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1908
VOL. L.]

JANUARY — APRIL, 1960.

1960
[Nos. 1 & 2.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

JUBILEE VOLUME CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 Editorial	1
2 The Journal—A Review of Contents of 50 Volumes	2
3 An Unique Museum-Piece	6
4 Index to Family Genealogies—Published in the Journals of the Dutch Burgher Union	9
5 Genealogy of the Family of Muller of Ceylon	14
6 Genealogy of the Family of De Jong of Ceylon	22
7 Dutch Colonial Furniture in Ceylon	32
8 The Campaign of 1764	36
9 Founder's Day	49
10 Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting—1960	52
11 In Memoriam	57
12 A Soliloquy on the Ruins of Ancient Lanka	58
13 News and Notes	61
14 Report of the Union for the year 1959	65

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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1960

Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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EDITORIAL

We have been moved to refer to this *Journal* editorially today as with this number it is now in its 50th Volume. That it should have survived to reach this Jubilee Volume is indeed an achievement, for, periodical literature in Ceylon has always had an uncertain career and more especially so when they were meant to encourage the study of literature or history.

In the Dutch Burgher Union Journal, we have published for the last fifty years an absorbingly interesting, valuable and scholarly record of all that relates to the History of the Dutch and their descendants in Ceylon. Every member who values his community and his place in it, should have these volumes given a place of honour on his book-shelf to be used frequently to instruct the younger generation in the origin of our people, and to recall the vicissitudes of their history in this land of our adoption.

We have enshrined in the past volumes of this *Journal* authentic family records, which previously existed only as dim and uncertain recollections and traditions handed down by our elders to our present forgetful generation. We owe this to the enthusiasm and zeal of a few painstaking compilers. Most of the other papers printed in this *Journal* are of lasting value, and are storehouses of careful research. Indeed, no student of the history of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon need search elsewhere for enlightenment on many an obscure point. Looking back on all that has been recounted it may fairly be said that the *Journal* has been true to its aim to stimulate interest in the history and the identity of the Dutch Burghers in Ceylon.

But what of the Future? An older generation who were diligent in the interests of this *Journal* has thinned down and left to a very few the responsibilities which ought to be readily and ungrudgingly borne by the many. It is to the younger Members of the Union that we must look for contributions to future volumes and to shoulder its editorial responsibilities. If there is not the same spirit of enterprise and investigation which has carried this *Journal* down the stream of time for half a century, the future of the community, and the fate of this *Journal* must be considered hopeless.

We take this opportunity to apologise to subscribers for the delay in bringing out this double number of the *Journal*.

THE JOURNAL

A Review of the Contents of 50 Volumes

With the present issue the Journal starts its 50th Volume. Seeing that it began to be published in 1908 this Volume should normally have been the 52nd but owing to the increasing cost of printing publication had to be suspended for a few years in the early 1920's.

Before proceeding to consider in any detail what literary fare it has offered its readers during the past 50 years it would be as well first to remind ourselves of why there should be a D.B.U. Journal at all. The short answer is—the Dutch Burgher Union itself, which is required by its constitution to publish “a quarterly journal containing papers, illustrations, notes, genealogies and letters and a summary of the principal news of the quarter relating to the objects of the Union.” These objects, according to Rule 2 are “the moral, intellectual and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon,” who are urged to co-operate towards this end by a due remembrance of the fact that they are a distinct group in the racial set-up of Ceylon as the lineal representatives of the Dutch Community which came to be established in a normal and reputable way in Ceylon with the arrival during the 17th and 18th centuries of Dutchmen and other Europeans who made this island their home under the flag of the Dutch East India Company. And not only was their origin to be remembered, but also the fact that after the British Conquest the Dutch Burgher Community continued in Ceylon as an integral racial group maintaining worthy standards and traditions of public and private life. These objectives, however, could not, obviously, be attained by bare protestations, but needed to be furthered by periodical reminders regarding the early days of the Dutch in Ceylon and such worthy achievements as may be claimed for them and by information regarding notable figures of early and later times and such other historical and personal details as should arouse in modern Dutch Burghers a due appreciation of their heritage and inspire them to even more worthy achievements in the future. All such information could, of course, only be supplied by persons already in possession of it or who by study and research could bring to light facts which had been long hidden in individual memories or in not readily accessible written records. It was the presentation of all this varied information therefore that the intended Journal was to undertake. But on whom could it depend for the supply of the necessary “copy”?

Fortunately for the Community and the Journal there were, when the Union was founded, at least two persons who were in the front rank not only as students of Dutch Colonial History but also as Burghers who were familiar with spoken and written Dutch. They were Richard Gerald Anthonisz (the Founder of our Union) and F. H. de Vos of Galle. Many Volumes of the Journal, particulars the earlier ones, bear ample testimony to their share in helping it to justify its existence. On Mr. Anthonisz indeed fell the full burnt, for not only

did he contribute regular articles to it but he was its Editor too, in which role he also reviewed new books on Ceylon and conducted the Notes and Queries Section. The more striking of his articles were on the following subjects:—The Burghers of Ceylon; The Disuse of the Dutch Language in Ceylon; Heraldry; The Dutch Occupation of Kandy; How they travelled in the Olden Days; Some Old Houses I have known; Our Names, their origin and their significance; The Archives; The Dutch Political Council; Famous Dutch Administration; and The Old Churches. An interesting lecture which had been delivered by him prior to the foundation of the Union on “The Dutch in Ceylon: Glimpses of their Life and Times” was later reproduced in the Journal. He was also responsible for many lists of Marriage Extracts from Church Registers of the 17th Century which were published to counter the canard that the early Dutch Colonists married only women of the country and that no European brides arrived in Ceylon.

The contributions of Mr. F. H. de Vos were not so numerous as those of Mr. Anthonisz but were none the less valuable. He supplied lists of early settlers in Ceylon and of Batavian marriage entries. He also wrote a series of articles on the Dutch Governors and compiled numerous Genealogies which were published in successive numbers. A lecture on “Old Galle” proved most readable, so also a series of gossip yarns entitled “The Good Old Days” as from the pen of Baas Keuvelaar (i.e. Old Chatterbox). He also translated from the German “Muller's Travels in Ceylon”. Other contributions from him included articles on The Portuguese Patois, Roman-Dutch Law and on Dutch Colonisation under the East India Company. His cousin, C. E. de Vos, may also here be remembered for his articles on “Dutch Predicants of Ceylon” and or

A regular contributor to the earlier journals was Miss S. Pieters, a Dutchwoman (Then Asst. Govt. Archivist and later to be Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz) and her Sketches of Dutch History were most educative. Another memorable contributor was a Senior Civil Servant, Mr. J. P. Lewis, then Government Agent, Central Province. His subjects related to Dutch records in the Matara Land Registry, Dutch translation of Sinhalese, and Dutch Civil Servants of Old Jaffna.

During the earlier decades public lectures were a regular feature of Union life and provided the Journal with much useful matter. Such were “Thrift” and “Dutch and English” by Arthur Alvis, “Social Service” by Dr. W. G. Van Dort, “The Portuguese and Dutch in Ceylon” by Joseph Grenier, “William the Silent” by Guy O. Grenier, “The Peoples who came to Ceylon” by Dr. R. L. Spittel, “The Changing East” and “Holland among the nations” by L. E. Blaze, “Peeps into the Past” by Dr. G. Molsbergen.

With the 10th volume valuable contributions came to be made by L. E. Blaze, E. H. Vander Wall and J. R. Toussaint. Mr. Blaze, whose article on “Knox” had appeared in the 3rd volume, wrote on certain literary subjects, and or “Ceylon and some great names”, “Ralph Fitch” “John Still”, and “Governor North”. He also produced a “Lorenz

Bibliography." E. H. Vander Wall's subject were his "Visits to Holland", "Holland—America", "The Boers at Diyatalawa", "The Dutch Contribution to the Making of Ceylon," "Dutch Words in the English Language", "The Homes of Lorenz," "Nolan of Delft".

J. R. Toussaint's association with the Journal was unique. He was its Editor and Treasurer for years and also produced scores of articles for it, too numerous for detailed mention. Many of them were biographical, such as those on Jacob Burnand, Major Vander Laan, J. C. Wolf, Lt. Col. Barbut, Rev. James Cordiner, Col. Sgt. Calandine, Sir Samuel Grenier, while "Lorenz and his times" was published as a Supplement to Vols. XLV and XLVI. Of articles of historical interest the chief were "Road Communications in Dutch Times," "Batticaloa", "The Coconut Tree Tax", "Undeserved criticisms of the Dutch", "Dutch ladies who lived in Ceylon", "Curiosities of Early British Legislation" "Ceylon's First Newspaper". With particular reference to the Community he wrote on "The Dutch Burghers of Ceylon", "The Burghers in Early British Times", "The Disuse of the Dutch Language in Ceylon", "The Burghers in Politics".

We now come to one who easily falls into line with the above mentioned stalwarts and that is Mr. R. L. Brohier who for years has been the Editor of this Journal. His contributions promise to outnumber even those of J. R. Toussaint. They started with an article on "The assault on the Fortress of Colombo by the Dutch" in Vol. XVI (1927). "The Boer Prisoner-of-War in Ceylon", is a topic which he dealt with very fully in Vol. XXXVI continued in four numbers. The more important of his other contributions dealt with the history of Hambantota, Adam's Berg, Kalpitiya and Trincomalee, while "The Antiquarian Strollers" and "Forts and Fortresses" were on similar topics. "New light on an old Controversy" proved remarkably illuminating with regard to the circumstances surrounding The Capitulation to the British. He broke fresh ground with "Lore and Legends of the Ceylon jungles", "The Nitre Caves of Ceylon", "Old Social Customs", "The Dutch Period of the Church", "Three Church Bells", "A Dutch House for Colombo" and "Commenius' Dutch-Sinhalese Dictionary". His expert professional knowledge and experience lent special value to the articles on "Land Tenure", "Ceylon in Maps", "Irrigation" "The Dutch Colonial Engineer" and the "Dutch Canal System."

Besides such numerous articles as were provided by those mentioned above, the Journal has from time to time also had occasional contributions of value from other members and friends. Such were Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, E. R. Reimers, W. W. Beling, J. H. O. Paulusz, A. E. Keuneman Sr., A. N. Weinman, R. Grenier, C. W. Nicholas Dr. F. R. Bartholomeusz, and S. J. K. Crowther. Some ladies have also made notable contributions, viz Miss M. Juriaanze, Mrs. Lena Weinman, Mrs. F. B. de Mel and Mrs. Deloraine Ferdinand.

The Journal has also done great service to students of History by reprinting from extinct periodicals and books now out of print the

accounts written by ancient visitors to Ceylon, such as Thomas Fennant, Dekker, Muller, Helpert and de Bussche. An Abridgement of Peter Brohier's translation of Baldeus has also recently been published as Supplements to Vols. XLVII to XLIX.

Several old lectures and articles by local worthies now departed have also been rescued from oblivion. Such were "The Educational Establishments of the Dutch" by Rev. J. D. Palm; Eleanor Lorenz's translation of de la Tombe's "Attack and Defence of Colombo"; John Cappers "Dutch Colombo"; J. B. Siebel's "The Story of Kandy". J. L. K. Van Dort and F. Nell on "Old Colombo."

The Johnston Manuscripts, for which we were indebted to Mr. James T. Ratnam, were also particularly welcome to the Journal.

Other matter to be found in the pages of the Journal were more of domestic interest, e.g. Reports of General and Committee Meetings, Presidential Addresses, and propaganda for the benefit of the uninformed. Genealogies have also continued to be published, Mr. D. V. Altendorff having to his credit 147 of these laborious compilations.

The contents of the Journal over a period of 50 years have been alluded to above in some detail to indicate what a variety of topics is available to persons interested in Dutch times and in the Dutch Burgher Community and also what exemplary study and research must have been devoted to them by the various writers and lecturers we have mentioned. The Journal is therefore not merely of interest to Dutch Burghers as "the only authentic record of the life of our Community"—to quote the words of E. H. Vander Wall—but is also "a great storehouse of history and literature which will increase in value as the years go by".

That it should have survived to produce its 50th volume is indeed an achievement.

It goes without saying therefore that the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union should not be allowed to die out, which could happen if its pages do not continue to attract suitable contributions or for financial reasons. When it began to be published it was supplied free to members but such a state of affairs could obviously not continue indefinitely. The present rate of subscription is Rs. 10/- per annum, which is surely too modest a charge, when one considers not only the intrinsic value of the reading matter provided but also the prestige that must accrue to the Union and the Community in being able to claim the Journal as its very own.

The list of Editors is as follows, some little overlapping not being taken into account: R. G. Anthonisz (Volumes I to IV, 1908—12); Vernon Grenier (Volumes V to VIII, 1913—16); L. E. Blaze (Volumes IX to XIII, 1917—23); E. H. Vander Wall (Volumes XIV and XV, 1924—25); J. R. Toussaint (Volumes XVI—XL Part II, 1926—50); and R. L. Brohier (Volumes XL Part III and IV—L, 1950—60).

AN UNIQUE MUSEUM-PIECE

BY

R. L. BROHIER

Holland has to thank its "Golden Age" which coincides roughly with the seventeenth century for the wealth of art treasure displayed in its museums. A full list of the country's museums and art-galleries would read like a catalogue of its towns—so widespread is this branch of Dutch cultural activity.

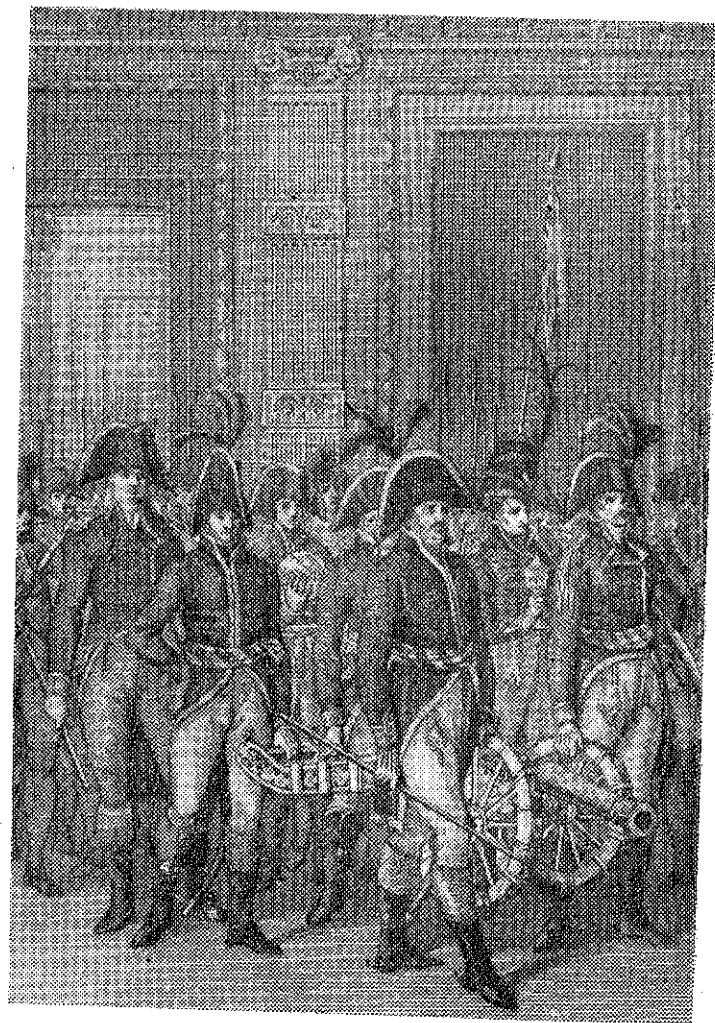
In the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam, which specialises in a multitude of magnificent paintings—among which is Rembrandt's world-famous *Night Watch*, I happened recently to see an unique exhibit in the miscellaneous section which holds a parochial interest to the visitor from Ceylon.

This particular museum-piece is a brass cannon, heavily gilt and richly ornamented with filigree and etched motif, and inlaid with silver and precious stones. It is mounted on a gun-carriage with wooden wheels. The over-all length of the cannon is 39 inches, its calibre just under 2 inches. The hinged flap over the touch-hole is of silver damascene, and on it is the familiar emblem featuring the sun and the moon, and the Sinhalese lion, with tail twirled, bearing a sword. The gun-carriage is painted green. The wood is bound with ornate brass bands and heavily decorated with brass studs. The wheel is 33 inches in diameter, and the wooden tyre is covered by a brass rim, 1/8 inch thick and 1 1/2 inches wide. It is held on to the tyre by riveted brass bands.

A significant feature of the cannon is an inscription in Sinhalese, which on translation reads: "This is the cannon (tuwakkuwa) which Luwuke, the minister (tenanñeha) holding (the office of) Disawa over the Four Korales, has had made and presented (to the Dutch) in the year Krodha, the 1667th: of the Saka era (which is) in the last *vinsati* (period of twenty years) of the cycle under the regency of Isvara (Jupiter Cyclus)."

The existence of this show-piece of late 17th century Sinhalese culture in the Rijksmuseum, does not appear to have been unknown to Ceylon visitors. The inscriptions have been translated by that well-known scholar and epigraphist: D. M. de Z. Wickremasinghe over fifty years ago and appear in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. That keen antiquarian, Dr Andreas Nell had also seen it, and I have in my possession a few notes made by him. But nonetheless, the existence of this exhibit and its history, has not received the publicity it merits and will therefore bear telling.

Turning to the inscription, Wickremasinghe holds that the date "Saka 1667" covers portions of two years, 1745 and 1746 of the Christian era. One has consequently to infer that the presentation



Removing Luwuke's cannon to the Mauritshuis.

of the Sinhalese cannon to the Dutch took place somewhere between the second half of the earlier year and the first half of the later. Concerning the Disawa named Lewuke, it would appear that this is the earliest authentic reference to the Chieftain who played such an important part in the negotiations of the Dutch with the Sinhalese two centuries ago. Wickremasinghe adds in a note on the inscription: "so far as I know, the fact that he was Disawa of the Four Korales has not been stated in any published record."

Delving for the story of this museum-piece after it arrived in Holland (circa 1746), one is left to understand that all gifts to the Nation were lodged in the royal residence at the Hague which was called the *Huis ten Bosch*: literally, "the House in the Wood". The National Assembly, in the year 1795, declared the contents of the palace, less what Napoleon had removed, national property. Shortly after, the entire collection was ordered to be removed to a national museum, the *Mauritzhuis* at the Hague.

Through the untiring efforts of the late Dr. Nell who never left a stone unturned or spared any pains in unravelling the tangled webs of history, such as this story presents; we have an illustration of this ceremonial removal of Lewuke's cannon to the *Mauritzhuis*. His interest was roused on seeing a book-illustration in a publication printed in Amsterdam in 1909 which related to the removal of the art collection from the *Huis ten Bosch*. Patient enquiry on one of his visits to Europe elicited the fact that the original engraving of the picture he saw was by R. Vinkles. More laborous search among this artists engraved prints, which were in several portfolios in the Print Department, was rewarded by the finding of the original engraving depicting the event. The illustration shows the soldiers in the foreground carrying the Sinhalese cannon by the wheels and the hind part of the gun-carriage.

Later, in the year 1885, the entire collection of art treasures, including this cannon, was transferred from the *Mauritzhuis* at the Hague, to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. They have survived the dangers of two world-wars and the enforced stagnation of the war years. Today, under the stimulus of a general renaissance which has brought most branches of artistic activity into more vigorous life, this museum show-piece, with its impressions of 17th century Sinhalese workmanship and motif doubtless attracts much attention among those who seek ideas in order to create, and those who go to look.

Incidentally, it merits notice in this connection that there was another ornamental Sinhalese cannon which came into the possession of the Dutch under very different circumstances. In 1761 the strained relations between the Dutch in Colombo and the Sinhalese king in Kandy led to open war. While Batavia urged for peace, the aggressive policy of the new Dutch Governor—Baron van Eck, culminated in an invasion of Kandy.

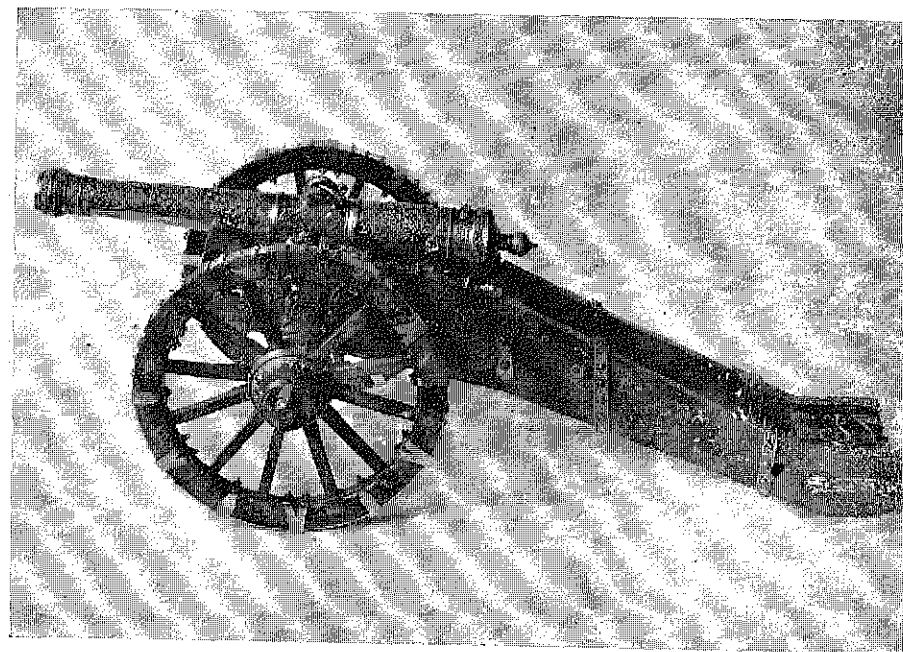
The expeditionary force had been mustered at Negombo. Van Eck left Colombo on January 13th, 1765, took command of the force, moved to Kurunegala, and proceeding thence via the Galagedera Pass, reached Katugastota on February the 16th. Kandy was occupied and the Royal Palace looted on the 19th, the king of Kandy having retreated to his hill-strongholds off Hanguranketa. On March the 4th, van Eck left Kandy taking with him some booty. He reached Colombo in six days. In the minutes of the Secret Council, 1765 (March 23rd) he is shown to be "absent through sickness". According to his tombstone in the Wolvendaal Church he died nine days later, on the 1st of April.

In the recorded minutes of a Council Meeting of October, 22nd, 1765, there is an inventory of the booty which evidently van Eck brought from Kandy. It includes the following item: "one small cannon, inlaid with silver, weighing 90 lbs. and valued at 25 Rix dollars. Nothing to the best of my knowledge is known of what happened to this antique. It should not be confused with the exhibit in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam.

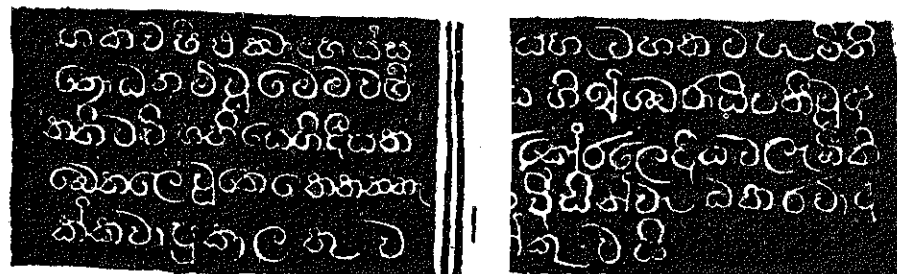
How the Dutch found Kandy easy to capture, but dangerous to hold; and how they were compelled subsequently to abandon it on the 12th of September, 1765, does not belong to this story.

The objects of the Union shall be:

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.



The brass cannon from Ceylon which is in The Rijks Museum at Amsterdam.



Inscriptions on the cannon.

INDEX TO FAMILY GENEALOGIES

Published in the Journals of the Dutch Burgher Union.

NOTE: The references shown in brackets are subsidiary references to individual members of the family.

NAME OF FAMILY	REFERENCES (Volume, Part and Page.)
Arndt	6/4/100; 41/1/13; 49/3/60
Austin	7/1/28; 43/1/19
Andree	10/1/13; 40/2/45
Altendorff	11/3/54; 33/4/99; 34/1/26; 40/2/80
Anthonisiz	19/4/163; (19/4/182); (28/3/100); (31/2/79); (33/3/61); 34/2/51; 39/4/142
Aldons	26/2/73; 29/4/140; 32/3/114
Anderson	31/3/124
Auwardt	32/2/72
Albrecht	34/3/72
Armstrong	39/1/40
Alvis	42/1/33
Bogaars	44/3/118
Beling	7/4/135; (18/2/66); (36/4/133); 39/1/11
Barbut	23/4/191
Beekmeyer	(25/1/33)
Buultjens	30/1/21
Brohier	31/4/195
Blaze	40/3/94; (40/4/133)
Beven	42/3/114
Bilsborough	46/2/67
Bartholomeusz	48/1/23
Conradi	6/2/66
Christoffelsz	24/1/14; (26/4/148); (31/1/42)
Cordiner	(25/2/71); (26/2/51)
Conderlag	25/4/159
Carron	28/3/133
Collette	30/2/60; 44/1/30
Claessen	35/4/114
Crozier	37/1/25
Colomb	39/4/138
Crowe	46/2/69
Demmer	41/2/74; 41/3/125
Dornhorst	6/4/105
De Bruin	42/3/122
Drieberg	(28/3/138); 34/1/9; (34/2/33)
(See also 'Von D.')	44/4/199
Dickman	26/3/125

NAME OF FAMILY	REFERENCES (Volume. Part and Page.)
De Boer	34/3/78
Da Silva	43/4/165
De Niese	47/2/73
De Neys	47/1/11; 47/2/80
De Rooy	41/1/29.
De Moor	5/1/27
De Kretser	10/1/18; 47/4/58
Daniels	28/1/48; 28/4/178
Deutrom	31/2/63
De La Harpe	30/2/43
De Jong	9/4/124
De Vos	27/4/129
Ebert	6/2/76; 45/1/26
Erfson	9/2/71
Edema	9/3/100; 44/1/22
Ernst	23/2/90; 43/1/27
Ephraums	24/3/105
Ebell	30/1/11; (33/4/95)
Baton	35/2/50
Fretz	2/2/71; (16/3/88)
Fryer	7/1/26
Francke	8/1/7; 20/1/31
Fybrandsz	10/4/127
Foenander	11/1/28; 38/3/92; 38/4/152; 39/4/164
Ferdinands	25/2/75
Felsinger	28/3/122
Gauder	47/2/67
Giessler	5/4/77
Gratiaen	6/1/16
Grenier	29/2/76; 24/2/63; (29/3/80); 42/1/23
Gogerly	33/3/86
Garvin	34/4/109
Gilles	42/2/81
Heyn	48/2/89
Hulft	(9/3/93)
Heyzer	26/1/25
Hepponstall	27/2/76; 27/3/120
Hasselmeyer	35/3/91
Hughes	39/4/161; 40/1/29
Hoffman	41/4/175
Herft	42/4/165; 45/2/81
Honter	44/3/130
Heynsbergh	44/4/196
Hesse	46/4/126

NAME OF FAMILY	REFERENCES (Volume. Part and Page.)
Joseph	12/1/24; (24/1/33); 44/4/176; 45/2/81
Jonklaas	23/4/203
Jansz	24/4/133; 38/2/57; 43/4/175; 44/3/136
Jennings	40/1/28; 47/1/23
Kerfbyl	5/1/19
Kriekenbeek	5/4/68
Kellar	10/3/80; 38/2/50; 38/3/110
Koch	10/4/128; (24/1/30); (28/4/164).
Keuneman	23/4/201; 40/4/150; 41/4/174
Kalenberg	25/4/156
Keegel	27/3/115
Keith	35/2/56
Kelaart	42/2/62
Loftus	41/3/116
Lorenz	3/1/46; (19/2/49); (31/1/1); (34/3/87)
Ludovici	3/1/60; (18/2/79) (Leopold)
Leembruggen	4/1/19; (19/1/1); (36/1/29); (24/2/55)
Lourensz	8/4/70; 42/4/180
Loos	9/3/95; 39/3/104; 39/4/164
Ludekens	23/3/168; 36/3/78
Lemphers	34/3/84
Landsberger	37/2/62
La Brooy	24/2/69
Martensz	40/4/145; 33/2/39
Mooyaart	2/1/28
Mottau	5/2/55; 44/2/123; 44/4/200
Morgan	11/3/62
Meier	24/4/141
Meynert	27/4/157
Martensteyn	41/3/119
Misso	29/2/54; 38/3/109; 47/1/24
Modder	28/2/70
Meurling	32/1/31
Maartensz	33/2/39; 40/4/105
Moldrich	34/4/117; 44/1/30
Martin	37/2/66
Mack	38/4/133; 39/1/43
Nicholas	47/4/88
Nagel	(23/3/144)
Nell	(27/3/86); 36/4/121
Oppenheimer	9/2/71
Oorloff	28/1/36; 49/3/70
Ohlmus	28/4/167; 47/2/80

NAME OF FAMILY	REFERENCES (Volume. Part and Page.)
Paulusz	41/4/169
Piachaad	6/2/62; 41/4/174; 43/4/170; 44/1/30
Prigge	9/4/126
Potger	9/4/129; 27/3/108; 44/2/64
Poulier	24/1/21; 49/1/21
Perkins	29/4/134
Poppenbeek	39/1/22
Prins	40/1/7
Pompeus	41/1/20
Runtsdorff	5/1/19
Redlich	9/2/72; 44/1/26
Roosmalecocoq	14/1/17
Rode	29/4/140; 29/3/99
Rose	30/3/90
Reimers	33/2/46; 44/2/64
Raffel	47/2/60
Schroter	6/1/22
Schrader	6/2/69
Stork	7/1/20; 9/2/73; 43/2/76; 46/2/77
Scharff	8/1/6
Schneider	8/4/69; (28/2/69); (40/3/89)
Smith	24/3/102
Scharenguivel	25/1/14; 44/2/52
Schokman	25/3/101; 43/2/89
Spaar	25/3/122
Spittel	25/4/162
Swan	26/2/66
Sproule	32/4/140
Speldewinde	33/3/71
Sela	35/1/22
Siebel	37/2/44; 43/4/175
Sisouw	39/2/72
Schumacher	45/2/73
Staples	47/1/15; 47/2/80
Sansoni	49/1/35
Toussaint	4/1/33
Thuring	30/4/131
Thiedeman	38/2/63
Uhlenbeck	9/2/55
Van der Wall	(24/3/102); 23/3/151; (27/4/123); (24/2/62)
Van der Wert	46/4/115
Van Twest	39/2/76
Vollenhoven	23/2/93

NAME OF FAMILY	REFERENCES (Volume. Part and Page.)
Van der Smagt	28/2/84
Van Ranzow	1/2/102; 14/2/42
Van Cuylenberg	7/3/77
Van den Driesen	25/2/56
Von Driberg	9/1/22
Van Dort	28/1/17; (31/2/71); 39/1/35
Van Buuren	46/2/70
Van Geyzel	10/3/70; (30/3/69)
Von Hagt	9/4/128
Van Houten	32/3/102
Van der Straaten	23/3/157; (33/4/124); 43/3/114; 43/4/176; 44/1/30
Van Langenberg	41/2/58; 41/3/125
Wendt	5/4/64; 44/2/57
Woutersz	6/4/104; 39/2/54; 39/4/164
Wambeek	27/2/71; 44/4/199
Wallbeoff	(29/1/1); 29/1/22
Wright	36/1/19; 37/2/65
Wille	37/1/16
Willenberg	37/1/30; 41/3/124
Werkmeister	37/2/58
Williams	38/4/119
Wittensleger	40/1/24

The objects of the Union shall be :

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

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MULLER OF CEYLON

I

Pieter Muller of Neidermannig married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th September 1761 Josina Elisabeth Schoe, baptised 25th November 1743, died 13th November 1812, daughter of Johannes Jurgen Schoe and Reebica Hendriksz. He had by her:—

- 1 Pieter Johan, who follows under II
- 2 Willem Jacob, who follows under III
- 3 Cornelia Magdalena, born 6th November 1768.

II

Pieter Johan Muller, Boekhouder, baptised 22nd May 1763, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th May 1787, Susanna Margaretha Van Hagt, baptised 17th May 1772, died 12th June 1827, daughter of Arent Von Hagt and Susanna Maria Cheval. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. IX, page 128). He had by her:—

- 1 Arnoldina Johanna, baptised 11th January 1788, died 5th November 1857, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th October 1804, Cornelius Godfried Vander Smagt, baptised 25th April 1784, died 11th May 1827, son of Ary Pieter Vander Smagt and Maria Francina Goldestein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 84 and 85).
- 2 Lamberta Adriana, born 18th July 1790, married 8th August 1812, Carel Fredrik August Van Meybrink, Sitting Magistrate at Jaffna.

III

Willem Jacob Muller, baptised 27th July 1766, married at Jaffna Susan Miller, and he had by her:—

- 1 Johannes Bodyn, who follows under IV.

IV

Johannes Bodyn (John Frederick) Muller, born 12th May 1819 died 26th April 1884 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.

- (a) 29th April 1840, Seraphina Carolina de Hoen born 16th September 1825 died 4th August 1864 daughter of Johannes Gerordus de Hoen and Adriana Petronella de Zilwa.
- (b) 23rd November 1864, Margaritta Berardina Blok, born 30th January 1840, daughter of Abraham Blok and Maria Johanna Van Hoff.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Clara Julia, born 2nd May 1841 died 4th January 1865 married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal 10th March 1862, James Duncan Campbell.

- 2 John William, who follows under V.
- 3 John Garret who follows under VI.
- 4 Robert Beling, born 31st January 1849, died 12th May 1851.
- 5 Alfred Heyse who follows under VII.
- 6 Francis William, who follows under VIII.
- 7 James Henry, born 6th August 1856.
- 8 Louisa Josephina, born 12th May 1858, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th May 1872, Elias Reynoldus Holsinger born 1847, son of Henry Holsinger and Heloise Renaux
- 9 Cecil Prins, who follows under IX.
- 10 Sophia Amelia, born 2nd November 1860, died 24th September 1862.
- 11 Amelia Sophia, born 1st June 1862 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th September 1878, Charles Gilbert Jansz, Assistant Medical Officer,
Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 12 Richard Francis, born 23rd August 1865.
- 13 Arthur Benedict, born 21st March 1867, died 5th October 1884
- 14 Rosaline Christobel, born 26th May 1869, married 3rd June 1885, John Cecil Ludowyke.
- 15 Catherine Henrietta, born 25th December 1872, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 30th December 1889, Alfred Achilles, widower.

V

John William Muller, born 11th March 1843 died 20th January 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 28th June 1869, Julia Ohlmus born 7th June 1843, died 2nd October 1884, daughter of Thomas Gerardus Ohlmus and Catherina Louisa Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 169 and 170, and Vol. XLIV, page 176)—He had by her:—

- 1 Stella Hortensia born 5th March 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th December 1900, Frederick Wells Jansz.
- 2 Franklyn Oliver James, who follows under X
- 3 Maude Henrietta, born 29th September 1873.
- 4 Austin Reginald, born 24th February 1875.
- 5 Richford Hector born 2nd June 1876, died 9th September 1888
- 6 Rosamond Caroline born 10th May 1878, died 13th December 1914.

VI

John Garnet Muller, born 21st March 1846, died 20th January 1886, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th February 1869, Maria Nicholas, and he had by her:—

- 1 Theodore Richmond, born 16th September 1870, died 20th January 1886.
- 2 Frances Eleanor, born 14th March 1875, died 16th May 1921, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 29th January 1894, Allanson Richard Thomas Joachim, born 21st September 1870, died 30th May 1925, son of George William Joachim and Margaret Maloney.
- 3 Samuel Ernest Duncan, Ceylon Civil Service, born 13th October 1876, married:—
 - (a) In St. Paul's Church Milagiriya, 23rd April 1905, Ruby Constance Williams, born 1st August 1886, died 24th May 1939, daughter of Samuel John Williams and Ellen Adelaide Buultjens. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXX. page 25 and Vol. XXXVIII, page 119).
 - (b) 12th November 1921, Dorothea Barbara Winifred de Hoedt.

VII

Alfred Heyse (Anthony Henry) Muller, born 13th June 1850, died 22nd November 1927, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th May 1876, Rosaline Evelyn Blok, born 14th May 1861, died 25th August 1931, daughter of James William Blok and Jane Margaret Hepponstall. He had by her:—

- 1 Percival Jerome, who follows under XI.
- 2 Boniface Dunstan, born 21st January 1879, died 8th August 1902.
- 3 Wilfred Michael, who follows under XII.
- 4 Maria Agnes, born 15th January 1883, died 11th October 1922, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 20th November 1901, Franklyn Oliver James Muller, who follows under X.
- 5 Clement Joseph Bravi, born 19th December 1884, died 12th April 1888.
- 6 Julia Ursula Monica, born 19th June 1886, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral Colombo, 13th September 1911, Bernard Austin Keyzer.
- 7 Louis Ambrose, who follows under XIII.
- 8 Joseph Clement, born 20th September 1889, died 25th September 1889.

- 9 Frances Beatrice, born 17th September 1892, died 13th August 1898.
- 10 Francis Aloysius Boniface, who follows under XIV.
- 11 Cyril Placidus, who follows under XV.
- 12 Stephen Athelston Benedict, who follows under XVI.

VIII

Francis William Muller, born 1st February 1854, married Maria Nicholas, widow of John Gariet Muller, referred to in section VI supra. He had by her:—

- 1 Florence Darling,

IX

Cecil Prins Muller, born 6th June 1859, married Alice Campbell, and he had by her:—

- 1 Terence
- 2 Mabel
- 3 Millicent
- 4 Dunstan
- 5 Elsie
- 6 Vivian
- 7 Leah
- 8 Anna

X

Franklyn Oliver James Muller, born 15th March 1872, died 11th June 1923, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral Colombo, 20th November 1901, Maria Agnes Muller, referred to in section VII, 4 supra.—He had by her:—

- 1 Muriel Agnes Julia, born 9th January 1903,
- 2 Clarence Basil Oliver, born 22nd March 1905.
- 3 Annestasia Hazel, born 15th March 1906.
- 4 Florence Blanche born 12th August 1907, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 6th June 1936, Emil Hogan Koelmeyer, born 11th December 1902, son of John Alexander Koelmeyer and Lydia Cornelia Fernando.
- 5 Beatrice Violet, born 12th July 1909, died 14th July 1957.
- 6 Constance Mildred born 19th February 1911,
- 7 Frances Julia Dorothy, born 4th June 1914.
- 8 Camillus Stanislaus, born 16th July 1918, died 15th February 1942.

XI

Percival Jerome Muller, born 6th June 1877, married in St. Philip Neris' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 18th January 1898, Agnes May Perera, born 7th April 1880, died 7th May 1959, daughter of Aloysius Perera and Catherine Berenger *nee* Keyzer—He had by her:—

- 1 Percival Edward, who follows under XVII:
- 2 Agnes Rhoda, born 10th October 1900, died 7th December 1928 married in St. Marys' Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th October 1926 Dodwell Francis Beling Pompeus, born 24th September 1902 son of Francis Bernard Pompeus and Daisy Augusta Beling (D.B.U. Journal. Vol. XXXIX, page 114, and Vol. XLI, pages 26 and 27).
- 3 Helen Muriel, born 31st January 1902, died 8th March 1933, married in St. Mary's Church Bambalapitiya, 29th December 1925, Edward William Jansen.
- 4 Mary Ouida, born 11th September 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th January 1928, Kingsley de Jonk.
- 5 Maisie Anne, born 22nd October 1906, died 13th June 1938 married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th June 1932 Edward de Rosayro.
- 6 Iris May, born 26th November 1908, died 18th September 1934, married in St. Mary's Church Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1931, Alexander Siegertsz.
- 7 Alexandra Myrtle, born 27th June 1913, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th November 1934, Melville Anthony D'Silva.
- 8 Therese Antoinette, born 13th February 1918, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th April 1935, William Derrymoor Jordan.
- 9 Phoebe Mavis St. Clair, born 24th March 1920, married in St. Anthony's Church, Kollupitiya, 24th June 1942, Nagaratnam Shankaradasan.

XII

Wilfred Michael Muller, J.P., U.M., L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.M. (Dublin), Proprietor of Hospital for Women and Children, Skinner's Road, North Colombo, born 12th October 1880, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 22nd November 1909, Lucy Rosaline Masefield, born 20th November 1889, daughter of Henry Valentine Masefield and Porolentina Fernando. He had by her:—

- 1 Michael Gerard Russell Ethelbert, L.M.S., (Ceylon), M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Orthopaedic Consultant, born 1st September 1910 married in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church Ratnapura, 17th August 1936, Noeline Oliveaux.

- 2 Marie Rosaline Frances Evangeline, born 3rd December 1911, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 30th April 1941 Edmund Walter Perera Seneviratne Jayawardena.
- 3 Frederick Joseph Wifred Reginald, born 27th January 1913.
- 4 Ladislaus Eustace Oliver, born 10th December 1916,
- 5 Hubert Aloysius Jerome Masefield, who follows under XVIII.
- 6 Joan Gertrude Marie Ethel, born 7th August 1919, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 22nd January 1949, Joy Francis Pereira, born 3rd February 1913, son of Felix Adolphus Pereira and Mabel Rose Anjou.
- 7 St. Elmo Alfred Lionel (Michael) born 22nd January 1921.
- 8 Ruth Pauline Octavia, born 25th July 1922.
- 9 Bede Kenneth Athelston, who follows under XIX.
- 10 Louis Decimus Christopher, born 24th July 1926, died 16th September 1945.
- 11 Daphne Clare Marie born 12th August 1928, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 28th January 1956. Benedict Ignatius Fonseca.
- 12 Brian Walter Anthony John, born 15th May 1934 died 25th May 1934.

XIII

Louis Ambrose Muller, born 7th December 1888 died 30th March 1948, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 26th November 1913, Edith Eleanor Holsinger, born 21st December 1886, died 15th June 1945, daughter of Elias Reynoldus Holsinger, and Louisa Josephina Muller, mentioned in section IV, 8 *supra*. He had by her:—

- 1 Phyllis Edith St. Clare, born 12th August 1915, married in St. Mary's Church Bambalapitiya, 26th June 1937, Quentin Sheldon Nicholas Wright, born 10th September 1910, son of Victor Oswald Anjou Wright, M.B.C.M. (Abor), and Eleanor Caroline Van Langenberg (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXXVI, pages 24 and 27, and Vol. XLI, page 61).
- 2 Doris Frances, born 8th March 1918.
- 3 Erin Minette Petronella, born 28th June 1923.

XIV

Francis Aloysius Boniface Muller, born 11th May 1894, died 30th July 1951, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral Colombo, 6th October 1915, Josephine Matilda de Zilwa, born 20th March 1894, daughter of Peter Stephen de Zilwa and Juliet Charlotte Kaule. He had by her:—

- 1 Mary Josephine Inez, born 29th May 1916, married in St. Mary's Church. Dehiwala, 26th August 1937, Vernon Clifford Heyn, born 16th December 1907, son of Gerald Chetwynd Swartz Heyn and Hilda de Zilwa, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVIII, page 96).

- 2 Marjorie Enid Constance, born 11th December 1917, married in St. Lawrence Church, Wellawatte, 8th August 1942. William Arthur Passe, born 22nd March 1905, son of John Bernard Passe and Rosalind Henrietta Passe *nee* Scharenguivel (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 53).

XV

Cyril Placidus Muller, J.P., Consul of Liberia at Colombo, Managing Director of Muller and Company, Limited., born 22nd November 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th December 1922, Ruth Gladys Joachim, born 29th January 1898, daughter of Allanson Richard Thomas Joachim and Frances Eleanor Muller, mentioned in section VI 2, supra. He had by her :—

- 1 Frances Aileen, born 26th December 1925, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th June 1948. Winfred Arthur Solomonsz, born 5th April 1922, son of Austin Raux Solomonsz and Violet Lucilla Pereira.
- 2 Carmen Avaleen, born 6th May 1927.
- 3 Hyacinth Maureen, born 21st May 1929, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 22nd May 1954, Charles Donald Kelly, born 4th November 1927, son of Conrad Leonard Bertram Kelly and Bertha Vergina de Lima.
- 4 Christine Gladys, born 26th January 1931.
- 5 Austin Joseph Cyril, born 19th August 1933.
- 6 Marie Antoinette born 13th June 1934 married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd June 1957, Roger Arnold Bartholomeusz born 27th September 1935, son of John Christopher Bartholomeusz and Bertha Mary Burdett.
- 7 Vernon Allan Maurice born 24th April 1938.
- 8 Winston Alfred Benjamin born 24th April 1938.

XVI.

Stephen Athelston Benedict Muller, born 17th April 1898 died 26th July 1955, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral Colombo, 28th December 1921 Gwendoline Alexandra Rudolph, born 18th June 1902, daughter of Vincent Rudolph and Anna Lawrantsz. He had by her :—

- 1 Orphelia Esme Anne, born 26th July 1923, married in St. Anthony's Church Demetagoda, 13th January 1947, Kingsley Willovghby John Diaz.
- 2 Sergius Athelston, who follows under XX.
- 3 Lorna Annestasia Bernadette born 4th July 1926, married in All Saints' Church Borella, 23rd July 1947, Anderson Bertram Christopher Diaz.
- 4 Symphrose Orville Philomena, born 18th July 1928, died 8th June 1931.

- 5 Bernard Conrad James, born 3rd April 1930, died 30th April 1930.
- 6 Boniface Vincent, born 23rd July 1931.
- 7 Joseph Octavins, who follows under XXI.
- 8 Anthony Clarence Patrick, born 17th April 1937.
- 9 Hyacinth Juliana Philomena, born 25th August 1940.

XVII.

Percival Edward Muller, born 6th November 1899, died 4th August 1943, married in the Parish Church, Batticaloa, 14th May 1942, Constance de Niese, and he had by her :—

- 1 Patricia.

XVIII.

Hubert Aloysius Jerome Masefield Muller, M.B., B.S., (Ceylon), born 21st June 1918, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 24th June 1948, Harriet Kathleen Mabel Vander Magt, born 8th October 1921, daughter of Fitzroy Aelian Vander Smagt and Maa Chune of Bangkok in Siam (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 88). He had by her :—

- 1 Louis Francis Michael, born 2nd May 1950.
- 2 Hamish Myles Anthony, born 19th April 1955.

XIX.

Bede Kenneth Athelston Muller, M.B., B.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), D.C.H., (Lond.), born 11th October 1924, married in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, High Street, Kensington, London, 5th October 1953, Thelma Ernestine Solomons, born 7th December 1922, daughter of Charles Austin Solomons, Proctor, and Amelia Ernst Bultjens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 28). He had by her :—

- 1 Philip Lincoln, born 1st September 1955.
- 2 Stephen Cornell, born 20th September 1956.
- 3 Robert Leon, born 7th November 1957.

XX.

Sergius Athelston Muller, born 24th July 1925, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 2nd October 1947, Thelma Ileene Speering, born 18th September 1927, daughter of Stanley Henry Speering and Enid Ivy Joseph. He had by her :—

- 1 Ashmead Sergius, born 2nd February 1950.
- 2 Yvonne Mary Estelle, born 1st May 1952.
- 3 Marion Ileene, born 24th February 1955.
- 4 Tyrone Anthony, born 11th April 1958.

XXI.

Joseph Octavius Muller, born 8th April 1934, married in St. Joseph's Church, Nugegoda, 16th June 1956, Marina Silverine Oorloff, born 10th April 1936, daughter of Douglas Ethelbert Oorloff and Mavis Maud Constance Nicholas. He had by her :—

- 1 Joseph Orpheus, born 10th April 1957.

NOTE :—St. Elms Alfred Lionel (Michael) Muller, Mentioned in Section XII, 7, left Ceylon in 1941 and joined the Royal Air Force as a "Fighter Pilot". After the war, he joined the Bristol Aeroplane Company and worked on the "Brittania" as a "Test Pilot". He has since become a Commercial Airline Pilot.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DE JONG OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos. in 1917; revised by
Mr. D. V. Attendorff in 1960)

I.

Jan de Jong married Sara Vander Bent, and he had by her :—
Huybert, who follows under II.

II.

Huybert de Jong, Boas der Scheepstimmerlieden, O.I.C., baptised at Haarlem, 1st July 1712, died 26th January 1792, (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. I, page 86) married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal.

- (a) 10th April 1740, Regina Priggé, born 4th June 1720, died 5th March 1752, daughter of Jan Priggé and Antonica Hendricksz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 127)
- (b) 19th May 1754, Anna Catharina Schearma, died 9th September 1956, widow of Hendrik Burgaart.
- (c) 16th April 1758, Magdalena Hendricksz, widow of Jan Nicolaas Derver.
- (d) 23rd August 1779, Magdalena Maria Riberg, widow of Jan Christoffel Horschoff (Sabandaar)

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Barent (Bernardus) who follows under III.
- 2 Sara, born at Colombo, 27th May 1743, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th June 1764, Bonifacio Theodorus Koster, widower of Anna Sophia Jongbloed.
- 3 Maria, born at Colombo, 14th March 1745, died 16th June 1809, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th February 1763, Jacobus Doebratsz, Boekhouder.
- 4 Catharina, born at Colombo 6th February 1748, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th November 1766, Johannes Christoffel Strobach of Amsterdam.
- 5 Elisabeth, born at Tuticorin, 23rd May 1751, baptised there 13th June 1751, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 21st October 1770, Rycloff Johannes Kriekenbeek, Boekhouder, born 11th October 1738, widower of Christina Regina Van Lier, and son of Barent Kriekenbeek and Catherina Ritmeyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V. page 69 and 74.)

III.

Barent (Bernardus) de Jong, Boekhouder born at Colombo 8th August 1741, baptised there 13th August 1741, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.

- (a) 22nd May 1763, Agnes Emerentia de Bevere.
- (b) 12th December 1773, Helena Petronella Witz, born 15th August 1759, daughter of Jan Christiaan Witz of Marienburz and Maria Elisabeth Heyzer (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 25.)

Of the first marriage, he had :—

- 1 Magdalena Elisabeth, born 25th July 1764, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal :
 - (a) 21st May 1780, Philippus Jacobus Van Cuylenburg, born 5th October 1761, son of Wilhelmus Philippus Van Cuylenburg and Maria Rebecca Ebert (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, pages 77 and 81 and Vol. XLV, page 26.)
 - (b) 20th December 1795, Jan Agathon Zezilles of Groningen, Boekhouder, widower of Elisabeth Agneta Visser.
- 2 Maria Regina, baptised 27th March, 1769.

Of the second marriage he had :—

- 3 Margarita, born 15th September 1774, died 22nd March 1796, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 17th February 1793, Dirk Goldestein of Utrecht.
- 4 Jacobus Adrianus, born 20th August 1776, died 26th October 1782,
- 5 Sara Elisabeth, baptised 29th April 1781, died 27th November 1782.
- 6 Agnes Emerentia born 29th December 1713, died 17th July 1818, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 5th September 1804, Jacobus Ernestus Von Hagt, born 16th January 1776, son of Arent Von Hagt and Susanna Maria Cheval (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 128.)
- 7 Jacob Von Hagt, born 24th June 1786, died 16th October 1789.
- 8 Casparus Adrianus who follows under IV.
- 9 Huybert, born 1797, died 19th April 1797.

IV.

Casparus Adrianus de Jong, born 5th July 1789, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal.

- (a) 8th November 1810, Barbara Theodora Hinchel, born 1792, died 23rd September 1811, daughter of George Philip Hinchel of Marsenheim and Anna Maria Handel.

- (b) 5th March 1816, Johanna Catharina Goldestein, born 14th August 1795 died 12th December 1849, daughter of Dirk Goldestein of Utrecht and Margarita de Jong referred to in Section III, 3 supra.

Of the second marriage, he had :—

- 1 Wilhelmina Hermina, born 13th December 1817, baptised at Matara, 20th August 1818, died 17th November 1818.
- 2 Louis Richard, who follows under V.
- 3 Charlotta Aletta born 15th November 1822, baptised at Kalutara, 8th August 1823 married at Barberyn (Beruwala) 15th October 1838, John James Taylor, son of William Taylor of Bombay and Wilhelmina Helena Maas.
- 4 Maria Carolina, born 20th November 1825 died 18th May 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd May 1850, William, Jacob Van Geyzel, born 27th March 1814, died 23rd December 1874, widower of Anna Louisa Daniel, and son of Lourance Jacobus Van Geyzel and Salomina Martina de Waas (D.B.U. Journal Vol. X, page 74.)
- 5 Stephen Henricus, who follows under VI.
- 6 Georgiana Lueretia, born 11th March 1831, baptised at Kalutara, 12th August 1831.
- 7 Sarah Henrietta Carolina, born 2nd December 1833, married :
 - (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 9th May 1850, James Albert Fernando.
 - (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 21st, May 1855 James Oliver Oorloff, born 9th January 1830, died 7th July 1877, son of Johannes Cornelius Oorloff and Anna Christina Singer (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLIX, page 73.)
- 8 Julia Charlotta, born 3rd April 1837, baptised at Barberyn 5th August 1838, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 30th May 1861, Gilles (George) Alexander Aldons, born 10th December 1827, son of Jacobus Robertus Aldons and Johanna Dorothea Woutersz (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXXII, pages 116 and 118 and Vol. XXXIX, page 54.)

V.

Louis Richard de Jong, Sub-Collector of Customs, born 20th April 1819, baptised at Kalutara, 15th August 1819, married at Barberyn (Beruwala) and recorded in the Marriage Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th October 1838, Caroline Barbara Taylor He had by her :—

- 1 Charles William, who follows under VII.
- 2 Charlotte Henrietta Caroline, born 6th October 1840.
- 3 Walter Joseph, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Maria Josephine, born 13th March 1843, baptised at Galle 1st November 1851, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo,

- (a) 31st May 1858, John William Alvis, born 30th May 1831, died 18th January 1863, son of Hendrik Liebert Alvis and Adriana Duleima Lourensz (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, pages 36 and 181.)
- (b) 8th, April 1867, Joseph Nathaniel Anthonisz son of Johannes Christianus Anthonisz and Gerardina Philippina de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 134, and Vol. XXXIX, pages 146 and 149.)
- 5 Leopold Richard, who follows under IX.
- 6 Albert Edward, born 16th April 1845, baptised at Galle, 1st November 1851.
- 7 Theodore Christopher, who follows under X.
- 8 Julia Maria Louisa, born 2nd March 1853, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th February 1877. George Andreas Van Dort, born 7th September 1883, died 3rd October 1909, widower of Anna Elizabeth Cuyper, and son of Petrus Henricus Van Dort and Adriana Emareusia Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 21 and 26 and Vol. XL, page 146).

VI.

Stephen Henricus de Jong, born 4th April 1828, baptised at Barberyn 14th August 1828, died 25th May 1855, married 11th September 1850, Justina Fernando, and he had by her :—

- 1 Philip Theodore, who follows under XI.

VII.

Charles William de Jong, born 2nd September 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th October 1861, Ellen Frances Catherine Fermer, born 16th August 1836, daughter of Pieter Samuel Fermer and Sageltina Christiana Siebel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 44). He had by her :—

- 1 Louis Richard, born 29th April 1864.
- 2 Charles William, born 27th May 1867.
- 3 Cecil George, who follows under XII.
- 4 Lawrence, died in Rangoon during the Japanese occupation, 1942—1945.

VIII.

Walter Joseph de Jong, born 3rd February 1842, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 1st May 1865, Catharina Ursula Pompeus, born 23rd June 1846, daughter of Christiaan Albertus Pompeus and Emelia Josephina Wilhelmina Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 158, and Vol. XLI page 21). He had by her :—

- 1 Walter Joseph, born 23rd April 1866, died 1st May 1866.
- 2 Henry Oliver, who follows under XIII.
- 3 Emelia Charlotte, born 21st July 1869.
- 4 Selina Joselina, born 10th October 1871.
- 5 Louis Richard, born 10th November 1876.

IX.

Leopold Richard de Jong, born 3rd April 1844, baptised at Galle, 1st November 1851, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 5th May 1869, Clarissa Harriet Van Langenberg, daughter of John Alexander Van Langenberg and Clotilda Amelia Goldestein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, pages 60 and 61). He had by her :—

- 1 Leopold Vernon, who follows under. XIV.
- 2 Sydney Cyril, born 29th March 1873.
- 3 Percival Selwyn Claude, 30th June 1875.
- 4 Sybil Evelyn, born 20th September 1877, married Arthur Capper.
- 5 Laura Emelia, born 28th September 1879, died 3rd June 1948, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 6th March 1905, Louis Benedict Knowler, born 6th March 1874, son of James Peter Caspersz Knower and Charlotte Pereira.
- 6 Henrietta Mary, born 19th July 1889, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Yatiyantota, 20th November 1909, Charles Frederick Mottau, widower of Ethel Eleanor Ludekens (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 83) and son of James Walter Mottau and Cornelia Arabella Van Langenberg (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 58, and Vol. XLIV, pages 125 and 126).

X.

Theodore Christopher de Jong, born 14th June 1848, baptised at Galle, 1st November 1851, married :—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd January 1868, Matilda Antoinetta Alvis, born 27th February 1848, daughter of Jeronimus Lambertus Alvis and Antoinetta Merciana Raffel—(D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 34, and Vol. XLVII, page 60).
- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 22nd March 1877, Selina Angelina Krasse, daughter of Richard Henry Krasse and Margaret Ferdinands.

Of the first marriage he had :—

- 1 Rose Marianne, born 18th November 1868, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo 25th February 1885, Henry William de Neys, born 30th May 1864, died 19th September 1926, son of Charles Dicniysius de Neys and Caroline Jane Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLV page 31, and Vol. XLVII, pages 12 and 13).
- 2 Caroline Maud, born 3rd January 1870, married Henry Augustus William Ebert, born 3rd December 1861, son of Charles Godfried Ebert and Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 205, and Vol. XLV, pages 33 and 39).

Of the second marriage, he had :—

3. Theodore Pledgworth, who follows under XV.
4. Horatio Tilburey, born 14th June 1881.

XI.

Philip Theodore de Jong, Chevalier of the Order of Gregory the Great, born 22nd May 1851, died 7th October 1891, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo 24th October 1872, Rosaline Anna Raux, born 26th August 1851, died 22nd March 1926, daughter of John Boniface Raux and Louisa Julia Le Dulx. He had by her :—

- 1 Anna Louisa, born 17th August 1873, died 11th January 1922, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 11th May 1893, Bernardin Vincent Caspersz, Ceylon Civil Service, born 20th May 1868, died 28th April 1933, son of Robert Bernard Caspersz and Julia Sarah Overlunde.
- 2 Henry Stephen, born 20th September 1874, died 27th September, 1874.
- 3 Mary Cornelia, born 17th September 1875, died 21st September 1951, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 5th January 1902 Joseph de Silva,
- 4 Joseph Philip, born 6th September, 1877, died 30th July 1879.
- 5 Michael Joseph Jerome, born 29th September 1879, died 13th February 1941, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th November 1922, Josephine Beatrice Kelaart, born 29th November 1879, daughter of Henricus Gerhardus (Henry George) Kelaart and Maria Sophia Le Dulx. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XLII, page 67.)
- 6 Clement Philip, Advocate, born 23rd November 1881, died 15th May 1947, married in St. Mary's Church, Matara, 22nd October 1914, Lilian Rosaline Jayatilleke,
- 7 Hilda Cecilia Beatrice, born 2nd January 1884, died 14th May 1894.
- 8 Marguerite Aurelia Christobel born 5th July 1885, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 27th May 1914, Donald Balangero D'abrera, Paactor, born 26th September 1881 died 20th June 1945, widower of Letitia Eugenie Holsinger, and son of Henry Stephen Mitchell D'abrera and Dorothy Felicitas Fernando.
- 9 Teresa Mary Ludgarde, born 24th February 1887.
- 10 Aloysius Leo Lancelotte, who follows under XVI.
- 11 Victor Hubert Isidore, who follows under XVII.

XII.

Cecil George Ernest de Jong, born 26th November 1870, died 25th October 1941, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 1st March, 1897 Violet Amelia Keyt, born 12th November 1877, daughter of Charles Edward Keyt and Amelia Elisabeth Kriekenbeek. He had by her :—

- 1 Violet Gladys, born 31st March 1898, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya 16th July 1917, Claude Eustace Jumeaux La Brooy, born 23rd June 1890 son of Charles William La Brooy and Lena Amelia Thomasz (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXIV pages 78 and 80)
- 2 Cecil Harold Ridgeway, who follows under XVIII.

XIII

Henry Oliver de Jong, born 24th November 1867, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo 7th July 1892, Winifred Olivia Wait, born 6th September 1870, died 26th January 1923, daughter of William Barry Wait and Frederica Catherine Garnier. He had by her :—

- 1 Dunstan Clarence, who follows under XIX
- 2 Esme Olivia, born 22nd November 1910, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 4th June 1929, Alexander Dennis Hugo Bilsborough, born 2nd March 1904, son of John William Alexander Bilsborough and Minnie Claudia de Hoedt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVI, page 67).

XIV.

Leopold Vernon de Jong, Medical Service in the Federated Malay States, born 24th May 1870, married at Singapore, Florence Edith Yzelman, born 12th February 1878, and he had by her :—

- 1 Ernest Vernon, born 4th January 1910.
- 2 Eric Ralph, born 4th September 1911.
- 3 Leopold Felix Yzelman, born 13th June 1915.

XV.

Theodore Pledgworth de Jong, born 3rd June 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Maligakande, 16th January 1902, Grace Helen Aldons, born 26th July 1870, daughter of Gilles (George) Alexander Aldons and Julia Charlotta de Jong, referred to in section IV, 8, supra, and (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 118). He had by her :—

- 1 Horatio Reginald Herbert, born 23rd February 1903.
- 2 Irene Gwendoline Jessica, born 6th July 1905, married in the Scots Kirk, Kandy, 3rd February 1930, Carl Frederick Van Sanden Jansen, born 21st July 1896, died 17th December 1948, son of Charles Arnold Jansen and Frederica Margaret Eleanor Van Sanden.
- 3 Ida Maria Grace, born 22nd December 1906, married in India, Noel D'Vine.
- 4 Vivian Pledgworth Leslie, born 26th June 1910, died 1940.

XVI.

Aloysius Leo Lancelot de Jong, born 19th December 1888, died 12th January 1957, married in St. Philip Neris' Church, Pettah, Colombo, 3rd February 1913, Mary Beatrix Bailey, born 15th July 1893, died 10th November 1957, daughter of Frederick James Bailey, Station Master, Ceylon Government Railway, and Eliza Cecilia Orr. He had by her :—

- 1 Cecile Marie Beatrix, born 2nd February 1914, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 19th January 1952, Hugh Vernon Rock de Silva.
- 2 Aloysius Philip Benedict, who follows under XX.
- 3 Joseph Bernardine Lancelot, born 13th March 1917.
- 4 Sebastian Michael David, who follows under XXI.
- 5 Audrey Rebecca Felicia, born 21st August 1920.
- 6 Annabelle Louise, born 25th July 1924.
- 7 Mariam Estelle Florence, born 20th November 1925.
- 8 Frederick Leo, born 4th September 1927.
- 9 Derrick Isidore Theodore, born 21st May 1929.

XVII

Victor Hubert Isidore de Jong, born 16th July 1890, died 29th December 1950, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th May 1918, Rachel Mary Beatrice Misso, born 10th December 1898, daughter of Emiliani Caesar Joseph Misso and Amelia Gertrude Scharenguivel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 15 and Vol. XXIX, page 65). He had by her :—

- 1 Philip Victor Joseph, born 4th March 1919, married (a) Mercy Mendis, (b) Rene Mortier *nee* Othan.
- 2 Michael Aubrey Eustace, born 13th September 1920.
- 3 Mary Aurelia Callista, born 2nd February 1922, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1943, Eustace Stanislaus Rubeiro, born 7th November 1916, son of George Steer Rubeiro and Mary Rosamund Ouraith.
- 4 Basil Donald Gerard, born 9th July 1923.
- 5 Anna Gloria Thornasine, born 29th December 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1943, John Edward White, son of John Edward White and Lilian Elizabeth Morley.
- 6 Rosalind Mary Honour, born 2nd February 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th July 1949, Eric Rienzi Anthony Schumacher Martinus, born 3rd May 1919, son of Felix Rienzi Schumacher Martinus and Mildred Theodora Gauder.

- 7 Rita Gertrude Rachel, born 23rd July 1930.
- 8 Marguerite Josephine Victoreen, born 19th March 1932, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th November 1949, Clair St. Valentine Ephraims, born 14th February 1917, son of Henry Algernon Ephraims and Gracie Juliet Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 112).
- 9 Emiliani Ervin Theodore, born 11th December 1933.
- 10 Felix George Theodore, born 20th November 1938.
- 11 Joseph Stephen Isidore, born 18th September 1940.

XVIII.

Cecil Harold Ridgeway de Jong, born 19th May 1899, married :

- (a) In St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya 29th November 1923, Ina Anastasia Ohlmus, born 25th September 1901, died 29th May 1927, daughter of Austin William Ohlmus and Ida Louise Rosebel Holmes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 175).
- (b) In St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo 26th December 1929, Irene Elaine Poppenbeek, born 18th June 1899, daughter of Francis William Poppenbeek and Eleanor Margaret Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 104 and Vol. XXXIX, page 24).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Cecil George Austin, who follows under XXII.
- 2 Ina Sybil Therese, born 19th May 1927, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th December 1949, Anton Lucien Blacker born 2nd July 1920, son of Walter St. George Blacker and Mabel Theodosia Jansz.

Of the second marriage, he had : —

- 3 Michael William, born 18th October 1930.
- 4 Mona Aileen, born 31st May 1932, married in St. Chad's Church, Chelsea in Melbourne, Australia, 19th January 1952, Samuel Douglas Bartholomeusz, born 26th December 1916, son of Everard Frederick Charles Bartholomeusz and Dorothy Isolene Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 72, and Vol. XLIII, pages 54 and 64).

XIX.

Dunstan Clarence de Jong, born 17th March 1893, died 12th February 1943, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street Colombo, 21st April 1927, Erin Phyllis Shaw, born 4th December 1907, daughter of Owen Lionel Shaw, and Marian Hansz. He had by her :—

- 1 Kenston Douglas, born 27th September 1927.
- 2 Wilton Annesley, born 13th July 1928.
- 3 Leslie Irvin, born 22nd October 1930.

XX.

Aloysius Philip Benedict de Jong, born 23rd October 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th June 1947, Miriam Theresa Brohier, born 10th October 1926, daughter of Terence Vernon Brohier and Miriam Gauder. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 208.) He had by her :—

- 1 Frederick Philip, born 12th November 1948.

XXI.

Sebastian Michael David de Jong, born 18th January 1919, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 26th June 1943. Therese Christobel Misso, born 14th June 1923, daughter of Hugh Michael Christopher Misso and Elaine Juliet Mellonius. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 68 and 69). He had by her :—

- 1 Sonia Mary Christobel, born 20th April 1946.
- 2 Therese Loraine, born 24th January 1948.
- 3 Sandra Marie Doreen, born 17th June 1950.

XXII

Cecil George Austin de Jong, born 8th May 1925, married in St. Paul's Church Milagiriya, 7th April 1951, Sheila Joyce Misso, born 4th November 1926, daughter of George Ernest Misso and Zita Blanche, Reimers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 74, Vol. XXXIII page 51 and Vol. XLVII, page 24). He had by her :—

- 1 Howard Keith, born 12th February 1956.

Notes :—(1) The marriages of Charlotta Aletta de Jong, referred to in section IV, 3. with John James Taylor and of Louis Richard de Jong, referred to in section V, with Caroline Barbara Taylor, were both solemnized on 15th October 1838 at Barbeyn (Beruwala) and are recorded in the Marriage Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.

(2) The marriage of Aloysius Philip Benedict de Jong with Miriam Theresa Brohier, mentioned in section XX, was dissolved in D. C. Colombo, Case No. 3162/D with effect from 20th December 1954.

DUTCH COLONIAL FURNITURE IN CEYLON.

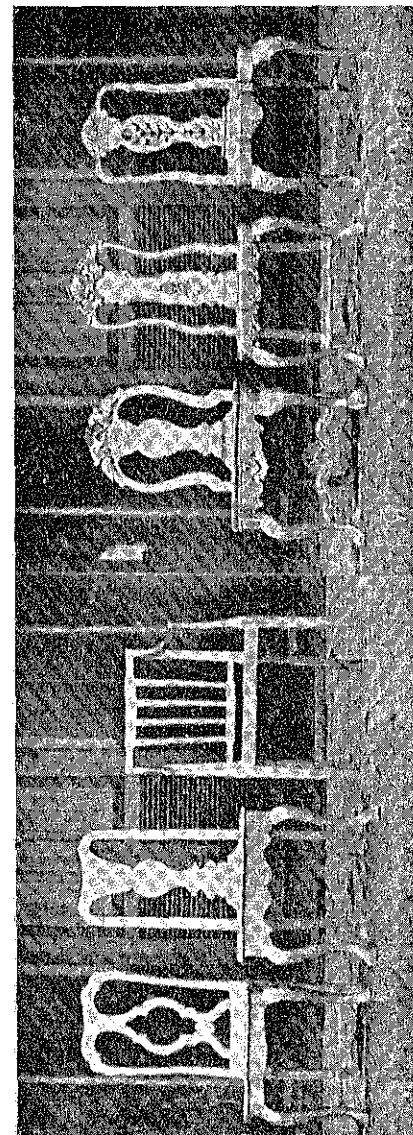
Dutch furniture in Ceylon is an interesting survival of those spacious days when the Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) who used the letters V. O. C. as their official emblem held sway over the coastal regions of the Island in the 17th and 18th centuries. This period, as authorities on the subject would have us understand, synchronized with the "Golden Age" of furniture development in Europe. It is said to have been a period of artistic activity never equalled ever before, or since, in the history of furniture.

The genius of the Dutch for transferring the atmosphere of the home-country to their colonies and settlements has been the—means by which Ceylon was bequeathed a wealth of Dutch furniture modelled on styles of the period which found favour in their beloved Netherlands. We cannot be far wrong in assuming that officials of the Company would have brought out with them a few favourite pieces. These doubtless formed the models from which the furniture in the colonial homes were designed.

As to craftsmen, there were the master-carpenters who accompanied the "merchants", the clerks and the soldiers and sailors, who were regularly drafted to the Company's service. In fact, records show that there was an Artizans Department where all the furniture was turned out in the early days. In the main the work was done by Sinhalese carpenters, inspired by Dutch designers,

Specimens of genuine Dutch colonial furniture which remain in the open market today are unhappily very few. Some fine pieces, even if rather solid, are treasured by a few private collectors. A small collection, mostly chairs, is still extant in the old Dutch churches, and the larger collection—of a miscellaneous variety, is in the Colombo Museum. There are many exquisite pieces too in Queen's House.

Three explanations may be offered for the disappearance of this old type of furniture. The zeal of foreign collectors has no doubt eliminated some. In this same category comes the British Civil Servant and the Planter who have removed choice bits to give their homes in retirement a colonial atmosphere. Many have possibly disappeared owing to the rigorous climate, for one has to be kind to old furniture inasmuch as one should be to old people. Lastly, and possibly the most cogent reason; Dutch furniture is usually massive and immovable. They therefore take up a great deal of space which modern houses are not prepared to offer. Besides, they need much hand-polishing which nobody today has time for. Thus many a specimen of heavy articles of Dutch furniture, such as the ebony four-poster bed with tent and curtains, known as the *kooi*; the *kapstock*, or hat rack; the *rustbank*, or sofa; the *comptoir*, or cabinets for books, linen or clothes, and many other bits too numerous to mention which were built more with the view to strength than luxury, found their way into junk-shops to make room for modern, streamlined elegance which was less austere and more comfortable.



The collection of chairs in the Wolvendael Church.

In proceeding to write on the details of Dutch Colonial furniture in Ceylon, I must premise that I write with the reserve of the non-expert but enthusiastic observer who has taken this subject in his stride. Any reader disposed to go deeper into the subject is referred to papers by Dr. Joseph Pearson and Mr. E. Reimers in No. 81 of 1928 and No. 91 of 1938 respectively of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (C. B.)

One of the articles of Dutch furniture which the amateur collector yearns most to possess is the Dutch chest. The origin of this showpiece, displayed in many a Ceylon bungalow even today, is interesting. It was the custom for all recruits who desired to serve the Dutch East-India Company, to give their names in at the Oost-Indische Huis, in Amsterdam, where their dossier was examined, their origin was investigated and the conditions of terms under which they were prepared to serve were considered. Those who were selected were given earnest-money, and a wooden box and key in which they could lock anything they wished to carry on the voyage.

The Dutch chest brought from Holland was lightly decorated, if at all, and soberly restrained, with brass handles and lock-pieces. Later, those who stayed ashore made feet for their sea-chests, and for greater convenience, by abolishing the cover and making the legs higher, provided the chest with drawers and doors with a lock and made them into cabinets. The article retained the rudimentary brass handles but such survivals of the original chest must be very rare.

Meanwhile, against this background Ceylon craftsmen were delighting Dutch fraus by producing gaily decorated family chests with hinges, handles and lock-pieces of heavy brass, and adding those familiar brass blobs that conceal projecting bolts and screws. In those days timber in Ceylon was of gigantic size. The older chests made out here were turned out therefore entirely from single planks of finely-grained wood. This affords some clue to the connoisseur who would put a date on these antiques.

The modern counterfeit—of which there are many—is usually made of small pieces of old wood skilfully joined together to cover up the seams. To this is added modern brass decorations. But what one has to guard against is the possibility of confusing a Dutch chest with the Sinhalese chest known as Pettagama; they too can be very similar in design and decorated with brass. Some, naturally, are much older than the Dutch chest. The pettagama usually, but not always, stands on squat, bellied, ball-like legs, as do some Dutch chests too.

The round burgomaster chairs are well-known in Ceylon and are the pride of many a collector. The original chair of this type is said to have been made in Holland about 1650. They are said to have been brought to Ceylon before the close of the 17th century. The semi-circular backs of these chairs usually have three oval panels, which like the seat were woven in cane. They had six legs joined by stretchers.

Apparently, in the mid-eighteenth century more decoration appeared in an adaptation of the earlier plain pattern. The panels were filled in with a rococo design in wood, while the legs, joined by ornamented stretchers were of cabriole type. Nearly all these chairs were turned out of kumbuk, or sooriya wood, used largely to this day in the construction of cart wheels. The later models of this chair were stained black in the early part of the 19th century—to look like ebony, as ebony was then the rage. The burgomaster chair shown illustrated is an adaptation of the earlier type to ideas of the mid-eighteenth century.

Have you ever tried sitting on a burgomaster chair? None will deny that they must have afforded mynheer, or his ample spouse, a ready means of taking his or her ease without the discomfort of abdominal compression after a full meal of *rijs—tafel*!

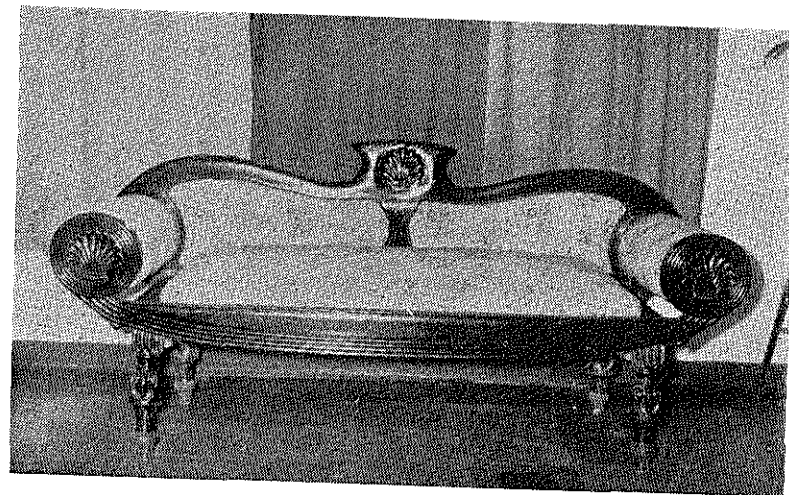
There is good reason for reproach that so little is known of the history of the collection of chairs in the Wolvendaal Church. They are of considerable intrinsic and artistic value. A custom which prevailed in the 18th century of keeping the *kerkstoel*, or "church stool" in the house, and of having it carried to church each Sunday by a servant, is a possible explanation of how such a large variety of chairs came eventually to be collected in the Wolvendaal Church. The square seat, and the straight lines of these chairs lent themselves to arrangement in rows. In the peculiar circumstances which these chairs were used for, it seems natural too that they were a more expensive piece than the ordinary articles of furniture made for domestic use.

Authorities on old furniture say that the chairs devoid of the rococo decoration—inspired by Chinese decorative art—date to a period even before the Wolvendaal Church was built (1749), and that they were possibly transferred from the earlier Dutch Church which once stood on the open land we today call the Gordon Gardens.

Coming to the chairs in the Wolvendaal Church one is impelled to couple with them the church furniture as represented by pulpit, and baptistry. The pulpit in the Wolvendaal Church, which is reached by a charming stair and hand-rail is placed at the north-east corner of the transepts. It has been developed in the national style.

A certain simplicity and sensitiveness about the wood and carving, in the selection and execution of which the Dutch so excelled, bespeak even to the uninitiated what the world has lost since machinery took the place of the patient craftsman. These observations apply equally to any genuine bit of Dutch furniture. The wooden ribbands and the tassels hanging around the canopy of the Wolvendaal pulpit display to perfection this forgotten art.

The baptismal font, immediately below the pulpit in the Wolvendaal church, is also a fine piece of carving set on three massive legs. This exquisite carved tripod supports a baptismal basin, two feet in diameter, which weighs 206 silver rupees. Both tripod and



The Settee — a popular article distinguished by its Valuable wood and intricate design.



A mid-18th century model of the burgomaster chair.

silver basin carry a simple pathetic story which has come down the tumultuous decades of Dutch history to our day.

In the words of an inscription on the carved stand, this baptismal font was gifted to the old church of the Dutch Company which stood in the Gordon Gardens by the then Governor Rycklof van Goens, over two-and-a-half centuries ago. Whilst it commemorates the christening of his infant daughter who was named Celonia, these mememtos also enshrine a tale of human life and love. The mother, whose maiden name was Esther de Salome, died the very day after her infant daughter was baptised.

From the digression which has rendered this rather an unsymmetrical composition, let us turn again to household furniture. Another popular article was the "settee" distinguished by its valuable wood and intricate designs used as ornament on back and seatends. Many of these indicate the unparalleled patience of the workmen. The settee was almost entirely confined to ebony, and the specimens where the flower-work, or the figure-work are in low relief are undoubtedly the oldest.

Another article in common use was the *knaap* (Sinhalese *kanappuwa*)—sometimes a table, sometimes a stand which served a number of domestic uses. Some of them are of intricate pattern and inlaid for purpose of ornamentation with different kinds of wood. The value of the material and the difficulty of working on such ornamentation have made imitations of this type of Dutch colonial furniture rare.

None can deny that Dutch colonial furniture has a value in reconstructing the Art and Culture; the Social and Economic history of Ceylon in the 17th and 18th centuries. Is all this to be lost by the disappearance of the few genuine articles left to us, or by replacement of the spurious for the genuine?

Period Museums are not unknown—in fact very popular as a medium of education, in other countries. Is it too much to ask for the establishment of a Period Museum of the Dutch times, in Colombo, where furniture, costumes, arms and weapons, porcelain and old China plates and crockery, books, pictures and maps of that period which are still procurable can be preserved and displayed?

The Special Antiquities Committee have in their Final Report recently submitted to Government commended this idea, and have pinpointed the historic Dutch building used at present as the Pettah Post Office, as a building most suited to the purpose.

R. L. B.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1764

This article is from a manuscript translation by the late Dr. John R. Blaze. Dr. Blaze does not quote, nor give indication of his source in his rough manuscript.

The rebellion in the Company's territory had been stamped out (again) and consideration could now be given in earnest to a campaign for the purpose of compelling the King of Kandy to make peace, a peace whose main objects were the recognition of the Company's full sovereignty over its dominions, the trade monopoly, and the occupation of the coast.

The army had no luck with the weather. Contrary to the usual turn of events, the rain still continued during the whole month of January in the year 1764. Not till the 10th of February could they break camp and take the field. It had been decided the previous year to attack Kandy from different quarters and the columns were arranged as follows:—

1. From the west, from the direction of Negombo, the main body under the Governor himself. It was to advance through the Four Korales;
2. From the direction of Hanwella in the Four Korales, a detachment under Major Bisschhof;
3. From the direction of Pitigalle¹ (beyond Kalutara), a detachment under Lieutenant Bartels;
4. From the direction of Matara, a detachment commanded by Captain Medder;
5. From the direction of Trincomalee, through the Veddah country, a detachment under Captain Erlebach;
6. Out of the north-west, from the direction of Arippe,² a detachment under Lieutenant van Stroeel.

The campaign of the main body was by far the most important. Upon its success depended the remaining detachments, which served merely as reinforcements and which were scarcely expected to reach the centre of the Island. This main body was assembled at Gonawela³ and on Saturday the fourth of February van Eck left Colombo to join the army. He was accompanied by Engineer Captain Gilles Bore, by Army Captain Frederik Willem Baron van Thosz, and the Secretary van Angelbeek who was to keep the records. After crossing the Colombo river, they set out for Dandugamuwa.⁴ On the way the

1. Pitigala, on the Bentota river.
2. Arippe.
3. Gonawela on the Maha Oya.
4. Dandugamuwa 2 miles north of Ja-Ela.

party was joined by the Governor's bodyguard, formed by a body of dragoons under command of Cavalry Captain Ignatius von Scheinhouber. They crossed the river at Dandugamuwa and reached Negombo towards half past four.

Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th of February, were spent in Negombo. This was necessary in order to rest the horses after the difficult march of the previous day. Nor could the baggage train with its heavy equipment follow so quickly, and some arrangement had to be made about it. At Negombo van Eck granted audience to a Sinhalese priest, Jinnekoon, who was brought up a Catholic in his youth and bore the name Joannes. He came as a messenger from an able and prominent man in the Four Korales, Leupke⁵ Bandaer. This was a son of the late Dissawa of the Three and Four Korales, and as a prominent Sinhalese, he was displeased at the favour shown to the Malabar followers of the King. Jinnekoon now came to offer the submission of Bandaer, and to ask for a safe-conduct. On the 6th of February 1764 van Eck granted this, and informed Major Bischof who was in charge of the operations in the Three and Four Korales. On the same day van Eck received the report made by the spy Nicolaas Sandiogo, who gave some indications of the disposition of the enemy. The various roads around Kandy were occupied and the Adigar was established at Kurunegalle with the main body. This report was afterwards confirmed by the Lieutenant at Chilaw, who definitely contradicted the rumour that the Chief Adigar would be in the neighbourhood of Matara. Yet van Eck did not think Matara secure. It was not impossible that the Dissawa of Uva was on his way to Matara. He accordingly informed the Secret Committee at Colombo of his suspicions.

At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning van Eck left Negombo. The road had been previously widened, and after a long day's march he reached Gonawela in a heavy thunderstorm at about 5 o'clock. This encampment lay on the river Kaimelle,⁶ in the Pitigal Korale, one of the Seven Korales. Here he received confirmation of the report that the Chief Adigar had taken his stand a long day's march farther on, at the ruined royal palace at Kurunegalle. At Gonawela was assembled a force composed of 909 Europeans, 791 Orientals and 105 Sepoys, thus totalling 1805 men. In order to find out the strength and exact disposition of the enemy, van Eck sent out a small reconnaissance party. In the meantime rumours came in on all sides regarding the position of the enemy, and many village headmen in the locality came to offer their submission. The Governor's time was still too greatly taken up with administrative affairs. All letters, no matter what they were about, were always forwarded to him. He now instructed the authorities, that all papers should be sent addressed to Colombo, those being despatched to him which had a direct bearing upon the military operations. On Tuesday the 14th of February the

5. Lewke.
6. The Maha Oya.

reconnaissance party returned with the report that the Chief Adigar actually was at Kurunegalle with roughly 12,000 men. From the inhabitants in the locality it had been learnt that there was a rumour among the Sinhalese troops that there was with the Dutch troops a Siamese Prince who was intended as successor to the throne of Kandy. It was also related that van Eck had brought out the sword of one of their former lawful kings. This story was correct to this extent—that van Eck had taken with him the sword of the former King, Don Juan, who had been converted to Christianity by the Portuguese. This King was at that time entombed in the Fort Church at Colombo, and his sword formed part of the collection of weapons in that very fort. The rumour about the Siamese prince can be explained as follows. The government at Batavia had at that time banished the Javanese prince Pangarang Mass, who was now serving as a volunteer in the army. Van Eck declared that it was he who was taken for a Siamese prince, and that the business of the Siamese successor must have leaked out in one way or another. Was this perhaps a specimen of the already mentioned unreliability of some members of the Secret Committee?

The difficulties involved in the transport of the heavy baggage through arduous country remained as formidable as ever, especially because there were many deaths among the coolies. van Eck therefore wrote to Colombo to have a hundred coolies sent to him. There were at Wissenawe, according to information, large rice stores belonging to the king. If these could be seized, a large part of the baggage could be left behind. Captains Tournaye, Sitters and Bojat were entrusted with this task. Looking forward to the success of this operation, van Eck went ahead at once. The soil appeared very suitable for cultivation; one difficulty was the thick tropical jungle, and the sparse population. The river, the Kaimelle, was navigable up to this point by small native vessels. Further upstream the rapids began, and the river was too shallow. In the rainy season however, through being increased the river would be navigable further up. The large number of crocodile's eggs showed that a journey along the river was not without risk. van Eck was so pleased over his tour of inspection that he instructed Dissawe Bauert to take the necessary steps immediately to prepare for cultivation, to lay out roads etc.

van Eck had been in correspondence with the Secret Committee regarding an extra gratuity for the soldiers who saw service in the field. This would cost about F. 100,000. He was now informed that the Committee approved of it, but he resolved to postpone the distribution until the frontiers of the kingdom of Kandy had been reached, because he expected it would then have the greatest effect.

Meanwhile two envoys from the Chief Adigar came to the camp with a Sinhalese *ola*. They disclosed nothing new. The King was prepared to make peace on the old terms but would have nothing to do with a new treaty. They were without more ado referred to a letter dated the 11th of December 1763, in which the Dissawe Bauert had

made known the wishes of the Company. van Eck thought it advisable to take a stronger line with the envoys than was hitherto the practice; shortly and tersely he informed them that the King must decide within 14 days, or else he would come in person to Kandy to look for him.

van Eck now set out for Etambe⁷. A bridge had to be built across the Kaimelle, and the road levelled to some extent. After great difficulties the army reached Ettampole at half past nine. Some village headmen came to tender their submission, and declared themselves ready to afford help by cutting paths and supplying cattle. The country round Ettambi was very good, although it furnished no cinnamon; it furnished much rice and had better grazing grounds than Colombo. Here too began the mountains, which made the lack of coolies still more urgent. The shortage of coolies, in spite of all pains to obtain replacements in one way or another, became so great that the supply of the barest necessities began to be in danger. It appeared also that the existing maps were very incomplete and inaccurate; van Eck therefore had the route he had taken mapped out by two surveyors.

On Sunday the 19th of February the army broke camp at seven o'clock in the evening and leaving behind 14 sick men, marched to Ettampole⁸ arriving there at half past ten. The Captains who had been sent out had made themselves masters of Wissenawe and the rice-stores, so that the shortage of food was no longer acute. Spies brought news that on the approach of the Dutch forces all was topsy-turvy in the royal army, while the story of the Siamese prince continued to go round. There was a tendency among the Sinhalese grandees to adhere to the Company because they were galled by the domination of the Malabar King. Worse tidings reached van Eck from Matara. The Dissawe de Ly who commanded the forces there, informed him that the troops in that district were in a pitiable state, and that owing to illness they were absolutely in no fit condition to advance upon Kandy. van Eck seemed highly incensed at this. He ascribed it to extreme negligence, if not to deliberate unwillingness to co-operate in the success of the expedition, that the Dissawe only now tendered this information. Sickness could not have broken out so suddenly. It appeared moreover that the Dissawe had neglected to take the necessary precautions. van Eck now wrote to the Commandant of Galle to send a part of the troops just arrived there from the home country to Matara.

Meanwhile the people round about Ettampole had by order handed in all firearms, and van Eck distributed these after repairs among Sinhalese volunteers.

On Wednesday the 22nd of February the army set out for Wissenawe⁹. The route passed through hilly country and was not long without danger. Above all it afforded splendid opportunities for lying in ambush: thus for example, near the little village of

7. Atambe, 8 north of Gonawela.

8. Atampola 7 miles n.e. of Atambe.

9. Near the 10th mile on the Kurunegala—Naramalla Road.

Lienjewatte,¹⁰ where the track winds between two hills from which range an enemy passing through could easily be fired upon. After that they came to a plain covered for the most part with rice fields. The people from Wisenawe had ranged themselves along the path to welcome van Eck. By sunset the army reached Wiserawe.

In that place the Chief Adigar had planned to await the Dutch army, and had a residence built for him there. van Eck established his headquarters there. He had a second depot formed in that place. (The first was at Gonawille). The royal granaries consisted of seven great warehouses surrounded by a substantial wall. The rice had yet to be threshed. van Eck called for 500 men for that purpose. The native headmen who had made their submission declared, however, that among the inhabitants there were not so many low caste men to carry out that work. Most of the inhabitants belonged to the caste of the Lascorins. They could consequently furnish only 130 rice-threshers. van Eck enquired at the same time about the way to Kandy. The nearest way went directly eastwards, three miles to the south of the royal palace at Kurunegalle. The full distance came to 5½ miles, but the road was not paved and presented great difficulties even for a man on foot, let alone an army with artillery and baggage. It was better therefore to go to Kurunegalle to join the main road from Puttalam to Kandy. To get to Kurunegalle they had first to go north-west and then east, which meant a detour taking 3 hours. Standard Bearer Leydenrijk was sent out as a scout. His report was not encouraging. The first part of the route was through great mountains and thick forests impracticable for the artillery and cavalry: further on it improved.

The work of the rice-pounding was not making headway and it would be too long before a sufficient supply was on hand for the army to push on. van Eck therefore sent a patrol back to Gonawila to bring rice from there, and to transport it on the baggage-animals which were expected from Puttalam. The native soldiers should in future be given paddy in place of rice, which they must pound themselves.

On Friday the 24th of February a start was made with the cutting of the road to Kurunegalle. The time that this took was used to build up a kind of hospital for themselves at Wisenawe. Up to now it had remained dry, and there were not too many sick to complain about. Wisenawe was fortified, and made a sort of main base of supplies, and a strong garrison was to be left behind there.

The village headmen had failed to supply cattle. van Eck thereupon sent out soldiers to shoot the cattle without any further fuss, and to confiscate them without compensation. From a parly with the headmen which followed it transpired that that was not to be attributed to disaffection, but that their religion forbade them to slaughter their cattle. They now suggested that the soldiers themselves should kill the cattle, and the owners then receive compensation.

10. Lineyavatta.

The Governor consented to this, "not without extreme rejoicing on the part of the petitioners at this happy invention of an adroit means by which they could earn their money without seeming to be guilty of sacrilege."

A letter was received from Lieutenants Bartels and Merci dated the 19th of February 1764 that their detachment was not strong enough to force its way through the Three Korales, while Major Bisschop would be better able to proceed with the operations if he should be reinforced by 150 to 200 additional men. On the 24th of February van Eck promised him these reinforcements and urged him to push on, as the success of this undertaking greatly depended thereon.

The work on the road made slow progress. Sections of it had to be levelled. A scouting party found out that beyond the mountains there was another plain which was covered with sown fields. Beyond that lay a great forest. From Kurunegalle to Kandy too the road climbed over great hills, but these were easier to cross, since the main road from Puttalam crossed over them, which was daily traversed by carts.

To keep himself informed of what was going on in the enemy's camp, van Eck thought out the following plan. Some reliable persons should repair to the Chief Adigar with a letter which should appear to be an answer to the last Sinhalese *ola*.
.....On Saturday the 25th of February these envoys set out and returned in the evening about 9 o'clock. Their errand was only partly successful. From time to time on their way they had met Sinhalese pickets, but at Magoeroepe a strong body was stationed. Here they were held up. After stating what their mission was, they were informed that the Chief Adigar was at Kurunegalle and that he would be informed. Meanwhile they entered into conversation with the Sinhalese stationed at Magoeroepe,¹¹ These hinted that they did not believe the story of the Siamese prince. The envoys thereupon declared that it was indeed untrue, but that the prince might well be nearer at hand than they suspected. They also exaggerated the strength of the Dutch army. The force which lay at Wisenawe was only a small part. The rest were established at Gonawila and Ettambi, and it could hardly be told how many thousands they might be.

Meanwhile the messengers came back from the Adigar, with the information that it was impossible for him to see them face to face. They must hand over the letter. Now that it seemed impossible to make personal contact with the Adigar they handed over the letter. They could not therefore secure any information about the army: although they were able to make sure that the account which the Sinhalese gave of it was greatly overdrawn.

11. Magururalapitiya.

On Sunday the 26th of February Captain Tournaye set out with a detachment to establish an advanced post at Wanderoegale,¹² situated four hours march away. Some hours after his departure heavy firing was heard. van Eck sent reinforcements, and it turned out that in the neighbourhood of Magoeroepe, Tournaye with his detachment had met with such heavy gunfire from an ambush that he was obliged to fall back. Reinforcements were again despatched. The first wounded arrived and were admitted to the field-hospital at Wisenawe. At the beginning of the fight, the coolies, who had been attached to van Tournaye's patrol, had fled with the baggage animals, taking with them two barrels of cartridges. At eight o'clock Tournaye returned with his detachment. He had 7 men killed, 1 missing and 19 wounded, 4 dangerously: 31 coolies had bolted, and 45 were no longer fit to do any work. The reverse did not fail to produce its effect on the inhabitants. Although summoned by beat of drum the headmen and the labourers stayed away from the camp. The Chief Adigar had *olas* distributed far and wide among the people threatening anyone who submitted to the Company. There was also for a long time a real risk that the people in the rear of our troops might be induced by threats to rise in rebellion, whereby communications and transport would be endangered.

There was actually on the way a convoy of 398 animals laden with rice. A patrol was sent to protect them and at the same time reinforcements were asked for from Negombo. Some of our spies had fallen into the hands of the enemy. There was therefore little enthusiasm for espionage. van Eck ... to despatch a spy to obtain information about the position of the enemy. He came back with the news that the Chief Adigar had posted his troops on the heights which we had to pass. With some difficulty the same spy was ... to go out once more and try to find a way by which they could go and take the enemy in the rear. Moreover from Chilaw was sent for a reliable man, Kati Pali, who was quite at home with these operations.

By the unfortunate expedition of Captain Tournay it was clear that the cadre of officers required reorganisation. van Eck made some recommendations to the Committee in Colombo for promotions. The shortage of coolies became ever more acute and threatened to bring the whole enterprise to disaster, even though the heavy baggage was left behind. It was further resolved to try the strength of the Chief Adigar in his fortified position the next morning. But a heavy thunderstorm broke and most of the camp was flooded. Thus they could not march out. But the heavy rain continued. The number of sick began to mount up dreadfully. Already one convoy of sick men had been sent back to Gonawila, but new cases steadily occurred. The losses among the coolies also became very great, and the chance of a further advance was now lost. The enlistment of coolies at Colombo went so slow that the favourable season of the year would be past before these could be brought up to full strength at Wisenawe. On the first of March van Eck held a council of war, at which the situation was reviewed in all its aspects. By a unanimous vote it was decided to retreat. This decision was put in writing

12. Vanduragala.

and signed by all the captains. It was further decided to tell the troops nothing, and to get them to fall in early next morning as if they were to march against the enemy. The Secret Committee and the commanders of the other columns were informed; the sick were despatched in a convoy to Gonawila. Some hours after their departure musket fire was heard towards Ettampola. The coolies returned with the sick and stated that the enemy had occupied various hills upon the way. The Kandians (being of course still unaware of the decision of the Council of War) had decided to cut off the convoy, and had for that purpose seized the new passage at Lienjewatte on the way to Gonawila. van Eck now despatched a European patrol with orders to drive out the enemy if possible, and to seize and hold the pass until the main body should have gone through on its retreat. By evening came the news that this objective had been achieved.

On the 2nd of March at four o'clock all was astir ... for the return journey. The heavy baggage was abandoned and by eight o'clock preparations had gone so far that the vanguard started on the way back. The enemy evidently had smelt a rat for hardly was the army on the march when heavy fire was opened on it from the jungle on the left and on the right. A few shots from the small field pieces put the enemy to flight. They continued however to accompany the army on its march at a distance. Small patrols were now sent into the jungle. In places where the mountains were close to the road, heavy firing was renewed. Luckily the Sinhalese were bad marksmen and their guns and powder were not good. Besides, the Kandians did not expose themselves in the open parts: they always fired from the jungle, owing to which their field of fire was limited. Between the mountains lay a long, narrow valley. Here the retreating army came under heavy fire. The baggage animals stampeded and some ran away. It was now impossible to transport all the ammunition and a part had to be destroyed. Finally, the defile at Lienjewatte was reached, where Lieutenant Galliot had taken up so favourable a position that the army could now march undisturbed to Ettampole, which was reached at about one o'clock. The tired troops were allowed some hours rest. Then again camp was broken; Captain Dijkman was to continue to hold his point till the rearguard also had passed through. In the evening at about half past eight Ettambi was reached. The great rice stores at Ettampole went up in flames upon this retreat.

On Saturday the 3rd of March the army again broke camp and reached Gonawila at half past ten. From here it pleased van Eck to suspend the advance of the commanders of the other columns. For a moment it had been intended to seize and hold Ettambi. But it lay in a marshy plain and was consequently inaccessible in the rainy season that it was cut off from all communications for nearly seven months. There was moreover no time to improve the roads or to divert them. Gonawila however van Eck decided to hold. This place was of great importance not only because the invasion through the Seven Korales was to be repeated, but also for the retention of the important cinnamon lands in the Pitigal and Aloetkoer Korles and the lands between Gonawila and

Negombo. These regions were very fertile, and were the very places where cinnamon of fine quality was to be found. With an eye to the rainy season the cantonment was located on the neighbouring hills. A garrison of 691 men consisting of 366 Europeans and 325 native soldiers was left behind there. The Dissawe Bauert, who felt very ill, was to take charge of this command till van Eck reached Colombo and appointed a suitable officer as commandant.

On Sunday the 4th of March van Eck passed through Tammerawila to Negombo, which he reached at 7 o'clock in the evening. On the 5th of March a Council of War was held to concert measures for the protection of the two seaside towns, Puttalam and Chilaw. Both places were of great importance for control of the coast. The Kandyans had formerly driven a lively smuggling trade out of Puttalam, and by way of these places had made contact with the peoples of the opposite coast and European nationals. They obtained from Puttalam the salt they needed and dried fish. Should they now be disposed to prohibit the delivery of goods from the King's dominions to the Company, we could retaliate by putting a stop to all imports. Captain Tournaye, the former commander of Puttalam, was again entrusted with the command of this place while at the same time reinforcements were sent to him. Lieutenant Bodenschatz was put in command at Chilaw. The detachment which had come from Jaffnapatam was sent back again, a very necessary step because this place was still not too strongly garrisoned. Captain van den Borne was to relieve van Bauert in the command at Gonawila. On Wednesday the 7th of March at ten o'clock in the morning van Eck took ship and sailed for Colombo where he was welcomed at Grand Pass by many of the authorities at six o'clock.

Though the enemy followed close on their heels, the remaining columns completed the retreat without mishap; except the Pitigalle column which completely lost its way while crossing a river at night, owing to which 150 men, including 56 European, fell into the hands of the Kandyans. Some of them succeeded in getting away; the rest who remained in the hands of the Kandyans were not ill-treated, as was previously the custom.

Although the people, as well as the Court, were tired of the war, a peace favourable to us was not to be counted on. The Malabar party in particular was strongly against any concession to the Company. Of a new treaty, of recognition of the Company's sovereignty over its lands, of a monopoly of trade—of all these things nothing would they hear at Kandy. And this last was all the more to be desired, because the English were much too willing to conclude a treaty with the King of Kandy. The Governor of Madras in a letter dated the 7th of August 1762 had protested to us that the King of Kandy was fully entitled to conclude a treaty with any other nation, and that he knew of no known document from which the contrary might appear.

Having regard to the danger that threatened and the awkward position which had come about through the failure of the campaign, a meeting was convened at Colombo on the 5th of April. It appeared

that not all members approved of the policy pursued up to the present time; and the Oppen-Koopman Andreas Jacobus de Ly in particular conducted himself in a manner which savoured much of obstruction. By a majority of votes it was then resolved to send out an expedition again as soon as the rainy season was over. For this purpose a battalion of Sepoys and 1200 Kaleros were to be recruited on the Coromandel coast, and a second battalion of Sepoys on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants of Ceylon had proved unfit to be coolies; hence 600 coolies were to be recruited on the Indian coast, while the Government of Batavia was requested to send 500 Chinese. In view of the urgent situation it was decided to proceed at once to carry out these plans pending approval from Batavia. The plan of attack was modified. Instead of advancing by different routes, they were now to fall upon the enemy from one quarter. The advance would deploy into two columns, one under the command of the Governor himself through the seven Korles, the second under command of Major Medeler along the main road from Puttalam. Both columns should unite at Kurunegalle. It was understood that the Kandyans had fortified with all kinds of works this position which blocked the entrance to their Kingdom in the interior of Kandy and Oewe. The position was in addition naturally very strong, lying as it did in the mountains, and these difficulties were not to be despised, for only along this side could the mountains be crossed in order to go to Kandy. It was now hoped that they could approach this fortress on the south side with the main force, and on the north with the column under Medeler, and thus attack it on both sides. Upon this attack depended the whole further progress of the enterprise. Kornegale formed the "Thermopylse" which was the greatest pledge of the maintenance and security of the whole kingdom.

Meanwhile the Kandyans had not been idle. They made fierce attacks upon Gonawila, the fortified camp which van Eck had left behind him, and which was the key to the Pittigal Korale and served as a screen for Chilaw and Puttalam. But their efforts were in vain and they then withdrew from the low-country. To minimise the loss owing to the war, van Eck ordered cinnamon peeling to be carried out under military guard in the territories newly occupied. The Chief Adigar tried to prevent this, but was beaten off by our troops. A great part of the inhabitants of the Kina and Kapittigam Korles had gone over to the side of Kandy after the withdrawal of the expeditionary force, and in the Alut Kuru Korle too the same thing threatened to occur. It was decided therefore on the 27th of June to send a punitive force, out as a demonstration. Everything was put to fire and sword. The result was satisfactory. The remaining Korles remained faithful to the Company, and the inhabitants of the Alut Kuru Korle came and sued for pardon.

The Court saw itself disappointed in its expectations. It had counted upon greater gains from the miscarriage of our enterprise. It was again ready to enter into negotiations, provided that the request came from us. The Dissawe of the Three and Four Korles sent as if on his own initiative, but without doubt on the orders of the Court,

some messengers to Dissawe Bauert. They brought a message by word of mouth. The Dissawe as a friend of the Dutch was eager to see peace restored, and to that end he offered his mediation, if we would write a letter to the King or the notables. News had not yet reached Colombo as to what the Government at Batavia thought about a new expedition, and if it was possible to restore peace without further force of arms the opportunity was not to be lost. It was however not advisable openly and in writing to make a request to Kandy to open negotiations. It was decided to give orders to Dissawe Bauert to send a verbal message to the Dissawe of the Three and Four Korles stating that we had not yet had any answer to our letter of the 11th of February 1763, in which our principal demands were set out. In case the Court answered this letter point by point, Bauert should then refer the matter to Colombo. The correspondence went on provisionally by way of the two Dissawes. The Dissawe of the Three and Four Korles now wrote that the letter of the 11th of February was quite unsuitable to be submitted to the Court. He would, however, do his best to remove differences, provided Bauert on his part also co-operated. On the 20th of September 1764 Bauert replied that the Court should still show itself grateful that we had driven out the Portuguese and protected Kandy for so many years. The friendship of the Company was to be highly valued. And instead of receiving gratitude, we met with all kinds of annoyances. It was reasonable that we should claim compensation. The Court was aware of our demands; they had been enumerated again and again *ad nauseam*. If there was no desire to conclude a new treaty, we had no alternative but war, and from the preparations which we could be seen to be making, we were in bitter earnest about it. Writing this was not without effect, and the Court stated that some envoys should soon be sent to prepare a new treaty in mutual consultation.

At the meeting of the 5th of April the Oppper Koopman Andreas Jacobus de Ly had shown a fair degree of opposition. van Eck wrote a personal letter to the XVII Lords on the 14th of November about these matters; de Ly had in general little liking for forcible action against Kandy, and had with reluctance been a party to the decision of the 14th of October 1763. That was his right, and he had also very correctly never let fall any hint as to his dissentient views. But after the failure of the campaign of 1764 he began openly to show his dissatisfaction. At the meeting of the 5th of April that gave rise to friction between him and the Governor, when asked to give his opinion he refused, and asked to be allowed to give a written explanation of his point of view at the next meeting. The Governor must have allowed him this and yet he continued stubbornly to refuse. More awkward was the fact that secret matters mentioned at the Secret Committee set up for the war did not remain secret. One fine day van Eck spoke of a Frenchman, La Baume, who asked him if it was true that Leupke Bandara, a Sinhalese of high standing from the Three and Four Korles, had pledged himself to come over to the Company as soon as the Dutch had taken Kurunegalle. On van Eck's enquiring how he knew that,

he replied without hesitation, "from the Oppper Koopman de Ly". It appeared from the talk that followed that La Baume had knowledge of other matters too which ought to have remained strictly secret. This was a serious business, for the King too came to know the secret, and had summoned Leupke and his brother Ellepatoe to Kandy. In view of their powerful position they were not brought to trial, but continued to be kept prisoners in Kandy: whereby this affair had gone badly for the Company. The government at Batavia authorised van Eck to remove de Ly from the Secret Committee, and they summoned de Ly and Major Bischoff, from whom van Eck had got little help, to Batavia. The Governor thanked God "that he was rid of this officer who was useless and even recalcitrant in the Company's affairs". It was naturally difficult to get evidence upon which legal action could be taken, but van Eck would do his best, since it was necessary to have an example made of him in wartime. In the same way the business discussed at the meeting on the 20th of April did not remain secret for even 24 hours. A very carefully conducted Inquiry failed to produce positive proof, but van Eck had the impression that here also de Ly was the culprit. In a dispatch on the 5th of June the government of Batavia once more urged that evidence should be forwarded to it, and wrote that de Ly was of good standing and repute. Somewhat at variance with the foregoing, van Eck replied on the 10th of January 1765 that it was impossible for him to collect evidence on which the matter could be brought before a Court of Justice, but that this had also never been his intention. De Ly was a disgruntled man, and the government must form their own opinion about the annexed correspondence of de Ly with the Dispensier op Cochim in which he wrote that the expedition of 1764 had returned in the utmost disgrace, and that that too could well have been expected. We fared as the Portuguese had done in former days, and matters were becoming worse and worse. van Eck was astonished at the favourable decision of the government at Batavia in de Ly's case, for others had also complained about him, and the government itself on the 8th of November 1761 had had de Ly's conduct investigated and had considered transferring him. Once more he attested his great joy at being rid of him: "I am happy enough to be rid of that pernicious and malignant officer. I thank the good God and your Highness that I am delivered from that dangerous instrument."

It was still evident that the most important matters of all could no longer be brought before the Secret Committee. van Eck henceforward made the decisions himself, taking only the Secretary, van Angelbeek, into his confidence. van Eck thought that nothing should be left undone in order to strike a blow at the Kandyan King, and so he proposed that a Pretender to the throne should be put forward against the King. In 1762 a Siamese Prince had come to Ceylon in priestly robes. The Sinhalese notables had at that time planned to put him on the throne in place of the Malabar King. The plan was discovered and the Prince was brought to Siam by way of Batavia on a Company's ship. This Prince could now render us pre-eminent services. On the

21st of July 1762 van Eck had once before suggested to the Governor-General to send envoys to Siam, and to invite the Prince to come over to Ceylon. The Indian Government had then sent a diplomatic mission, but without success. In the course of the month of May, 1764, van Eck had accidentally through the intervention of a monk, Fre Manuel St. Joachim, received some news concerning the place of residence of this Prince, and it appeared to him that once again an attempt should be made. In the course of the campaign it was indeed evident what a strong impression had been made at Kandy by the mere report of the Prince's presence in the army. The Prince was to be found at Mergi, a Siamese port, and van Eck now charged the Kommasaris bij den Areek, van Damast Limberger, to go there and fetch him entrusting to him at the same time a letter addressed to the Prince. The existing King was indeed actually the plaything of the Malabar notables, who being particularly interested in the free traffic in the country's products, set him up against the Company. If the Siamese Prince became King, then the relationship would be somewhat different. He would indeed have only us to thank for his throne, and should thus keep the contract with his benefactors out of kindly feelings; besides, his wings could be clipped so short that though he wished to be ungrateful, he would lack the power to hurt us. van Eck felt that for the execution of that plan he would still in any case require the co-operation of a great many of the Sinhalese. He had hope that if the Prince was once again in the Island, this revolution would be brought about. According to him many nobles and the priesthood.....who had influence in this matter were attached to the Prince. The fault of the present King was that he treated his Malabar friends with great preference, and that led to dissatisfaction.

The disposition shown by the Court to enter into negotiations for peace somewhat embarrassed van Eck. During the negotiations, though he had not the least illusion that anything would come out of them, he could scarcely carry out his plan. Besides, he had no assurance as yet that the Prince would actually come and he therefore... ..thought best to continue the negotiations for the present. It was annoying that in dealing with such difficult problems he could now no longer have the support of the Secret Council.

(To be continued.)

FOUNDER'S DAY

A good gathering of members and their families assembled at the Union Hall on the 22nd of October 1959, to pay tribute to the founder: Richard Gerald Anthonisz, but for whose selfless zeal in the interests of the Community we would not be enjoying today the many advantages of Union membership.

The President, Dr. E. S. Brohier, addressing the gathering said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

It is our privilege that in this month and on this day we are able to pay our annual tribute to the Founder of this Union.

If we respect, as we should, the tradition and heritage of the Dutch Burgher Union, then it is fitting that his memory should receive worthy resurrection.

It is hard at this distance of time, with the vast changes that have taken place, both in constitutional and living conditions in the Island, to realise the force and the originality which he must have contributed to the evolution of the Dutch Burgher Union.

That it has stood for over half a century is sufficient proof, if such indeed be needed, to prevent his name and memory from receding into the dark shadows of forgotten yesterdays.

To many of us here to-day Richard Gerald Anthonisz is just a name. I will not however go into his biography to-night, but would refer those who are interested, to the issue of the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of January 1944, in which there is a reprint of an address given by the late Mr. L. E. Blaze on the life and activities of our Founder.

Mr. Anthonisz was both the originator and the organiser of the Union. At that time there was no society or body to remind the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon of their noble heritage; nothing to bind them together except memories of the past. So in 1899, a few of those interested got together and formed a society. They gave it a Dutch name. They called it, "Het Hollandsch Gezelschap van Ceylon", which translated means "The Dutch Fellowship of Ceylon". These few loyal supporters met together weekly in Mr. Anthonisz's study to work out the ways and means of carrying out their ideas.

In 1907, Mr. Maurits Wagenvoort, a Dutch writer, visited the Island and this gave our founder the opportunity of discussing the matter of the formation of the Union still further. The result of this was that his life-long ambition was realised and the Dutch Burgher Union, from a nebulous beginning, took form and shape. It was inaugurated in 1908 and it is still in existence.

The Founder was most emphatic that it should not be a political body but that it was to be a union which would bring the Burghers of Dutch descent together. A union which would maintain the history and customs of the community which were fast dying out.

When he had firmly secured the position of the Union and all spade work had been completed, it was then and then only, that he agreed to be its President. He held that office for sixteen years, right up to the time of his death in 1930.

I cannot do better, to end this short talk on the doings of our Founder, than by passing on to you a message which I received a few weeks ago from Mrs. Denzil Koch, the daughter of our Founder. She is now resident in Australia.

We now come to the second of my duties this evening, and that is to unveil the photograph of my predecessor in office, Mr. Aubrey M. Martensz.

Mr. Martensz's photograph has come to us all the way from Canberra in Australia, to which city he, like the Arab of old folded his tent and stole silently away. We were sorry he left us in such an unobtrusive manner.

Now what can I tell you about Mr. Martensz. The first is that we are very sorry he is not with us tonight, to share with us the delight we feel that his picture will go up to swell our gallery of distinguished past presidents.

Mr. Martensz's life was one that was full of activity. He was a respected and loved member of the legal profession. He gave his services and vast knowledge ungrudgingly to many societies. I know that he was of great help to the Trustees of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind. He was also a keen Churchman.

In this Union, though not a founder member, he counted many years of membership dating from 1909. He took a keen interest in education, and was one who helped very largely to start the Vocation Fund of the Union, through which fund much good work is being done.

In the political field he served in the House of Representatives as an Appointed Member and later on was appointed as Ceylon's High Commissioner in Australia, where he did very good work and was able to strengthen the ties binding that country and Ceylon.

We are very happy to have with us to-night Mr. David Martensz, his brother, the sole representative of the family now remaining in Ceylon. We thank you David, for coming here this evening, and we do hope you will take with you pleasant memories of this evening, and when you next meet your brother will tell him that we still remember him for the good he did for the Union in his quiet and unassuming way.

I feel that there was no one more sorry than Aubrey himself, that his health did not allow him to take as active a part in the activities of the Union, as he would have wished.

It gives me very great pleasure, Ladies and Gentlemen, to unveil the Photograph of Mr. Aubrey Martensz.

A message from Mrs. Denzil Koch in Australia.

Dear Friend,

I have been asked to send you all a small message on this 'Day of Remembrance' and I do so with great pleasure. We all have memories which we treasure and Founder's Day has very happy and special ones. It was 9 years ago when on a visit to Ceylon, after 17 years in Australia, that I addressed you at the D. B. U. Hall. Since then there have been so many changes, the membership has dwindled down and I expect things are not as easy as they used to be. However, I feel sure that those of you who still remain, will "rally round the standard" which I am confident will very ably be carried by the new President - Dr. Eric Brohier, who has the right interests of the Union at heart. Let your strength endure according to the Motto of the Union "Endraacht maakt macht". For the sake of our children and grandchildren the coming generation, let us be proud of our noble heritage which could never be taken away from us. Be loyal to the Union which binds us together. May we keep this high ideal before us for the sake of the man who held this Community so much at heart and whose last work on earth was writing his second volume of the Dutch in Ceylon which he never lived to finish. This gesture to perpetuate his memory which you do each year is very commendable and I thank you.

My message would not be complete without giving you his favourite quotation:—

"Time the ruthless idol breaker
Smileless, cold iconoclast
Though he robs us of our altars
Cannot rob us of the past"

I am sorry I cannot be with you today, but my thoughts will be there, and I send greetings and good wishes to my friends, old and new, for a very happy occasion.

DORA KOCH

1959 Founder's Day.

FIFTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—1960

The 52nd. Annual General Meeting of the Union was held on Saturday, 9th. April 1960 at 6-15 P. M. under the Presidency of Dr. E. S. Brohier.

There were about 50 members present.

The Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting, and followed with the Minutes of the 51st. Annual General Meeting held on 11th. April 1959, which were confirmed.

The President then addressed the Members as follows:

The revolution of time sees us met together once again for our Annual General Meeting.

It gives me great pleasure to offer every one of you a very warm welcome on this occasion.

We stand to-day, as it were, on the threshold of another year in the life of the Union, and what can I better wish for her than a year of material success and progress in all her several activities.

As she goes forward into new waters, I can only express the hope that careful steering and fair winds may help her onward on her course.

To direct the winds, however; to arrange that they blow in our favour is something beyond your power and mine. You will agree with me. I know, when I say that for some years now the winds have been contrary to us.

As a people and community we have been literally rowing " 'gainst storm and wind and tide." That is the one and only conclusion we can come to as we contemplate our immediate past. We have come through a troublous and disturbing period.

What of the future? As we look forward into the days immediately in front of us, we cannot tell in the least how political developments may affect us,—whether we shall enjoy a time of more stable government or whether things will be more difficult.

Whatever the outcome maybe, I think our duty is plain. We must face it calmly and bravely. We must, to quote a well-known saying—"quit us like men and be strong."

You will have noticed that the General Committee reporting on membership statistics, speaks of a "continuing decline" in membership and also refers to 17 members as having left the Island during the year. With travelling made so pleasant and easy now-a-days, one hears and reads of emigration, not only from our own Island but, from every part of the world. There appears to be a great movement of people everywhere.

It is only too true that we have been keenly affected by it as a community, as a Union and as families. The majority of us have been made to feel this scattering of our people with the consequent separation and break-up of families.

But surely the happenings of our day should not make us pessimistic. They should rather spur us on to more effort and greater enthusiasm.

To those of us who are still here in this lovely Island, the challenge comes, both individually and collectively, to carry forward what has been begun by those who went before us.

What I am trying to say is that though you and I may not be able to control the winds that blow about us, we can man and steer the vessel aright.

This is what all of us are called upon to do in the year before us, and I would take this opportunity to-day to make yet another appeal to those who bear the burden of the working of the Union; to carry on with their day-to-day and week-to-week duties unfalteringly in spite of difficulties and set backs.

It will be seen from the report that while some of our activities have not gone ahead as well as they might have done, others have made good headway of which we are glad.

At this point I would like to say a few words about the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union. It is a matter of very great regret that it does not receive the support it deserves. The burden on the Editor and the Union in publishing the Journal has become very heavy and if the lack of interest towards this publication continues, it will not be long before it will have to be discontinued. Apart from the monthly bulletin, the Journal is the only means we possess of giving expression to our views as a community. May I appeal to you all to become subscribers, and to those who are of a literary turn of mind to help the Editor by contributing to it from time to time.

I am very conscious of the support and assistance rendered by our Secretary and Treasurer and also the members of our various committees throughout the past year. Many of you have given of your best to the interests of the Union, often without consideration of time or personal convenience. Not only do I want to say a personal "Thank you" but would voice the grateful appreciation of this gathering for services so ably and readily rendered.

I cannot help but refer at this point to the great loss the Union has sustained by the death of as many as seven of its members, and I think particularly of Mr. C. A. Speldewinde who gave himself selflessly to the work of the Union down the years. We shall remember him, not only for his association with us but for his quiet, exemplary character and for the valuable service he has rendered to this Union in so many of its activities.

This is a good day to remind ourselves again that the Union has an important place in the life of our community.

If the aims and objects for which the Union was started were found to be necessary then, it is to-day of greater importance and necessity.

The Union was founded in 1909 to maintain the traditions, customs and culture of the Dutch colonists from whom we are descended. In 1909 this Island was a British colony. Both the Dutch and the British are Western nations with a civilisation and standards of living very much alike, and while we followed a generally recognised pattern of life which fitted into the standards of both the British and the Dutch systems, we had only to maintain those special lines of culture of the Dutch, one of which lay chiefly in the domain of the culinary art. In dress, social habits and religion there was not much difference.

To-day however, with independence given to it this country is swinging over to the manners and ways of the East. Social customs, dress, language, domestic duties etc. are quite different to what they were, and if we are not to veer round and follow Eastern habits and customs, it behoves us to keep the Union going. It is one place where we can meet and discuss our own ways of life, ways that we have been used to and ways laid down for us by our fathers and our grand-fathers. Till such time as the pendulum swings again towards the west—if it ever will—we should hold fast as a community as best we could.

But while we meet together in happy fellowship let us not forget the more serious aims of the Union—that we should work for the betterment and enrichment of our own people. Each Standing Committee has its share of work and responsibility and perhaps problems. Though a great deal has been accomplished, much yet remains to be done and I would urge every one of our Committee members to rally round and to work with greater zeal and wider vision so that 1960 may indeed see us take some forward steps.

In my opinion one of our great objectives should be the recruiting of our young people to our ranks. This is a matter that has been mentioned time and again, but what have we done about it? We must realise that it is a matter to be taken up not merely.....by the Membership Committee. This is a duty that devolves upon each member individually and I could recommend no better way of doing it than the age old plan of "each one, bring one".

Just a while ago I referred to the fact that we should keep together as a Community. I do not mean by this that we should cut ourselves away from the other communities and peoples of this Island. Far be it from us to even think of such at thing. It should be our aim and endeavour in cultural and social life to have as much interchange of thought and ideas as possible, but let us not forget that we are Dutch Burghers who have an entity of our own and who should take a certain amount of pride in our descent and culture. It is time that we, who elect to or by force of circumstance are compelled to remain in Ceylon do endeavour to find and keep our true place in this country while at the same time remembering our descent.

In bringing these few remarks to a close, I would again offer my best wishes to the Union.

The Annual Report and the Accounts for 1959, duly audited copies of which had been sent to every member were then presented for discussion. Messrs D. V. Altendorff, R. S. V. Poulier, O. L. de Kretser and G. V. Grenier offered comments and observations on the Report and Accounts and thereafter the Report and Accounts as presented were duly adopted.

Election of President: Dr. Brohier having vacated the Chair Mr. R. S. V. Poulier was elected Chairman *pro tem*.

Dr. R. L. Spittel proposed and Mr. G. V. Grenier seconded the re-election of Dr. E. S. Brohier as President for the ensuing year. There being no other names put forward the name of Dr. Brohier was put to the Meeting and he was declared duly elected.

Dr. Brohier re-occupied the Chair to rounds of applause.

Election of Secretary: Mr. G. S. Dirckze was re-elected Honorary Secretary on the proposition of Mr. O. L. de Kretser seconded by Mr. M. E. van der Straaten.

Election of Treasurer: Mr. Ivor Wendt was re-elected Honorary Treasurer for the eleventh successive year on the proposition of Mr. G. C. Ebell seconded by Mr. A. L. Loos.

Election of General Committee: The following members were elected to the General Committee.

Colombo Members.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff, <i>I.S.O.</i>	Mr. J. A. Leembruggen
„ C. L. Beling	„ A. L. Loos
„ W. W. Beling	„ Frank E. Loos
„ C. P. Brohier	„ C. L. H. Paulusz
„ A. E. Christoffels, <i>C.M.G.</i>	„ R. D. P. Paulusz
Dr. E. L. Christoffels	„ H. C. Sansoni
Dr. H. S. Christoffels	„ C. L. Speldewinde
Mr. O. L. De Kretser	„ C. J. Van Alphen
„ C. G. Ebell	„ H. Vanden Driesen
„ A. L. B. Ferdinand <i>I.S.O.</i>	„ W. J. A. Van Langenberg <i>M.B.E.</i>
„ F. R. L. Ferdinands	„ M. E. Van der Straaten
„ I. L. Ferdinands	„ M. S. Wallbeoff
„ G. V. Grenier	„ C. P. Wambeek
„ D. Janszé, <i>O.B.E.</i>	„ E. N. Wambeek
„ F. M. Keegel	„ W. G. Woutersz

Outstation Members

Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz <i>O.B.E., E.D.</i>	Mr. A. R. Demmer
Mr. E. F. N. Bartholomeusz	„ G. F. Ernst
„ T. F. Blaze	„ W. D. Martin
„ A. E. Bultjens	„ V. C. Modder
„ T. P. C. Carron	„ C. J. Oorloff
Dr. L. J. O. Conderlag	„ D. M. A. Speldewinde
Mr. F. W. E. De Vos	„ C. L. N. Toussaint
Mr. W. J. F. LaBrooy	

Ex-Officio Members—(Past Presidents).

Dr. R. L. Spittel *C.M.G.*
 Mr. R. L. Brohier, *O.B.E.*
 Mr. R. S. V. Poulier *C.B.E.*

Election of Auditors: Mr. C. P. Brohier proposed and Dr. E. L. Christoffelsz seconded the election of Messrs. Satchithananda Schokman Wijeyeratne & Co., as Auditors for the current year.—Carried

Vote of Thanks: Mr. G. V. Grenier proposed a Vote of Thanks to the retiring Office Bearers and thanked them for their services to the Union. This was duly seconded and was carried with acclamation.

The business before the meeting being over a collection was taken for the Social Service work of the Union and realised Rs. 130-10. A sale of Chutneys Pickles and Pot Plants later, brought in a sum of Rs. 305/-.

The retiring General Committee were hosts to those present at a Social Gathering which followed.

The objects of the Union shall be

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.

IN MEMORIAM.

C. A. SPELDEWINDE.

The suddenness of the death of Cecil Alexander Speldewinde *O.B.E., L.L.B.*, which took place on the 2nd December 1959 while he was attending a Meeting of the General Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, adds poignancy to the loss which his family, his Community and his Church have sustained by his passing. There was a certain distinction and character about all that Mr. Speldewinde did. It must be counted unnatural if there were none who refused to always see eye to eye with him, but his charm and manner and personality, and his energy and strenuousness put him at an advantage. These qualities added largely to his success in life and his popularity.

Passing out as an Advocate after primary and advanced education at the Government Training and St. Joseph's College respectively, he took up practice at Matara. Later he held office as Acting Crown Counsel and as Police Magistrate at Kalutara and Balapitiya. At the inception of the Income Tax Department, he was appointed an Assessor. He retired 18 months ago from the office of Commissioner of Income Tax, Estate Duties and Stamps after 26 years of service in that Department.

Unsparring in energy even after retirement, his rich experience was readily given to the service of Government in various capacities. He was Adjudicator of Income Tax, Chairman of the Bus Nationalization Compensation Board and a Member of the Bribery Commission.

The contribution Mr. Speldewinde made to further the interests of his Community are manifold. Having previously served the Dutch Burghier Union as Secretary, he was elected President of that Institution in 1949 which office he held for 4 years. Being closely interested in education and social service, it was fitting that the St. Nikolas Home should have been opened for occupation during his term of office.

Nevertheless, it is as an acknowledged authority on all business matters affecting the Church of his Fathers that Mr. Speldewinde will be most missed. A Churchman in every sense of the term, he served for many years as Scriba of the General Consistory. He enthusiastically promoted the building scheme which has commercialized the old Pettah Burial Ground and thus put the finances of his Church on such sound footing.

Regret for his death has been wide spread and sincere and he will be much missed. He was 61 years of age.

A SOLILOQUY ON THE RUINS OF ANCIENT LANKA

*(This would appear to have been set down by Dr. Andreas Nell.
It was found with his papers)*

What do you find in the ruins of ancient Lanka? Stones! Grey stones!!; the first impression is of their durability and great size. Centuries of monsoon showers and tropical vegetation have consumed the brick and wood and dislodged some stones from their place; hostile invaders have broken down and destroyed many; and in recent years, ignorant restorers have disfigured some of the antiquities.

But, the greater proportion of the ruined stone buildings have been so carefully cleared of jungle and conserved by the Archaeological Department that the grey stone ruins impress you by their colossal size in statuary and buildings and their durability.

The second impression is that of the energy, industry and craftsmanship exercised in these massive erections; you wander among the ruins and everywhere find occasion for astonishment, at the labour in hewing and chiselling these masses into shape, at the harmony of their proportions, their precision of outline, and the delicacy of the carving of ornament.

The visitor, who thinks, will suffer a multitude of impressions, whether sunlight glare, the dull light of a showery day, or the soft silvery light of the moon illuminates these grey stones. Visit after visit, year after year, their charm and interest persist and increase.

If you sit on a ruined balustrade in the Thuparama Park at Anuradhapura or sit upon a fallen pillar in the sacred quadrangle at Polonnaruwa, you will be moved to reflections such as moved the philosopher Volney, seated amidst the ruins of the ancient city of Palmyra in Syria. He wrote of it in A.D. 1791;

"Here an opulent city once flourished; this was the seat of a powerful empire. Yes, these places, now so desert, a living multitude formerly animated, and an active crowd circulated in the streets which at present are so solitary. Within those walls, where a mournful silence reigns, the noise of the arts and the shouts of joy and festivity continually resounded. These prostrate pillars were the majestic ornaments of temples, these ruinous galleries present the outlines of public places. There a numerous people assembled for the respectable duties of its worship or the anxious cares of its subsistence..... And now, a mournful skeleton is all that subsists of this opulent city, and nothing remains of its powerful government but a vain and obscure remembrance. To the tumultuous throng which crowded under these porticoes the solitude of death has succeeded. The silence of the tomb is substituted for the hum of public places. The

palaces of kings are become the receptacle of deer, and unclean reptiles inhabit the sanctuary of the Gods. What glory is here eclipsed! Thus perish the works of men, and thus do empires and nations vanish away!"

You can spend hours in such reflections; you may spend days in admiration and wonder; it will take you years to study the styles and designs of the buildings and their relation to those of India, Persia and Egypt. Patient investigation and reference to many records will help you to trace here and there designs which may be described as Sumerian, Aryan, Egyptian, Mykenean, early Indian, Dravidian or otherwise.

Tracking down through the ages the contributions from older and contemporary cultures, the indigenous elements, and the full-grown craft of building and statuary is an intellectual exercise well worthy of commendation to each and all of you.

But:— even this is insufficient; besides thought, there must be feeling. You must feel the influence of these remains of the past.

The thoughts, which arise later, probably cannot be better expressed than in the lines of Edgar Allan Poe in 1838 on the ruins of the Coliseum in Rome:

"But stay! these walls, these ivy-clad arcades,
These mouldering plinths, these sad and blackened shafts,
These vague entablatures, this crumbling frieze,
These shattered cornices, this wreck, this ruin,
These stones,—alas! these grey stones—are they all,
All of the famed and the colossal left
By the corrosive Hours to Fate and me?

"Not all"—the Echoes answer me—"Not all!

Prophetic sounds and loud arise forever
From us, and from all ruins, unto the wise,
As melody from Memnon to the Sun.
We rule the hearts of mightiest men—we rule
With a despotic sway all giant minds.
We are not impotent, we pallic stones:
Not all our power is gone, not all our fame,
Not all the magic of our high renown,
Not all the wonder that encircles us,
Not all the mysteries that in us lie,
Not all the memories that hang upon
And cling round about us as a garment,
Clothing us in a robe of more than glory".

Yes! these grey stones have a message to us. We may spend hours amidst them, admiring and wondering at the harmonious proportions, the precision of outline in such colossal stones, the delicacy of the carving, and the bold impressive designs. We may spend years studying the plans and the styles, and their relation to India, Persia and Egypt. We may track through the ages the something Mykenean, something Egyptian, something Sumerian, Aryan, Dravidian, or early Indian. We may do all this, nevertheless we can fail to read aright the message of the grey stones unless we seek to comprehend, by a mental grasp, the conditions of their construction.

Let us disregard, — kingly power, priestly influence, wealth, cheap labour, and other such materialistic conditions, and consider only the two indispensable factors for the production of excellence in craftsmanship. These two factors act reciprocally on each other and the absence of either one injuriously affects the other. They are; *firstly*, the existence of a body of skilled craftsmen loving their art and longing for means of expression of their art, and, *secondly*, the co-existence of a public able to appreciate and ready to recognize the merits of good work.

Often, seated upon a fallen pillar, and seeing in these grey stones their wonder, their mystery and power, I have asked myself why such sincere and good work should not be undertaken now. The conditions are simple: we only require the craftsmen, and such craftsmen will need patronage and encouragement. Do these conditions exist at present, or can they be secured by some means?

The grey stones of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa have a message to us, a message of power, easily read, if we understand, by a mental grasp, the conditions of their construction.

The objects of the Union shall be :

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.

NEWS AND NOTES

The term "Fiscal", as used in Ceylon for the officer who corresponds to the Sheriff in England, is a relic from the period of the Dutch rule in Ceylon.

As would appear from a Minute, dated June 1, 1799, by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Cleghorn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, there were under Dutch rule three chief Courts of Justice, viz., of Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna. "In each of these Courts there was an officer called the Fiscal who, in some respects, might be considered a Judge: in others as a 'Caluminator Publicus.' He was nominated by the Supreme Court of Batavia. In civil cases he deliberated and voted as a Judge. In criminal cases he was considered the public accuser. The functions of this officer were numerous and important, especially in Colombo. Besides his duties as Fiscal in criminal cases, he was obliged to superintend the carrying out of the orders of Government and to him was committed the inspection of the Police of the town, of which he was Justice of the Peace. Although appointed from Batavia, he was entirely dependent on the Governor".

During British times, the Fiscal was divested of the various duties performed by him during the Dutch period and those duties were handed over to other officers. At present, the Fiscal's chief duties are confined to the service of processes issuing from Courts and the execution of the decrees and sentences of the various Courts in the Island, in the same manner as does the Sheriff in England.

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The death occurred in Sydney, Australia, on July 25, 1959 of Mr. L. L. Hunter former Government Agent, and at various times an appointed M. P., and Senator, who served for a time as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in the last Government.

Mr. Hunter who was educated at Royal College, joined the Civil Service in 1914. He held various judicial and revenue appointments in his career and rose to be Government Agent of the Central Province, from which post he retired in 1934.

During the Second World War he was connected with food production work as Additional Director of Agriculture. He was recalled from his retirement in 1948 and appointed Government Agent Western Province, when there was a dearth of senior Civil Servants to man key posts.

He was awarded the C. M. G. in 1950.

He left Ceylon to settle in Australia about two years ago.

★ ★ ★

Almost as soon as the Dutch Burgher Union was formed fifty two years ago, the need for a home was urgently felt. In those early days, a part of "Sea View", in Kollupitiya, was rented and furnished to serve as an Office and Committee Room. Meanwhile, a Building Scheme was

inaugurated. In 1914, the members were privileged to witness the completion of the building in which we at this day assemble for business, for social purposes, and for recreation

What happened next? The building and the property were vested in a Private Company. One of the clauses in the report of the original Building Committee presupposed that the Union would some day redeem the shares held by individual members and eventually be the owners of the property. It was generally accepted that such an achievement would ensure the permanency of the Institution.

If ever there was a time when clear-sighted consideration of the future guided by the wisdom of the past was called for, it is now. On the one hand we have the scheme mooted to give the Union its own Home. On the other, the wishful thought that this achievement alone will set the stamp of permanency to the Institution.

No retrospective reproach is meant, when we say, that the mere vesting of property interests in the Union will not make for stability. The originators of the Building Scheme measured the opinion they expressed with a yard-stick of much greater interest than we seem prepared to take in the fundamental objects which the Union sought to foster.

Let us, therefore, review the position in the light of the prospective exhortation that indifference, lassitude and a tendency to forget what the Union stands for, is the enemy we have to face. It is the potent cause of weakness to be guarded against in making for permanency.

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This number of the Journal contains an article found among Dr. John R. Blaze's papers, and deals with the "Campaign of 1764." It is apparently a translation from a Dutch record, but, as has been stated as a note to the article, it has not been possible to trace what was the source from which he made the translation.

Volume XXI, No: 3, page 133 *et-seq* of the Journal contains an article on the "Dutch Occupation of Kandy in 1765" found among Mr. R. G. Anthonisz's papers. The then Editor thought it was evidently the rough draft of a lecture Mr. Anthonisz intended to deliver, but never did.

Although both articles bear on the same subject they appear to have been translated from different Dutch sources. Taken together they afford invaluable data which will be found very useful to the student interested in this period of the history of the Dutch in Ceylon.

★ ★ ★

It is a matter for gratification that a complete translation of Baldaeus' "Description of the Grand Island of Ceylon", replete with all illustrations, is presently being printed, and will shortly be published by the publishers of the Ceylon Historical Journal.

The new book is based on a manuscript translation from the original Dutch work, made about 1840, by Peiter Brohier. The late Revd: Fr: S. G. Perera expressing an opinion regarding the merits of this translation, described it as the only complete English version available.

The idea of publicising the translation was inspired by the abridgement which was printed recently in Volumes XLVII to XLIX of this Journal. Readers who purchased the separately bound copies of the abridged edition will doubtless be pleased to hear of the near possibility of their possessing a complete edition of the historical work.

Much credit is due Mr. S. D. Sapramadu, C.C.S. the Editor of the Ceylon Historical Journal, for carrying this venture through. He has been very diligently and ably assisted by Mr. G. V. Grenier, who has devoted much time to paraphrasing all material and relevant matter, and getting the rough manuscript ready for publication.

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The Dr. De Hoedt Medical Scholarships: *The following Report is taken from the Bulletin for March 1960.*

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dr. de Hoedt Medical scholarship Trust Fund, it was decided to make known once again the history of the Fund and its achievements since it was founded in 1920.

This Trust Fund is named after the late Dr. James William de Hoedt, a member of the Dutch Burgher Union, and who served in the Ceylon Medical Department as it was then called.

By his Last Will, dated the 24th of December 1918, Dr. de Hoedt bequeathed a sum of Rupees Twenty Thousand for Medical Scholarships. He appointed three members of the Union to carry out this trust. Vacancies as they occurred were to be filled by the President of the Union in accordance with the provisions set out in the Will.

On Dr. de Hoedt's death, when the estate was administered and finalised, it was found that there was a sum of only Rupees 7686/70 available for this trust fund. This sum was deposited in the bank by the administrators of the estate on the 4th of March 1921.

As this sum was insufficient to meet the requirements of the Trust it was given out on interest on the security of landed property. By 1924 the amount to the credit of the fund was Rupees ten thousand, and it was then considered possible to give effect, in some measure, to the requirements of the Trust.

Rules and Regulations were accordingly drawn up and published in the Journals of the Dutch Burgher Union of October 1925 and January 1926, and it was from this latter year that assistance was given.

There was no provision in the Will for the re-payment of moneys spent on these scholarships, but contributions from those who have been benefitted and from charitably minded persons will always be thankfully accepted by the Trustees.

The first Trustees appointed to control the Fund were Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, (the Founder and later a President of the Union), the Rev. Lloyd A. Joseph and Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy. It was also laid down that only members of the Dutch Burgher Union shall be eligible for appointment as Trustees.

The total amount to the credit of the Fund as it stands now is Rs. 16503/49 and is made up as follows:— Rs. 12000/- invested in Colombo property on a mortgage bond; Rs. 1000/- in the Government National Development Loan, and a cash balance in the State Bank of India of Rs. 3503/49.

Since the first scholarship was given in 1926, no fewer than twenty one candidates have been helped of whom two, (one a lady student) continue to receive aid from the Fund. The total amount paid, up to the end of 1959, on their behalf was Rs. 21301/57, a noteworthy and successful attainment considering that the amount at the time of the foundation of the Fund was only a little over Rs. 7500/-.

Of the nineteen students who were helped in their studies, four students withdrew before full completion of the medical course. The highest amount paid out on any one student was Rs. 4100/-. Three students received over Rs. 2000/- each and two students over Rs. 1000/-. Payments to the other students were below the Rs. 1000/- mark.

The cost of prizes given to deserving students was Rs. 250/-.

The donations received by way of re-payment from two grateful students for the stream of benefits they received amounted to Rs. 1100/-.

It has been said before, and may again be stated here that, "Many a young person owes much to the forethought and generosity of one, who perhaps in founding this trust, was led to do so by the difficulties he himself had to undergo as a medical student."

May it therefore ever stand as a memorial and be symbolic of a "Santa Claus' gift" generously given, by a will dated the 24th of December, to those who have already benefitted and to those who may in the future merit the help of this fund.

THE DUTCH BURGHHER UNION

OF
CEYLON

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

ACCOUNTS 1959

FIFTY SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1959

The General Committee of the Union presents the following report to members for the year 1959:—

Membership:

As at 1st January 1959	373
Number of members joined	16
	<hr/> 389
<i>Less</i>	
Resigned	3
Died	7
Struck off under rule No. 6 (d) and E 3	6
	<hr/> 16
	<hr/> 373
Left the Island during the year	17
	<hr/> 356

These are distributed as follows:

Colombo members paying Rs. 3/- per month	173
Lady members paying Re. 1/- per month	55
	<hr/> 228
Outstation members paying Re. 1/- per month	128
	<hr/> 356

This figure does not include 32 members who were shown as having left the Island, but included in the figure as at 31st December 1958.

Appointments:

The President, Dr. E. S. Brohier was appointed a member of Parliament in place of Mr. R. S. V. Poulier who resigned due to ill health.

Later Mr. Poulier was re-appointed, and Dr. Brohier was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Rosslyn Koch.

Mr. Douglas Jansze' was appointed Attorney General thus maintaining the Community's tradition in the legal sphere.

Obituary:

Seven Members of the Union died during the year, including Mr. C. A. Speldewinde a past president, whose loss is keenly felt by the Union, his community and his church; the Rev. Fr. D. J. M. Berenger, O.S.B., a longstanding and loyal member of the Union; and Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Sr.), a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and a founder member of this Union.

We also record that a vote of condolence was passed by the general committee on the tragic death of our prime minister, the Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, and that a wreath was placed at his lying-in-state on behalf of the Union.

Founder's Day:

On the 22nd of October, members gathered to commemorate our founder, Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. The President addressed the gathering on the significance of the occasion and also read a message from the founder's daughter, Mrs. Denzil Koch, who is now resident in Australia.

Following the usual practice, the portrait of the previous president, Mr. J. A. Martensz was unveiled.

St. Nikolaas' Fete:

This annual event proved very popular again with the children, of whom 87 received presents, as well as with the grown-ups who stayed on to enjoy the evening.

Journal:

The Journal has now attained its golden jubilee, but the number of subscribers to it is unhappily only 65. The possibility must be faced that the Journal may for lack of financial support have to cease publication, and that the Union will in consequence suffer considerably. All member who are not now subscribers are therefore again appealed to for fuller support. We are fortunate in having as its editor Mr. R. L. Brohier. More Literary contributions are also urgently needed.

During the year Mr. S. A. W. Mottau, the retired Senior Assistant Government Archivist together with Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Grenier devoted much time and effort to arranging the stock of past numbers of the Journal. Mr. Mottau also presented the Union with an index compiled by him to the acts of appointments of officials under the regime of the Dutch East India Company, a document of immense value and interest to the Union and the community in general.

Subscriptions:

The Union's rates of membership subscription are possibly the lowest in Ceylon in relation to the amenities offered and the activities undertaken by it.

As a result of the very large fall in subscriptions due to the continuing decline in membership, the Union finds it impossible to avoid a very considerable financial deficit.

R.s. 4,548 38