different these flowers may be from its beautiful fellows.

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Exaggeration of any taste or tendency makes an absolute deformity of character. It is, therefore, very silly then to strive to attract attention by these means.

One cannot be conscientiously original. Directly anyone tries to be original she ceases to be so, automatically. Be sincere and true and your individuality will then have a proper chance of revealing itself. We are all naturally different and distinctive, just as every leaf or flower is different. But, like the flowers and leaves, we must obey certain laws of growth in order to come to full perfection.

The really interesting and distinctive people are those who concentrate their intelligence on their own individual problems, their ways of living, dressing, entertaining, doing everything, and who thus endeavour to live as well as they possibly can.

Another craze that often obtrudes itself upon us is the mania for popularity. There is a type of the modern girl whose one ambition is to be popular. Let us try to understand what being popular, according to her ideas, means.

Being pleasing to or prevailing among people; easily understood. Being popular is not the same as being lovable. One can be loved by the people amongst whom one moves, and yet not be easily understood.

Popularity comes to those who are particularly easy going. Sometimes women become popular by reason of a sharp wit which turns everything into food for laughter.

One of the first results of hunting for popularity is the temptation to be insincere. Flattery is such an easy way of pleasing people. It does not seem wrong to admire a friend's dress, or the way she does her hair, even if you do not mean what you say; just as it seems harmless to affect greater interest than you really feel in her stories about her servants.

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With their men acquaintances such women are just as bad. Anything the man says will be listened to with such a display of attention that one would fancy she is hanging on the words of a genius. On every possible opportunity she will appeal to his superior experience or intellect until the victim is reduced to a pitiable state of self-conceit. The poison of such false compliments corrupts those who receive it almost as much as those who give the dose.

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Nearly every woman counts popularity as something worth having, and nearly every kind-hearted girl starts her social life with nothing more than an honest desire to please. But in some insidious manner the girl who starts by trying to be liked all round begins to suppress her highest

ideals and to tone them down to an easier level. She adopts the flippant tone so common in society towards the stern fixed principles of right and wrong. She is afraid of being thought priggish, and then comes the stage when she does not want to be thought too "good."

When we begin to pretend to be less serious, less pure than we really are, or want to be, we are false to those we move amongst, false to the purpose of helping each other, for which we are put into the world.

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And yet the desire for popularity, with its accompaniments of flattery, laxity, and time-serving is quite a dignified ambition compared to the desire to be *thought* popular.

It is very easy to see how the first desire leads to the second. When a woman begins to seek popularity she always tries to appear sought after. She tries to impose a false idea of herself on other people.

She makes extraordinary efforts to obtain invitations to every entertainment going on, and directly she gets it, each engagement is added to the recital of the tremendous tax it makes on her time. She tries to impress her listeners with the idea that she is a social star, much sought after, and she rushes about from one place of amusement to another, bemoaning her numerous engagements and apologizing profusely because she can't stay longer, as she has so many other functions to attend, which are awaiting the distinction of her presence. She enjoys herself hugely all the time, while she pretends to be bored over it all.

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If she goes to an entertainment given by some distinguished person, she gives a glowing account of it to her circle of friends and acquaintances, while she only professes boredom when describing her experiences at an entertainment given by someone lower in the social scale, though the truth is that the jolly time she had at the great person's "At Home" consisted of some meaningless hand-shakes and a weary hour of sitting or standing with a fixed smile on her face, which blossomed out into a deceptive radiance each time anyone chanced to look her way, while she might really have enjoyed herself at the humbler individual's party, if she was not so full of her own importance.

★ ★ ★

How absurd and stupid all this seems. Directly a woman covets admiration or attention for herself, she is serving self, and self is a pitiless tyrant.

The only real safe-guard against pettinesses of this sort is the true desire to live a life worth living, and that is always a life devoted to serving and loving other people. The greatest use that a woman can be to her own generation is to be true to the best she knows, according to her highest lights.

It is saddening to reflect that thousands of men and women live totally oblivious of others, while spending the best part of their lives in the pursuit of pleasure for themselves.

Proceedings of the 46th. Annual General Meeting of The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

The 46th. Annual General Meeting of The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon was held in the Union Hall on Saturday, 27th. January 1954 at 6 P. M.

The President, Mr. R. L. Brohier, *O. B. E.*, presided.

After the Notice convening the Meeting had been read and the Minutes of the previous Meeting had been confirmed, the President addressing the Meeting said:

The next item on the Agenda is to consider and if approved to adopt the Report and audited Accounts for 1953. These documents have been printed and issued to all members, and I have no doubt that most of you have given them the consideration they merit. I therefore do not propose to take up your time with a long address, but will use my privilege to introduce them briefly.

The Union has in a quiet way, during the past year, carried on a large amount of work in the endeavour to fulfil its many objects. This has principally been achieved through the Standing Committees, and for the first time in the history of the Union, through Chairmen of Committees. I made a preliminary announcement of this change last year, and you will see from the Report that the experiment has proved most successful. Not the least important of its advantages is the spirit of team work it has infused.

If the progress in some Standing Committees has been slow there has been acceleration in the activities of the others. In the aggregate the services of the Union to members and the Community, have been freely rendered.

The obituary roll, including both members of the Union, and the larger Community who are not members but are affiliated to us by common interests, was exceptionally heavy in the year under review. It is composed of many persons who have honoured the Union and done honour to the community it represents. An Union, or a small Community such as ours, can only be held together by mutual agreement as to conduct and intention by its leaders, and when so many, whose attainments enabled them to play their part as leaders and to serve their generations with so much usefulness and loyalty cross the divide in so short a space of time. It begets us pause, and think. It surely cannot be that such qualities as sympathy and benevolence, patriotism, courage and loyalty, which by an organised effort exalted those giants of old to such positions of power and influence as would throw lustre on the community, are denied to us today. Yet at no stage in the history of the community have we been more greatly in need of leaders.

Let us help to quicken those qualities I have indicated as being inherent in the individual and the community, which make for leadership, by sinking our little personal differences in the common aim, avoiding misunderstanding and promoting forbearance among ourselves. One sure and fatal means of retarding the spirit of leadership is by discrediting and disputing the authority of those who have acquired a right to think and act for the community. But if we are prepared to credit one another with honesty and singleness of purpose, and each endeavour to do what he could to promote the general good, we should, I am sure, not have to deplore the dearth of leaders when an older generation lay down their burden and pass on the work to younger hands,

This however is not all that makes for leadership. It is undoubtedly to intellectual culture that we must look as a means of raising the tone and character of our coming generations.

This brings me to the point where I would like to refer to the work done by our Social Service and Education Standing Committees. It would seem that the scopes of activity of these two Committees are not quite understood. They are primarily intended to give a helping hand to those in need, and to set them up in a way which will be conducive to working out their own social improvement. In other words, the chief object of these Committees should be respectively directed to two targets. The first, to prevent young people who from circumstances of unavoidable calamity or misfortune, are falling away from the conditions of life in which they were born; and secondly, to encourage, as far as possible those who with virtuous ambition, and by personal endeavour, strive to win their way to positions of influence in the Community. Nevertheless, sad to say, these Committees have largely found themselves compelled to subordinate their chief objects by proceeding to rescue cases of distress within the orbit of activities of a Friend-in-Need Society. The regret is that our funds do not permit us, to devote attention to temporary relief of this kind, in addition to the more permanent relief contemplated. I need not here dilate on the excellencies of charity as a means of stimulating more ambitious endeavours in this direction, for no doubt it has often been felt and practised by you. If you will however allow me, I would like to add from an old-world saying that 'it has the approbation of heaven and earth, and like its sister Mercy, blesses him who gives as well as him who receives'.

The efforts made to increase the number of members of the Union have not been as successful as might be wished. The reason for this is given in the Report. I would like to mention, as an illustrious predecessor of mine has done, that it must always be presumed that those who apply for membership do so on reasonable grounds that they are eligible. If the Genealogical Committee sometimes find themselves unable to support the claim of a candidate for reasons that the information supplied is insufficient, the application is deferred for consideration, but not rejected.

I cannot conclude my opening remarks at this annual general meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union without some reference to a historic event which will soon take place, namely the visit of Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and her Consort. The courage, loyalty and devotion to duty of our small community is well-known, and we may justly take pride with our country-men in welcoming our Royal visitors.

I must now briefly refer to the Annual Accounts for 1953. I have no doubt that the excess of expenditure over income amounting to Rs. 1032/- might have disturbed some of you. That deficit is due to some extraordinary items of expenditure during the year such as: The Coronation illuminations, and the increased amount shown under Printing and Stationery expended on producing a new edition of the Rules and By-laws, and the purchase of new ledgers. There is also an increase in the amount paid as Collectors' Commission. This last item can be reduced if members, who are able to do so, will pay by cheque direct to the office. I think this matter has been raised before. Another contributory cause to the excess of expenditure is reflected in the income column of the Income and Expenditure Account the subscription and bar proceeds have decreased by about Rs. 1700/-.

You will notice that the amount by which the Journal was subsidised by the Union has fallen from Rs 681/- in the previous year to Rs 138/-. This cannot but be considered encouraging and would have been avoided if about 20 regular subscribers had paid subscriptions which are due. It is hoped that in the current year there will be a greater awakening to and appreciation of the benefits accruing to the Union from the Journal, and that members will not merely support it by helping to meet its cost, but will also, when they are able to do so, make literary contributions.

Messrs. D. V. Altendorff and G. V. Grenier offered observations and comments on the Report and Accounts. The President in reply to Mr. Altendorff's enquiry for details of the receipts and expenditure on account of the publication of the Journal said that the cost of printing was Rs. 1326-25, while on the receipts side, subscriptions received amounted to Rs. 720-00; donations—Rs. 50-00; sales of current and old issues Rs. 90-00; payment for genealogical extracts—Rs. 47-50 and advertisements—Rs. 280-00 making a total of Rs. 1187-50, leaving a deficit of Rs. 138-75 as shown in the accounts.

The Report and Accounts were thereafter put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Election of Office-Bearers:

President:—Dr. R. L. Spittel, who took the Chair *pro tem* proposed the re-election of Mr. R. L. Brohier as President. This was seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff and carried unanimously and with acclamation. Mr. Brohier on re-occupying the Chair said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the confidence you have indicated by electing me your President for a second year. The responsibilities of this office press heavily on me in the light of my other activities, and it is only the conviction that I shall have your help, in the individual and in the aggregate, which has weighed in favour and induced me to carry on. I do trust that when I call on you for help and assistance it will be readily accorded me. Thank you."

Secretary:—Mr. R. L. Brohier proposed and Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded the election of Mr. Bruce Collette as Secretary—Carried unanimously.

Treasurer:—Mr. R. L. Brohier proposed and Mr. H. C. de Vos seconded the re-election of Mr. Ivor Wendt as Treasurer—Carried unanimously.

General Committee:—The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the General Committee for the current year:

COLOMBO: Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Dr. J. R. Blazé, Dr. E. S. Brohier, Mr. C. P. Brohier, Dr. F. R. Bartholomeusz, Mr. A. E. Christoffels, Dr. H. S. Christoffels, Dr. H. A. Dirckze, Messrs. H. K. de Kretser, G. V. Grenier, D. Janszé, R. S. D. Jansz, A. E. Keuneman, (Sr) Rosslyn Koch, W. A. R. Leembruggen, A. L. Loos, Frank E. Loos, F. R. Loos, C. L. H. Paulusz, J. A. Piachaud, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Dr. H. Eric Schokman, Messrs. C. A. Speldewinde, J. R. Toussaint, C. J. Van Alphen, H. Van den Driesen, E. Alex. van der Straaten, F. C. van Cuylenberg, E. N. Wambeck and Dr. L. O. Weinman

OUT-STATION: Mr. H. S. Austin, Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz, Messrs. C. B. Arndt, P. N. Bartholomeusz, A. E. Buultjens, T. P. Carron, O. L. de Kretser (Sr.), F. W. E. de Vos, E. S. de Kretser, G. F. Ernst, H. R. Kriekenbeek, Fred Poulier, Dr. F. G. Smith, Mr. F. L. C. van der Straaten and Mr. C. P. Wambeck.

Auditors: Messrs. Satchitanandan, Schokman, Wijeratne and Co., were elected Auditors.

The President Mr. R. L. Brohier in endorsing a proposal by Mr. H. C. de Vos that a vote of thanks be passed and recorded to the retiring office bearers said that he had received full support from his Secretary, Mr. Paulusz, who had asked to be relieved owing to other secretarial work in hand, and that the re-election of Mr. Wendt as Treasurer showed the full confidence the members had in him. The proposal was passed with acclamation.

The meeting then went on to pass a formal motion for the amendment of the Constitution to bring in the St. Nikolaas' Home Managing Committee as a constituent Standing Committee of the Union. Mr. C. A. Speldewinde in reply to an enquiry by Dr. Nell as to the financial

implications involved said that the establishment of the St. Nikolaas' Home came within the objects of the Union and that the maintenance of the Home was the responsibility of the Union although hitherto the expenses of the Home had been met by the rents recovered from the inmates, donations from members and well-wishers and interest on endowments.

At the close of the Meeting a collection was taken in aid of the Social Service Fund of the Union and realised Rs. 120/70

After the meeting the outgoing General Committee were "At Home" to the Members and their families and a pleasant time was spent in social intercourse and dancing.

The Annual Report and Accounts passed at the meeting are appended.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 46th Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held in the Union Hall, Reid Avenue, on Saturday 27th March 1954, at 6 p. m.

BUSINESS

- (1) To Read the Notice convening the Meeting.
- (2) To Read and, if approved, to confirm the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.
- (3) To consider and, if approved, to adopt the Annual Report and Audited Accounts.
- (4) Election of Office-Bearers:—
 - (a) *President.*
 - (b) *Hony. Secretary.*
 - (c) *Hony. Treasurer.*
- (5) Election of General Committee.
- (6) Appointment of Auditor.
- (7) Amendment of Constitution:— The General Committee recommends the following amendments in the Constitution:—
Rule 5 (g), Insert "St. Nikolaas Home", after "(8)"
Add "(9)" thereafter, and before "Finance"

Purpose:—The purpose of these amendments is to constitute The St. Nikolaas' Home Management Committee into a Standing Committee of the Union.

N. B.—Attention is drawn to Rule 7 (f), which reads as follows:—
"No Member whose subscription shall be three months in arrear on the first day of the month in which the meeting is held shall have the right to vote at such meeting".

A collection will be made at the end of the meeting in aid of the Social Service Fund of the Union.

The General Committee will be "At Home" to Members and their families after the meeting.

C. L. H. PAULUSZ
Honorary Secretary,

Colombo, 5th March 1954.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

ANNUAL REPORT

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1953.

Membership:—The number of members on the Roll at the end of the year under review was 445 as compared to 442 at the end of 1952.

As at 1st January, 1953	...	442	
No. of members re-elected	...	3	
No. of members joined	...	33	478
<hr/>			
Less:— Resigned	...	16	
Dead	...	10	
Struck off under rule 6 (f)	...	7	33
<hr/>			
			445

These are distributed as follows:—

Colombo Members:—

Paying Rs. 3/- per month	...	198	
„ Rs. 1/- per month	...	47	
„ -/50 per month	...	27	
<hr/>			
			272

Outstation Members:—

Paying Rs. 1/- per month	...	108	
„ -/50 per month	...	57	165
<hr/>			
Out of the Island		8	8
<hr/>			
			445

Administration:—An innovation in the organisation of the Union was the appointment of a permanent Chairman for each Standing Committee. The Chairmen of Standing Committees were thus afforded an opportunity of participating actively in the affairs of the Union, instead of serving in the Standing Committee in a purely advisory capacity. There was too the additional advantage that such Chairmen could devote their time and energies in a particular direction. This experiment has proved most successful.

As certain Standing Committees had too many members the numbers on them were reduced.

The St. Nikolaas Home Committee was re-organised into a "Management Committee" and simultaneously a number of ladies were appointed Visitors to the Home.

An amendment to the Constitution making the Management Committee a Standing Committee of the Union, is being submitted at this Annual General Meeting.

Rules:—A new copy of the Constitution and Rules incorporating all amendments, was printed during the course of the year and copies issued to all members.

Donations:—A donation of Rs. 500/- was received from Dr. C. van Dillewijn to be utilised in furthering the objects of the Union. This was expended on the purchase of a Gestetner Duplicating Machine. It is now possible to issue copies of minutes of meetings in advance to Members of the General Committee and to print and issue Circulars to members as and when necessary. The issue of copies of minutes to General Committee Members enables them and particularly outstation members to be fully informed of the Union's activities.

Help Holland Fund:—A fund to relieve distress in the flood-stricken area of the Netherlands, was inaugurated by Dr. V. R. Schokman. An appeal was made to members for contributions and a Benefit Film Show was held at the Savoy Cinema. A total sum of Rs. 2229/- was collected and forwarded to the Relief Authorities in the Netherlands through the Dutch Consul in Ceylon.

Bequests:—The Estate of the late Mr. S. E. de Rooy was wound up during the course of the year and the Executor, Mr. C. A. Speldevinde, tabled the accounts at the September Meeting of the General Committee.

The realised value of the Estate was Rs. 45,596/66. Of this sum an amount of Rs. 10,000/- invested in Ceylon Government 3½% War Loan is to be held in trust by the Union, as the "Sam de Rooy Education and Social Service Endowment Fund."

The care and maintenance of the late Mr. de Rooy's grave is now the responsibility of the Union.

The Union has been notified by the Proctor for the Executors that it is to receive bequests from the Estates of the late Mr. E. A. van der Straaten (Rs. 500/-) and the late Miss Muriel van den Driesen, (Rs. 1000/-). They are referred to elsewhere.

Obituary:—During the course of the year we had to mourn the loss of many valued members of the Union and the Community. Among them were Dr. L. A. Prins and Dr. V. R. Schokman, former Presidents, Mr. E. A. van der Straaten, a former Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Gordon Jansz, a former Treasurer, Miss Muriel van den Driesen, a former Secretary of the Social Service Committee and Canon P. L. Jansz, an eminent Scholar.

Coronation of H. M. the Queen:—A delegation consisting of the President, Messrs H. K. de Kretser, C. A. Speldevinde, and the Hony. Secretary presented a Scroll written in copper-plate and containing a message of loyalty and felicitation to H. E. the Governor General, for forwarding to the Queen. A Dance was held on Coronation Day, and the Union premises were brightly illuminated to celebrate the occasion.

Journal:—Under the able Editorship of Mr. R. L. Brohier, the Journal continues to maintain its high standard of literary merit and historical value. A series of articles contributed by Mr. Brohier sheds new light on the circumstances which led to the capitulation of Colombo of the British.

Requests for past and current issues of the Journal have been received from learned Societies Overseas.

The Bulletin:—The Bulletin was ably edited by Mr. B. R. Blazé throughout the year. Many articles of special interest to the Community have appeared in its pages and its main function of informing members of the Union's activities, has been amply fulfilled.

General Committee:—Twelve monthly meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 18.

STANDING COMMITTEES

(a) **Ethical & Literary:**—Only two Meetings of this Committee were held during the year. Speakers who undertook to deliver lectures were through various circumstance unable to fulfil their engagements. The one lecture that was delivered however, was adequate compensation for those that were missed. Mr. F. J. van Agt treated members to an absorbingly interesting, if poignant, illustrated talk on the Floods in the Netherlands last year.

A complete catalogue of all Dutch Books in the library, with an English translation of their titles, was published in the Bulletin. Mr. J. G. W. Janssen was responsible for the catalogue.

This committee arranged a meeting of Teenagers at which Mr. Louis Hunter addressed those present on the Responsibilities and Opportunities of Youth of the Community.

(b) **Social Service:**—The Social Service Committee held regular monthly meetings. Attendance at these meetings has been good and members have displayed great energy and keenness in carrying out their task of alleviating distress among the poor of the Community. The poor have been visited, monthly allowances and casual relief granted, and clothing distributed. Members of the Committee have paid regular visits to the St. Nikolaas Home and made valuable suggestions to the Management Committee.

A Raffle on a very small scale was held to raise funds for the Christmas Treat to the poor. The Raffle yielded a nett profit of Rs. 1121/90. Better hampers were distributed to a greater number of the poor, than previously. The Treat was a great success due to hard work and excellent organisation by the Committee.

Unemployment, hunger and disease are appallingly prevalent among the poor of the Community. Ill-nourished, anaemic children bred in the midst of poverty and squalor are ill-equipped, for life or to maintain the Community's reputation for honesty and ability. The

Committee appeals for all assistance in their task of alleviating distress and invites any members who are interested, to join in visits to the poor. The Committee is convinced that the actual sight of the frightful conditions of misery in which the poor exist will act as an immediate incentive to more generous assistance.

(c) **Social Recreation, Entertainment & Sport:**—The Committee met on ten occasions during the year. Attendance was regular and attended by those most keenly interested in the activities of the committee.

Functions were arranged as and when opportunities occurred and they were well attended. On Founder's Day and St. Nikolaas' Fete Dances with Dinners were arranged after the normal celebrations were over.

The Older Members greatly appreciated the Whist Drive organised in September.

The Committee has worked very hard throughout the year and made every effort to popularise the Union's functions. All the functions arranged were most successful and greatly enjoyed by all who attended them. The Committee for 1954 should not therefore find it a problem to attract members on future occasions.

(d) **Genealogical Research:**—The Committee met on ten occasions during the year and considered 32 applications for Membership.

The majority of the applicants were recommended for membership. A sum of Rs. 47/50 was obtained as fees for supplying genealogical extracts to members of the Community.

(e) **Increasing Membership:**—Three meetings of the Committee were held during the year, with an average attendance of five members. Unfortunately no meetings could be held during the latter part of the year owing to the Chairman's illness. However, a considerable amount of spadework has been accomplished i. e. (1) An up-to-date list of all members of the Union has been compiled according to the districts in which they reside. (2) A printed circular appealing for the co-operation of members in the Committee's efforts to increase membership was sent to all those whom the Committee thought could be of assistance. (3) A similar appeal was inserted in the Bulletin.

Thirty three new members were elected during the year and three former members were re-admitted. It is most gratifying to note that the majority of these members needed no encouragement from the Committee to do so!

(f) **Historical Manuscripts & Monuments:**—As the derogatory term "Parangiyar" had been used to denote "Burgher" in the Fourth Interim Report (Tamil Version), of the Official Languages Commission, the Union took steps to have a different term adopted in references to the Burghers. As a result of these efforts the word "Ollandara" is to be used in all future official publications in Tamil and correction slips are to be inserted in all copies of the report still in stock.

An Album of Photographs and Sketches of Dutch Monuments and Buildings is under compilation. An appeal has been addressed to members to donate any photographs and drawings in their possession.

The Director of Museums has undertaken to preserve cross-sections of the Baldaeus Tree in the Museums at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.

(g) **Education:**—The Committee met eleven times during the year. Financial assistance was given for the schooling of ten children, for the vocational course of one student, and the University course of another. Seven Schneider Scholarships were awarded to sons of Members.

The Sinhalese Prize Examination was held in June 1953 and three Prizes awarded.

The Union was notified of a bequest of Rs. 250/- to the Education Endowment Fund from the Estate of the late Mr. E. A. van der Straaten.

The credit balance of the Education Fund at 31st December 1953 was Rs. 2198/89.

(h) **St. Nikolaas Home:**—The Committee met regularly every month. A panel of lady-visitors was appointed, to:- (a) Visit the Home and suggest to the Matron any improvements in amenities which they considered desirable. (b) Report to the Management Committee any administrative changes they considered necessary. Various suggestions made by these ladies have been implemented. The number of inmates on 1st January 1953 was 16, on 31st December the number was 15. Space is available for 5 more inmates. As the fees received from the inmates are insufficient it is necessary to depend on donations received from members of the Union to meet the expenses of the Home. The Building has been improved and, by the recent filling-up of the grounds ample space is available for future extensions. A Sick-bay would be a most desirable addition. This project is commended to the generosity of members-

Dr. H. E. Schokman, and Dr. E. S. Brohier have rendered great service to the Home by attending the sick. There is however an urgent need to form a panel of doctors.

A bequest of Rs. 1000/- is to be received from the Estate of the late Miss Muriel van den Driesen and a bequest of Rs. 250/- from the Estate of the late Mr E. A. van der Straaten.

St. Nikolaas Fete:—This was celebrated on 5th December 1953. Caps were distributed to the children immediately on arrival. In the evening they were served with tea and took turns on the Roller Coaster and Merry-Go-Round. St. Nikolaas, escorted by his Black Piets arrived at 6-30 p.m. and distributed gifts. The Children's Party ended with a Magician's Show. A dance for which a band had been booked followed.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1776/95 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1771/52.

Finance:—Eight Meetings of the Committee were held with an average attendance of eight. The excess of Expenditure over Income for the year was Rs. 1032/69. The cost of renewing the Cloth and Cushions of one Billiard Table (Rs. 1407/-) was paid by the Executor of the Sam de Rooy Estate.

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 Speldwinde Trust Fund, the Vocation Fund. The Education Endowment Fund, and the Higher Education Fund, are available for the educational needs of the deserving youth of the Community.

By Order of the General Committee,

C. L. H. PAULUSZ

Honorary Secretary.

Colombo, 5th March 1954.

*
 BREWIN & CO., LIMITED
 40, Balie Street
 COLOMBO
 *

DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON

Staff Provident Fund :

As per last Balance Sheet	658	79	
Add Credits during the year	300	00	
Interest on Deposits	11	12	
	969	91	
Less Payments during the year	116	22	853 69

General Reserves :

As per last Balance Sheet	5,770	03	
Add Interest on Deposit	129	25	5,899 28

Social Service Account :

As per detailed statement			1,097 66
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C/forward 41,510 64

General Committee at Home :

54 65

Surplus Account :

As per last Balance Sheet	10,325	09	
Less G. E. C. Radiogram balance			

2 Shares @ Rs. 75/- each 150'00 7,240 00 8,710 00

Deposits :

Electricity	140	00	
Gas	30	00	
Telephone	45	00	215 00

Sundry Debtors :

Subscriptions	809	90	
Bar Account	4,606	93	
Sundry Accounts	601	22	6,018 05

Stock :

Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, etc.			1,480 88
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C/forward 55,610 05

Roneo Machine :

500 00

Typewriter :

As per last Balance Sheet	325	00	
Less Depreciation for the year	25	00	300 00