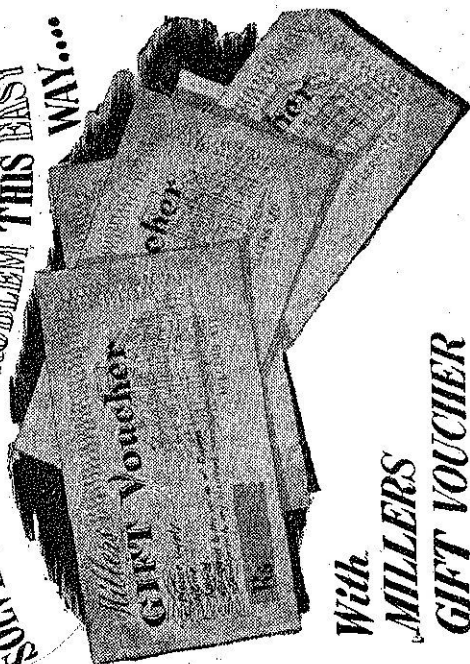


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Vol. L.]

JULY — OCTOBER, 1960.

[Nos. 3 & 4.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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JULY — OCTOBER, 1960.

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ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF CEYLON
IN THE DUTCH ERA

By

R. L. BROHIER

Time was when the boast of heraldry and the pomp of power went hand in hand. So far as it concerns Ceylon, it was during the period the Dutch ruled over the maritime regions that the custom of using heraldic devices, or armorial bearings as a distinctive badge was held in high repute.

There were examples in plenty, in seal or medal, and on the tombstones and monuments in the Dutch churches and graveyards in various parts of the Island, of family coats-of-arms, which were blazoned according to the rules in vogue. These heraldic designs are in some cases elegant, in others fantastic and not infrequently grotesque.

To those who understand their meaning some of them reveal interesting romances and humour. All are abundant in allusion and rich in story.

At some stage in the evolution of this science, the practice of granting coats-of-arms to families and communities under Royal Warrants, was extended to include countries, towns and institutions. The designs in such cases generally embodied some historical allusion, or included objects associated with the place or institution represented by the coats-of-arms.

In this order of things, the Dutch had separate arms or wapen, blazoned for each of the administrative divisions, besides one which comprehensively represented all their territorial possessions in Ceylon. The former included the "Commandments," or divisions administered by a Commandeur, and the "Comptoirs," or sub-districts, under an Opperhoofd or Chief Resident.

HET WAPEN VAN CYLON

(The Coat-of-Arms of the entire Dutch Territory)

The wealth and variety of Ceylon's resources were attractions which from the dawn of Commerce drew men of many races to its shores. "The Helen or Bride in the Contest of this Isle," said Baldaeus, "is the finest and purest cinnamon". Next to cinnamon came the "lordly Ceylon elephant," prized above all others. From the scenic point of view, Ceylon's palm-fringed shores, and its central mountain zone have been accepted from earliest times as subtle niceties of its magical landscape.

It is, therefore, not strange to find these objects conspicuously blazoned and forming the basis of the Dutch Wapen, or coat-of-arms of Ceylon. The device is a typical example of an armorial bearing which is descriptive of the country.

The four objects on the ground beside the figure of the elephant in the illustration, are bales of cinnamon quills, three by the fore-legs and one behind. Above the left tusk of the elephant and gripped by the animal's trunk there is a branch, with leaves of the cinnamon tree. The landscape shown as a back-ground for the design conveys in perspective an impression of the mountains of the Island.

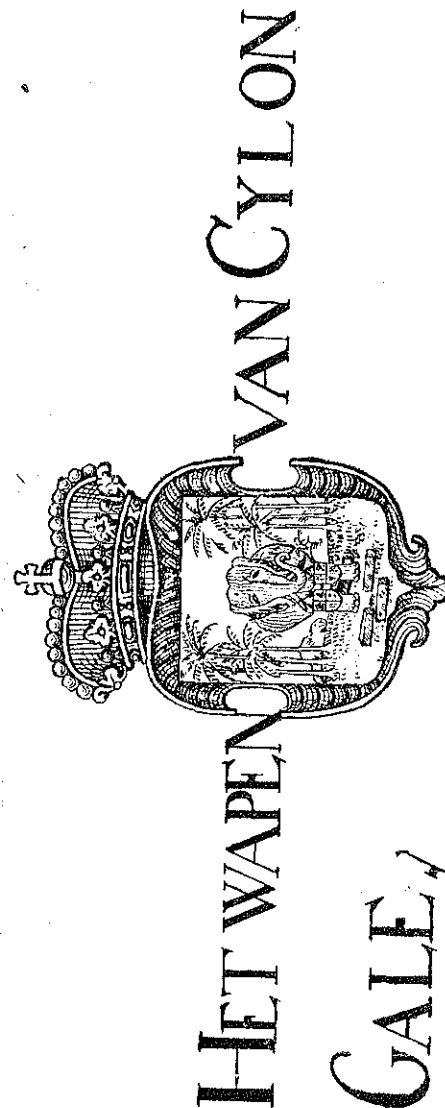
Emblematic recognition of the plant which flourished in rich luxuriance in the sea-belts of the Dutch territory in Ceylon, the cultivation of which they extensively encouraged, is represented by a grove of coconut palms, three on each side to harmonise the design.

The two shields suspended from the elephant's trunk have been "quartered". That on the right is emblazoned on each quarter with the heraldic arms of Colombo, Galle, Jaffna and Mannar. The shield on the left displays the arms of Trincomalee, Matara, Batticaloa and Calpentyn. For heraldic purposes the coat-of-arms is regarded from the point of view of the man who carries it. What looks to be the left-hand side of it is called the dexter or right-hand side, and what looks like the right is the sinister or left.

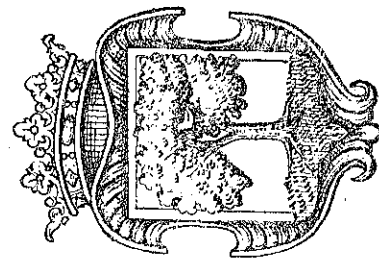
The entire pictorial achievement appears on an "argent" or silver shield, and is ornamented with external accessories including a crest or crown, and a scroll work which most strikingly relieves the design of bareness. The crown is surmounted by a jewelled orb. The external accessories are embellished in a deep red with tonings in old gold.

The Coat-of-Arms of the Colombo "Commandement"

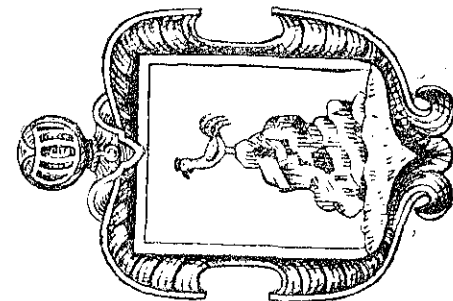
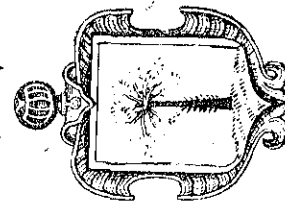
The escutcheon, or field, of the Dutch coat-of-arms of the "Commandement" of Colombo is very simply blazoned with a leafy tree and a bird perched on one of the branches. A device with such simple characters can hardly be expected to stimulate any special interest. Nevertheless the charges on this shield conceal a fanciful rendering and illustrate one of the many whimsical tales often invented in order to account for the origin of a place name.



COLOMBO



JAFFANAPATNAM



There are several versions of the origin of the name Colombo. Some say that from the contiguity of the ancient township to the Kelani River it took the name Kolantota, ("tota") meaning ferry (or port). Long before the arrival of the Portuguese, the Moors of the 12th and 13th Centuries who regularly used the roadstead to anchor their craft, transformed this name to Kalambu. In Sinhalese it has generally retained the form Kolamba, with accent on the first syllable. It is popularly claimed that this Sinhalese form originates from Kola-Amba, a term from a species of the mango tree which has an abundance of leaves.

The Dutch appear to have picked up this tradition. When blazoning the coat-of-arms of the "Commandement" of Colombo which took its name from the chief town, they gaily punned on it, by introducing a leafy tree, (Kola-Amba). Playing further on words they included a bird, meant to be a dove (Latin: known as *armes parlantes*, or "canting heraldry." They are called *sprokende wapens* by the Dutch armourists, because they pun on, or spell out the name.

In the elaborately decorated cartouche of one of the oldest maps of the "Fort and City of Colombo" in the Dutch period, an attempt is made to show the coat-of-arms. Above it, there appears the legend;

"Colombo in Sinhalese is a mango tree without fruit, whereof the name Colombo is derived."

The original of this old map at the Hague is said to have many references by Ryckloff van Goens and Adrian van der Meyden, which assigns a period 1653-75 to the adoption of this device as the coat-of-arms of Colombo.

The fact of this tradition being strongly current in the early days of Dutch occupation is testified in the writings of Robert Knox. He says: "the City of Colombo, so called from a Tree the Natives call Ambo (which bears the Mango-fruit) growing in that place; but this never bear fruit, but only leaves, which in their language is Cola and thence they call the tree Colambo; which the Christians in honour of Columbus turned to Colombo." The concluding statement which connects the name with the discoverer of America is a clumsy guess.

Daalman's, "A Belgian Physician's Notes on Ceylon in 1687-89," also gives credence to this fantastic statement. Since Knox's "Historical Relation" was written in 1679, it appears to have originated from him.

The Coat-of-Arms of Jaffna-Patnam

Before the Portuguese or the Dutch gained a footing in North Ceylon, the peninsula was known as Yalpanam. The sea port of the ancient kingdom was called Pattanam. Sailors and Merchants in course of time combined the two names and called the present capital of the Northern Province, Yalpanam-Pattnam, meaning: "the sea-port of Jaffna." The Portuguese shortened this to Jaffna-patnam. The

Dutch used the same combination to refer to both the principal town, and the northern territory or "Commandement" under their sway.

A remarkable characteristic of the landscape of the peninsula and the adjacent islands is the profusion of the palmyra palm. It is popularly claimed that no single production of nature is capable of being put to so many uses. Consequently, in as much as the plant has long been celebrated in legend as a special creation by the Brahma to "assuage hunger and cure disease, to feed the people and enrich the race," it has also been traditionally venerated as the "Kalpa tree" or Tree of Life, and dedicated to Ganesa.

It is not impossible to imagine that these outbursts of simple gratitude, or sentiment, inspired the selection of the palmyra tree as the device for the Dutch coat-of-arms of the Commandement of Jaffnapatnam. The legends and traditions are, nevertheless, pointers to the signal economical possibilities of the plant. This fact, and the peculiar geographical distribution which associates the plant with the northern portions of Ceylon, are reasons which are more apparent. Admittedly the connection between the charge on the shield and the territory the armorial bearing represents could hardly have been more appropriately established.

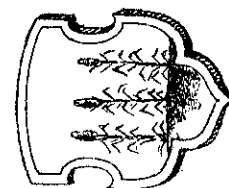
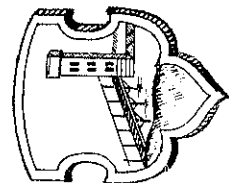
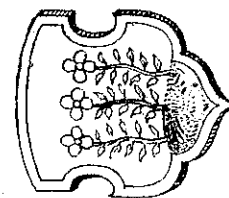
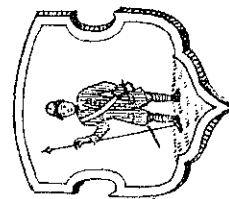
The palm tree is shown on the device in its natural form, rising vertically to its full height without a curve or deviation. The broad fan-like leaves are gracefully arranged round the crown of the tree, with patches of colour to indicate the clusters of fruit. The design also exhibits one of the peculiar features of the tree and minutely shows the stalks which remain for many years attached to the trunk after the leaves have decayed.

The shield on which the arms are displayed is surmounted by a barred helmet and mantling. The crown the coronet and the barred helmet transmitted in Dutch armorial bearings, did not carry the same significance that they have in English heraldry where they are the peculiar privilege of royalty, and nobility. The crown on the wapen of Ceylon bore allusion to territorial possessions in this Island being held in the name of the States General, or Parliament of the United Provinces.

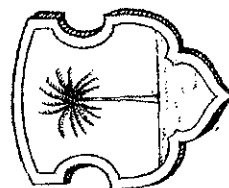
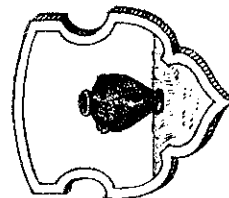
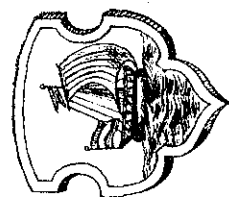
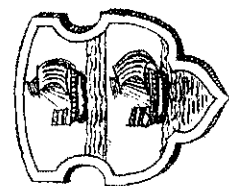
The Coronet on the wapen of the "Commandement" of Colombo signified its priority in circumstances that Colombo was the seat of Government, and the residence of the Governor: styled in full "Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies." The Commandeurs of the two remaining provincial territories, namely Jaffna and Galle, were Lieutenant-Governors whose rank was just next to that of the Governor of the Island. The barred helmet has been used to signify this rank.

The heraldic tinctures on this coat-of-arms are natural for the object shown on the field, and azure for the scroll work, with edging of gold. Red and black, with lines of gold, are used for the helmet and mantle.

TRINQUÈNE, MANNAR, MATÙRE, BATTICALO male



CALPENTYN, CILAUW, NIGOMBO, COTIAAR,



The Coat-of-Arms of the Galle "Commandement."

The coat-of-arms of the "Commandement" of Galle is in the same heraldic class as the arms of the "Commandement" of Colombo. It is another example of spreken de wapen (speaking arms) and plays on a connection between the charges or designs on the shield and the name of the territory it stands for. The design is simple. It represents a cock, standing on a rock.

The etymology of the name Galle is explained in two ways. The version more difficult to follow is that the name originates from the Sinhalese for cattle-pen or caravansario (Gala). This is associated with a legendary belief thousands of years' old. It singles out a spot outside the Fort of Galle, called to this day Pattiyaawela, as the site of the cattle-pen of Ravana, a king of Lanka, who was associated with the events narrated in that famous epic the Ramayana.

The simpler and more popular theory however, is that the name is from the Sinhalese: Gala, a rock. The Dutch armourist struck by the similarity in the sound of Galle, and Gala, used a rock as one feature of the device. He then proceeded to duplicate the idea by adopting a cock (Latin: Gallus), as a further charge on the arms. The "Canting", allusion which is perpetuated in the armorial bearings of the "Commandement" of Galle, could hardly have been made more apparent.

Over the inner arch of the old Fort Gate at Galle, there is a shield charged with the monogram V. O. C. (Vereenigade Oost-Indische Compagnie), with two lions as supporters, as a cock standing on a rock used as a crest. It bears under it the date, 1669. This is often incorrectly accepted as the coat-of-arms of Galle. In reality it is a device which would be heraldically described as a "badge."

The part of it which actually corresponds to the correct armorial bearings is the crest. The two lions used as supporters must be attributed to the ignorance of the sculptor who introduced them to relieve a design which combined the Company's monogram and the arms of the "Commandement," from bareness.

The shield which carries the device is argent (silver.) The charges on the shield are in natural colour. The external ornaments, namely, the scroll and the crest, are in form and colour identical with the coat-of-arms blazoned for the "Commandement" of Jaffna-patnam.

The Coats-of-Arms of the Sub-Districts

It has already been said that the organisation under which the Government was administered by the Dutch in Ceylon, included eight sub-districts subject to one or other of the three "Commandements" hitherto described.

Each sub-district had its distinctive heraldic arms. The respective designs were blazoned on a shield of a standard pattern, edged with old gold and banded in red. None of these bear the external accessories such as crest or scroll work featured in the arms of the "Commandements." The tendency has been towards simplicity, but there are, of course, variations in the design, or "charge" on each coat-of-arms, which as usual, has some allusion to the sub-district represented.

The charge on the arms of "Trinquemale" (Trincomalee) is that of a lascorin, or Asian soldier, in full uniform, armed with sword and pike. It is an established fact that the Dutch originally imported Javanese and Malay lascorins for military service in Ceylon. Why this soldier figures as an orphan on the arms of this eastern fortress-harbour is not apparent. Possibly these imported mercenaries were used in large numbers to man the forts at the foot at Pagoda Hill (Swamy Rock) and Oostenburg; or maybe, the design merely symbolises the port at which these troops were usually landed.

The Mannar "Comptoir" has used a weed for its emblem; the Indian Madder (*hedyotis puberula*) called in Sinhalese *Saya* and in Tamil *Chaya*. Before chemical or synthetic dyes were discovered, the *Chaya*-root was much used by painters and dyers in north Ceylon and south India to obtain the bright red, purple and brown orange tints which are popular in rendering temple paintings, and colouring muslins. The plants, six to ten inches in height with leaves of the grass type was known as *Ramiseram Vair* from the locality in which it grows. The roots dug up in the Mannar district were known to excel all others in quality, and during the Dutch Government formed a very important article of revenue.

Matara, or Matara, draws on a familiar scene for its device: the Nilwala Ganga spanned by a bridge and a Martello fort. Batticaloa, like Mannar, goes to good earth and typifies the produce of the dry "chena lands" which are a feature of the district. The design represents three cobs of Indian Corn (*Zea Mays*), called in Sinhalese *Iringu* and in Tamil *Muttu-sholum*.

Calpentyne, which is the melodious name the Dutch gave to Kalpitiya, proclaims its past importance as a trading port by its five-bastioned fort still in good preservation, and by the design on its arms. The significance of the two ships, as opposed to one on the arms of Chilaw, is that Calpentyne incorporated a second port; Puttalam, at the southern end of the estuary, or gobb, between the peninsular and the mainland. Calpentyne eventually came to be called the Company's seaport, and Puttalam the Sinhalese king's inner port. No vessel was permitted to pass Calpentyne until it was searched.

The design on the arms of Negombo is that of a clay pitcher of a type commonly used to store water. Charles Pridham, an old-time writer, tells in his account of Ceylon that owing to the water in the district being brackish it was the custom to sink pitchers in the sand

overnight, which in the morning were found full of pure and sweet water that had filtered in the interval. Perhaps this simple domestic practice, coupled with the fact that pottery was a handicraft in the district, inspired the design for the arms.

Cotiaar was a small sub-district south of Trincomalee, and is commemorated today in corrupted form by the name Kodiyar Bay which has been given to the sheet of water which separates it from Trincomalee. If you delve for its history, you will find that the Danes built a fort there in 1622, which the Dutch took over. The delicious palm commonly known as "wild date" (*Phoenix Zeylanica*), Sinhalese: *Indi*, is common in this sandy part of the Island. This doubtless is why it figures on the arms of the "Comptoir."

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.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MEERWALD OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Allendorff)

I

Daniel Meerwald, born at Neusol in Hungary, living in Ceylon 1772—1782, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol I, page 88). Married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th November 1772, Johanna Francisca Ladiges, and he had by her :

- 1 Johan Christoffel, baptised 21st September 1773.
- 2 Cornelius August, baptised 27th September 1775.
- 3 Daniel Jacob, who follows under II.
- 4 Johanna Sophia, married at Trincomalee by Governor's license dated 21st December 1825, William Bernard Smith.
- 5 Maria Elisabeth, baptised 20th January 1782, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st April 1805, Philip Fernando.

II

Daniel Jacob Meerwald, baptised 12th October 1777, died 18th November 1833, married at Trincomalee :

(a) In 1800, Anna Sophia Frantsz, daughter of Johannes Augustus Frantsz of Colombo and Maria Elisabeth Frantsz of Jaffna.

(b) 18th January 1815, Elisabeth Magdalena de Smith, died 21st October 1878, daughter of Johannes Carolus de Smith, Head Clerk of the Fiscal's Office at Trincomalee

Of the first marriage, he had :

- 1 John Henry, who follows under III.
- 2 Maria,
- 3 Johanna

Of the second marriage, he had :

- 4 Daniel Peter, born 3rd January 1818.
- 5 John Matthew, born 31st July 1820.
- 6 Augusta Petronella, born 6th May 1821, married at Trincomalee, Lawrence Khale.
- 7 Charlotta Georgiana, born 9th January 1823, married in St. Stephen's Church, Trincomalee, 17th May 1838, George Edward Colomb, born 16th November, 1811, son of Pierce Colomb and Anna Leonora Soll, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 138)
- 8 John George, born 20th November 1824.
- 9 Leonard Frederick, who follows under IV.
- 10 John Bernard, who follows under V.
- 11 Jacob, born 12th November 1828.

III

John Henry Meerwald, Head Clerk, Kacheheri, Batticaloa, married

- (a) In 1834, Charlotta Grenier, born 15th July 1814, died at Trincomalee, 3rd January 1835, widow of Frederick James Redlich (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 26) and daughter of Johan Francois Greuier and Charlotta Pietersz (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XLII, page 23),
- (b) Elizabeth de Witt daughter of Johnson de Witt and Magdalena Durand.

Of the second marriage, he had :

- 1 John Henry, who follows under VI.
- 2 Sophia married.....Roelofs,
- 3 Caroline

IV

Leonard Frederick Meerwald, Secretary of the District Court, Kandy, born 25th February 1826, married:

- (a) At Trincomalee, Leonora Cadenski.
- (b) 28th May 1862, Harriet Charlotte Theile

Of the first marriage, he had :

- 1 Francis Frederick, who follows under VII.

Of the second marriage, he had :

- 2 Frances Mary Elizabeth, born 25th April, 1864, died 2nd March 1889, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 5th June 1884, Henry Edward Van Dort, born 14th February 1858, died 1st February 1892, son of James Edwin Van Dort and Charlotta Catherina Evert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 25 and 29, and Vol. XLV, page 31).
- 3 Allan Young, who follows under VIII
- 4 Edith
- 5 Spencer
- 6 Gerald

V

John Bernard Meerwald Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, born 16th July 1827, died 23rd December 1890, married at Trincomalee, 3rd May 1854, Catherina Mary Theresa Bradley, born 28th April 1835, died 23rd December 1890, daughter of Captain John Bradley of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment and Catherine Smith. He had by her:

- 1 Osmund Spencer Bradley, who follows under IX.
- 2 Rupert Cecil Montford, born 15th November 1859, died 29th December 1864.
- 3 Florence Mary Josephine, born 9th October 1861, married at Colombo, Robert John Baker of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
- 4 Walter Clement Bradley, who follows under X.
- 5 Marcus Theodore, born 9th October 1865, died 21st June 1866

- 6 John Bernard Bradley, born 16th September 1867, died 16th September 1869.
- 7 Stella Mary married John Charles Alexander, Sergeant Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, previously in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment.
- 8 Adolphus Archibald Bradley, who follows under XI.

VI

John Henry Meerwald, died 16th January 1903, married Missie Bartholomeusz, daughter of Hubert Ursinus Bartholomeusz and Charlotte Theile. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVIII, page 25). He had by her :

- 1 Wilmot Lyttelton, who follows under XII.
- 2 Bridget married Vincent de Niese,
- 3 Harris married.....Otschoorn.

VII

Francis Frederick Meerwald, Land Surveyor, born 19th August 1852, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1878, Rosaline Caroline Claessen, born 28th April 1862, died 7th May 1935, daughter of Dionysius Wilhelmus Claessen and Matilda Caroline Elders. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 117). He had by her :

- 1 Esther Constance, born 22nd April 1883, died 10th November 1960 married John Henry Bartholomeusz, born 14th September 1875, died 24th June 1952, son of Ebenezer Daniel Bartholomeusz and Georgena Caroline Bartholomeusz (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL VIII, pages 37 and 52).

VIII

Allan Young Meerwald, born 3rd May 1865, died 9th January 1928, married in St. Andrew's Church, Nawalapitiya, 14th February 1900, Dora Neelie Dickson, born 15th September 1880, died 16th December 1951. He had by her :

- 1 Dorothy Gladys, born 9th January 1901, married in the Methodist Church, Maradana, 23rd August 1923, John Karl Van Buuren born 7th November 1894, son of Henry Lambert Van Buuren and Grace Leonora Pereira (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVI, pages 72 and 74).
- 2 Esme Muriel, born 23rd January 1902, died 24th April 1936, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 7th July 1924, Edward Arthur Roosmale Cocq, born 22nd May 1904, son of Edmund Arthur Roosmale Cocq and Winifred Alice Edeam. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 22, and Vol. XLIV, page 23)
- 3 Ivy Charlotte.
- 4 George Herbert Spencer, born 10th July 1910.
- 5 Osmund Cyril, who follows under XIII.

IX

Osmund Spencer Bradley Meerwald, M.R.C.S., born 5th February 1858, died at Rhos-on-sea, Derbigshire in North Wales, 18th January 1933. married :

- (a) At St. George's, Bloomsburg Muriel Pauline Hardy of Hants, England.
- (b) At Cambridge, Grace Stanford.

Of the first marriage, he had :

- 1 Muriel.
- 2 Enid.

Of the second marriage, he had :

- 3 John.

X

Walter Clement Bradley Meerwald, Head Guard, Ceylon Government Railway, born 18th May 1864, died 20th August 1948, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 15th February 1897, Eleanor Augusta Wendt born 24th March 1876, died 13th April 1928, daughter of Daniel Augustus Wendt and Agnes Eleanor Driberg. (D.B.U. Journal Vol XXXIV, page 11 and Vol. XLIV, page 59). He had by her :

- 1 Agnes Eleanor Theresa married in St. Anthony's Cathedral Kandy, 27th September 1920, John William Schneider Loos Inspector, Ceylon Government Railway born 5th January 1897, son of Arthur William Loos and Edith Maud Schneider
- 2 John Ernest Clifford, born 24th June 1899, married in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kolar Gold Fields, India, 6th February 1922, Barbara Domenico, born 1904, daughter of Francesco Domenico.
- 3 Bianca Constance Yvonne.
- 4 Charol Lambert Bernard married in St. Mary's Church Bambalapitiya 26th December 1931, Iris Gwendoline Marie, Siebel, born 23rd March 1911, died in Perth, 6th January 1949, daughter of Vernon Clout Stanley Siebel and Clarice Violet Kriekenbeek (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 51.

XI

Adolphus Archibald Bradley Meerwald, born 21st May 1871, died 10th April 1948, married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th January 1898, Eugenie Esther Rode, born 6th January 1872, died 12th November 1899, daughter of Gerlardus Arnoldus Rode and Wilhelmina Paulina Georgiana Carron. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 134, and Vol. XXIX, page 102).

- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 31st May 1903, Florence Emily La Brooy, died 18th February 1950 daughter of James La Brooy and Sarah Foulstone.

Of the second marriage, he had:

- 1 Herbert Oswald, born 17th May 1907, died 20th July 1957
- 2 Douglas Kingsley, who follows under XIV
- 3 Clarence Wakefield, who follows under XV.

XII

Wilmot Lyttleton Meerwald, born 9th July 1869, died 7th, September 1914, married in St. Anthony's Church, Batticaloa, 7th May 1892, Ida Catherine Roclofsz, born 27th January 1871, died 6th April 1950. He had by her:

- 1 Eric Dudley Maurice, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Arthur Roland, born 2nd September 1896.
- 3 Vernon Noel, born 6th December 1901, died 25th January 1919.
- 4 Eustace St. Clair, born 7th November 1903.
- 5 Wilmot Lyttelton Earle, who follows under XVII.
- 6 Vere Evelyn, born 18th March 1907, died 1911.

XIII

Osmund Cyril Meerwald, born 8th November 1912 died 18th April 1954, married in Holy Rosary Church, Slave Island, Colombo, 4th September 1937, Myrtle Hyacinth Dickson, born 12th December 1914, daughter of John Robert Dickson and Bridget Hilda Bowen. He had by her:

- 1 Sherwin Debroy, born 16th June 1938.
- 2 Warwick Allanson, born 25th October 1939
- 3 Tralice Reginald, born 7th November 1941.
- 4 Tyrone Cecil, born 23rd July 1943.
- 5 William Royce, born 22nd March 1949.

XIV

Douglas Kingsley Meerwald, born 29th October 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 20th November 1937, Pearl Millicent Wolff, born 1st October 1916, daughter of Joseph Vernon Wolff and Olga Mabel Deans. He had by her:

- 1 Bernard Kingsley Foulstone, born 9th September 1938.
- 2 Moreen Patricia, born 17th November 1939.
- 3 Godfrey Allanston, born 12th December 1941.
- 4 Lorna Eleanor, born 25th February 1944.
- 5 Yvonne Debicia, born, 26th January 1946.
- 6 Patrick John Bradley, born 16th February 1948.
- 7 Sandra Mary Heloise, born 26th February 1951.
- 8 Osmund Spencer, born 9th November 1955.

XV

Clarence Wakefield (Vernon) Meerwald, born 14th June 1913, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 25th September 1941, Inez Dorothy Gauder, born 9th July 1923, daughter of Frank Collingwood Gauder and Alice Smith. He had by her:

- 1 Darrell Collingwood, born 7th October 1942.
- 2 Eleanor Dorothy, born 19th October 1944.
- 3 Christine Cheryl, born 24th June 1948.
- 4 Earle Clarence, born 19th May 1956.

XVI

Eric Dudley Maurice Meerwald, born 7th July 1894, died 26th February 1952, married in Bombay, Cecilia Albuquerque, and he had by her:

- 1 Joan.
- 2 John Denley

XVII

Wilmot Lyttelton Earle Meerwald born 26th June 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 26th January 1931, Julia Dorothy Walker, born 9th September 1913, daughter of Jack Walker and Clara Hilda Assauw. He had by her:

- 1 Earle Douglas, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Julaine Dorothy, born 11th February 1938.
- 3 Irma Blanche, born 2nd June 1942.

XVIII

Earle Douglas Meerwald, born 26th April 1931, married in St. Luke's Church, Borella, 26th December 1955, Audrey Dorothy Hughes, born 23rd November 1934, daughter of Richard Lawson Hughes and Annie Sambrook. (D.B.U. Journal, vol. XXXIX page 163). He had by her:

- 1 Sandra Dorothy, born 7th October 1956.

Note:—Osmund Spencer Bradley Meerwald, mentioned in section IX, served in the Great War, 1914—1918, in South Africa with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers having been drafted into that Regiment shortly before the outbreak of hostilities.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF KRELTZSHEIM OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

I

Jan Jurgen Kreltszheim of Wissenbren married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th December 1773, Maria Wanzouw, and he had by her:—

- 1 Daniel, baptised 5th December 1774.
- 2 Johan Frederik, who follows under II.

II

Johan Frederik Kreltszheim, baptised 4th December 1778, married:

- (a) Wilhelmina de Augustinus.
- (b) Anna Maria Roosel.

Of the first marriage, he had:

- 1 Johan Frederik, born 16th April 1801.

Of the second marriage, he had:—

- 2 Casparus Theodorus, baptised 15th March 1807.
- 3 John William, who follows under III.

III

John William Kreltszheim, born 1822, died 17th January 1862, married in St. Stephen's Church, Trincomalee, 4th April 1842, Johanna Arnoldina Krasse, and he had by her:—

- 1 Joseph Frederick, who follows under IV.
- 2 James Garret, who follows under V.
- 3 Robert Henry, who follows under VI.

IV

Joseph Frederick Kreltszheim, born 5th March 1843, died 6th September 1906, married in Stephen's Church, Kandy, 28th December 1864, Mary Caroline de Visser, and he had by her:—

- 1 William Frederick, who follows under VII.
- 2 Alice Maud, born 2nd April 1879, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Hatton, 20th December 1911. Oswald Robert Bartholomeusz, born 15th August 1877, died 3rd August 1956, son of Agnew Edward Bartholomeusz and Jane Elizabeth Williamson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVIII, pages 32 and 43).

V

James Garret Kreltszheim married in Badulla, Charlotte Maria Balthazar, and he had by her:—

- 1 Elgin Edward, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Winifred Blanche, born 3rd September 1898, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 25th July 1917, Joseph Bryce Melville Wright, born 30th July 1886, son of Joseph William Alfred Wright, L.M.S. (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department and Agnes Barbara de La Harpe (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 45, and Vol. XXXVI, pages 24 and 26).

VI

Robert Henry Kreltszheim, born 30th January 1852, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 17th September 1879, Annette Janseque and he had by her:

- 1 Robert Godfrey, who follows under IX.

VII

William Frederick Kreltszheim, born 1st February 1866, died 11th August 1919, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo 28th June 1893, Florence Elizabeth Felsing, born 25th November 1874, daughter of Francis Edwin Felsing and Cornelia Esther Siegersz (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII page 127). He had by her:—

- 1 Elsie Mildred born 22nd October 1895, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th July 1915, Claude Neville Varney, born 26th May 1891, son of Francis Edward Varney and Lydia Elizabeth Joachim.
- 2 Clarence Stewart, who follows under X.
- 3 Reginald Douglas, who follows under XI.
- 4 Ina Elaine Florence, born 15th June 1914, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 10th April 1939, Nelson William Joseph, born 26th February 1915, son of George Betts (who took on the name of George Bertie Joseph) and Evelyn Eager, daughter of Halley James Eager of Belfast in Ireland.

VIII

Elgin Edward Kreltszheim, born 22nd July 1876, died 13th January 1952, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 23rd June 1915, Dorothe Winifred Vanden Driesen, born 30th September 1895, daughter of Wilfred Vanden Driesen and Anne Malvina Brittain. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXV, page 58). He had by her:—

- 1 Dorothe Anne, born 23rd May 1916, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya 12th April 1950, Annesley Cheriton Ebell, born 17th January 1915, son of Percy Crofton Ebell and Eva Constance Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 15 and Vol. XVI, page 35).

- 2 Thomas Alaric who follows under XII.
- 3 James Allan, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Barbara Anne, born 28th December 1928.

IX

Robert Godfrey Kreltszheim, born 4th July 1880, died 21st March, 1945, married in All Saints' Church, Agra Patna, 16th February 1916, Nellie Ethel Koelmeyer, born 22nd May 1886, daughter of Robert Alexander Koelmeyer and Anne Georgiana Hogan nee Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLV, page 36). He had by her:—

- 1 Robert Henry, who follows under XIV.
- 2 Felicia Winifred, born 29th July 1919, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th July 1945, Cecil Travice Austin, born 2nd November 1917, son of Clive Terence Austin and Mary Antornette Muriel Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV page 38 and Vol. XLIII, pages 24 and 26).
- 3 Owen Reginald, born 9th August 1921, married in St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 11th November 1944, Eunice Garnier Melder, born 11th June 1924, daughter of Ernest Jubilee Melder and Ella Jane Rankine.
- 4 Arthur Mervyn, who follows under XV.
- 5 John Clifford, who follows under XVI.

X

Clarence Stewart Kreltszheim, born 13th May 1902, married:—

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th December 1928, Eileen Vanderwert, born 13th October 1906, died 18th December 1940, daughter of James Alexander Oorloff Vanderwert and Annie Fraser of Edinburgh. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVI page 118).
- (b) In the Methodist Church, Wellawatte, 3rd September 1942, Agnes Daphne Peries, born 3rd January 1912, daughter of Leo Peries and Eleanor Louise Blacker.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Annette Eileen, born 28th September 1929, married in Christ Church, Dehiwala, 26th December 1953, Frederick Herbert Clarence Foenander, born 28th May 1925, son of Francis Eric Foenander and Irene Geralda Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 105).
- 2 Elizabeth Rita, born 20th December 1930, married in Holy Trinity Church, Wimbledon, London, 21st September 1957, Kingsley Reginald Henderling, born 30th April 1931, son of Samuel Edward Henderling and Irene Maria Andree.
- 3 Clarence Duncan.
- 4 William Frederick, born 22nd November 1934.

- 5 Shirley Thelma, born 10th November 1936, married at St. Alban's, Armadade, Australia, 13th February 1958, Robin Ancel Gibson, born 11th January 1935, son of Reginald William Adair Gibson and Clarice Evadne Collette. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXX, page 65).
- 6 Richard Alexander, born 3rd April 1940.
Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 7 Malcolm Ellis, born 25th July 1947.
- 8 Michael Adrian, born 16th August 1948.

XI

Reginald Douglas Kreltszheim, born 27th February 1906, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th June 1936, Dorothy Thelma Roberts, born 2nd December 1915, daughter of Hugh John Roberts and Ruth Muriel Ginger. He had by her:—

- 1 Pamela Dorothy Ruth, born 25th July 1937.
- 2 Thelma Rosemary, born 18th April 1941.

XII

Thomas Alaric Kreltszheim, born 25th August 1917, married in St. Lawrence Church, Wellawatte, 16th January 1945, Zilla Monica de Niese, born 4th May 1922, daughter of Joseph Hyacinth de Niese and Ayala Lorenza Kellar. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 110 and Vol. XLVII, page 78). He had by her:—

- 1 Jean Marie, born 7th January 1946.
- 2 Christine Bernadette, born 3rd July 1947.
- 3 Therese Patricia, born 13th August 1948.

XIII

James Allan Kreltszheim, born 23rd January 1923, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya 26th November 1949, Loiset Rowena Van Heer. He had by her:—

- 1 Michael Allan Ross, born 21st August 1950.
- 2 Jeremy Edward, born 30th April 1952.

XIV

Robert Henry Kreltszheim, born 18th November 1916, married in St. Matthew's Church, Demetagoda, 28th December 1940, Gwendoline Brenda Daphne Kelaart, born 24th November 1918, daughter of James Allan Ebenezzer Kelaart and Dorothy Sarah Weaver. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, pages 72 and 73). He had by her:—

- 1 Robert Tyrone Alison, born 13th December 1941.
- 2 Evadne Gwendoline born 10th June 1943.
- 3 Cecil Godfrey, born 28th January 1947.
- 4 Cynthia Yvonne, born 13th December 1949,

XV

Arthur Mervyn Kreltszheim, born 14th June 1924, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 31st March 1948, Patricia Therese Keegel, born 27th September 1926, daughter of Basil Hubert Keegel and Millicent Barsenbach. He had by her:—

- 1 Claudette Therese, born 29th September 1948.
- 2 Maryse Anne, born 30th October 1950.
- 3 Pamela Christine, born 17th April 1956.

XVI

John Clifford Kreltszheim, born 21st March 1926, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 29th December 1952, Christobelle Veronica Colomb, born 26th March 1934, daughter of Grant Henry Bernard Colomb and Maisie Olga Bulner. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 140). He had by her:—

- 1 Cherine Veronica, born 3rd December 1953.
- 2 Roger Cuthbert, born 25th August 1955.

*Note:—*Dorothy Sarah Kelaart nee Weaver, mentioned in section XIV was a daughter of William Weaver and Helen Harris. William Weaver was born in Kent, England. He came out to Ceylon and was in the Police Department on 2nd March 1885, and subsequently was transferred to the Prisons Department.

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.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DIRCKZE OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Allendorff)

I

Roelof Dirksz of Stockholm married in the Dutch Reformed Church Galle, 7th November 1756, Sara Michiels, and he had by her:

- 1 Andries Christiaan, who follows under II.

II

Andries Christiaan Dirksz, born 1762, died 1848, married Leolinda de Kuyter and he had by her:

- 1 Stephanus Louis, who follows under III.

III

Stephanus Louis Dirckze, born 10th October 1799, died 30th December 1880, married at Colombo by Governor's licence No. 335, dated 9th December 1822, Johanna Margarita Van Arkadie, born 5th March 1806, died 1880. He had by her:—

- 1 Edward Stephen, who follows under IV.
- 2 Louis Matheus, who follows under V.

IV

Edward Stephen Dirckze, born 1st July 1832, died 11th April 1903 married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th May 1864, Ursula Ebert born 11th April 1844, died 20th January 1907, daughter of Johannes Cornelis Ebert and Mary Helen Williams nee Foulstone. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 119, and Vol. XLV pages 35 and 36). He had by her:—

- 1 Therese Alice, born 25th February 1865, died 24th July 1927, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 20th December 1881, Frederick Edward Edmund Thiedeman, born 7th April 1860, died at Kuala Lumpur, 25th December 1884, son of Nicolaas Adrianus Thiedeman and Sophia Elisabeth de Bondt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 63 and 66).
- 2 Stephen Louis, who follows under VI.
- 3 Mary Helen, born 6th January 1869, died 29th January 1947, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 20th October 1892 Cecil Henry Oorloff, born 17th October 1867, died 17th April 1914, son of George Henry Oorloff and Charlotte Cecilia Balthazar. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIX, pages 73 and 74).
- 4 Augustus Edward, who follows under VII.
- 5 Grace, born 8th February, 1873, died 2nd October 1879,

- 6 Catherine Letitia, born 3rd October 1874, died 23rd September 1947, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 28th June 1899, Charles Patrick Murphy Corner, born 28th January 1874, son of Robert Boston Corner and Louisa Grace Wells.
- 7 Rose Seraphine, born 30th August 1876, died 11th October 1942.
- 8 Percival Titus Lindon Laurie, born 6th December 1883.
- 9 Gerald Ernest, born 15th April 1885, died 5th October 1905.

V

Louis Matheus Dirckze married 22nd April 1874, Clotilda Mersiana Van Twest, and he had by her :—

- 1 Reginald Lionel Charles, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Alban Colin Stephen, who follows under IX.

VI

Stephen Louis Dirckze, born 11th October 1866, died 5th March 1927, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 2nd December 1893, Mary Ann Frederica Garnier, born 18th May 1871, died 29th October 1950, daughter of Ebenezer Daniel Garnier and Emily Goulding. He had by her :—

- 1 Edward Louis Daniel, who follows under X.
- 2 Gladys Mary, born 18th December 1896, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th November 1918, Alban Colin Stephen Dirckze, who follows under IX.

VII

Augustus Edward Dirckze, Superintendent of Surveys, born 2nd June 1871, died 19th March 1948, married in the Methodist Church, Badulla, 3rd April 1899, Ellen Catherine Paulusz, born 12th December 1874, daughter of John Gerard Paulusz and Annie Catherine Thomas. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 170). He had by her :—

- 1 Herbert Augustus, who follows under XI.
- 2 Ian Edward who follows under XII.
- 3 Rae Cecil, who follows under XIII.
- 4 Hubert Lorenz, who follows under XIV.
- 5 Aldyth Ellen, born 3rd October 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th September 1930, Findlay John Ingleton, born 4th April 1906, son of Briery Cunningham Ingleton and Genevieve Elaine Frank.
- 6 Gerald Ernest, who follows under XV.
- 7 Vernon Hugh, born 1913, died 1914.

VIII

Reginald Lionel Charles Dirckze born 26th April 1879, died 25th October 1926, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 10th September 1904, Livia Muriel Driberg, born 31st August 1885, daughter of Rethweel Driberg and Jessie Stewart Mac Gregor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX IV, page 13). He had by her :—

- 1 Leolinda Mary, born 15th August 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd February 1925, Walvin Joseph Misso, born 27th August 1898, son of Benjamin Joseph Misso and Harriet Matilda Sielman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 66 and 76).

IX

Alban Colin Stephen Dirckze, born 28th July 1882, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th November 1918, Gladys Mary Dirckze, mentioned in section VI 2. He had by her :—

- 1 Colin Louis Annesley, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Gladwin Hilary Philip, who follows under XVII.
- 3 Shirley Marcus Douglas.
- 4 Maureen Therese Gladys, born 28th August 1926, married Henry Silva.
- 5 Kathleen Yvonne, born 16th August 1936, married Richard Daniels.

X

Edward Louis Daniel Dirckze, born 23rd October 1894, married in St. Mary's Church, Negombo, 29th June 1921, Hilda Dorothea Lawrensz, born 8th January 1896, daughter of Cecil Sylvester George Lawrensz and Josephine Cramer. He had by her :—

- 1 Murphy Louis Cyprian, who follows under XVIII.
- 2 Noeline Myrtle Marion Dorothy, born 30th December 1923, married in St. Mary's Church, Negombo, 14th June 1947, Camillus Merril Cannon Overlunde, born 19th July 1917, son of Protatius Daniel Overlunde and Evlin Sylvia Cannon.
- 3 Brian Philip Edward Maru, born 23rd August 1925.
- 4 Lindon Laurie Philip, born 24th July 1927, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 3rd January 1953, Olive Carmen Agnes Hesse, born 21st March 1921, daughter of Eugene William Hesse and Ruth Carmen Van Twest. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLV, page 131).
- 5 Alban Hilary Anthony, born 19th May 1931.
- 6 Trelawney Georgius Anthony, born 27th February 1934.

XI

Herbert Augustus Dirckze, L.M.S. (Ceylon) L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas. M.P.H. (John Hopkins), D.P.H. (Lond.) Medical Officer of Health, Ceylon Medical Department, born 2nd April 1900, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th June 1928, Rhoda Geraldine (Mollie) de Zilva, born 10th January 1901, daughter of Allan Scott de Zilva, Proctor and Lilian Lalmont Pereira. He had by her:

- 1 Gerard Edward Scott, B.A. (Hons). Cantab, Executive Staff Officer, Messrs. Mackwood and Company, Limited, born 4th July 1929.

XII

Ian Edward Dirckze, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin) L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.) D.T.M. and H. (Eng), C.T.M. and H. (Eng), Superintendent of Health Services, born 22nd February 1901, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th June 1928, Esme Grace Claessen, born 26th May 1900, daughter of Granville Hillebrand Freywer Claessen and Ethel Blanche Mc Carthy Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28 and Vol. XXXV, page 120). He had by her:—

- 1 Dennis Ian, born 17th May 1929.
- 2 Lorenz Edward, born 1st August 1930, married in the Church of the Sacred Heart of St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia, 4th July 1959, Pamela May Blanche Marshall, born 2nd February 1930, daughter of Victor Conrad Marshall, Proctor and Myra Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39).
- 3 Noel Hubert, born 19th January 1931.

XIII

Rae Cecil Dirckze, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department born 13th August 1902, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th November 1934, Mary Ann Maud Van Twest, born 5th December 1914, daughter of Harris Donald Van Twest and Muriel Ann Prins. He had by her:—

- 1 Rowena Candida, born 18th August 1937.
- 2 Cedric Everett, born 12th January 1940.
- 3 Vivian Cecil, born 6th October 1941.

XIV

Hubert Lorenz Dirckze, B. Sc, Hons. (Edin), A.M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Ceylon Government Railways, born 21st April 1915, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th September 1940, Drusilla Alice Carmen Ferdinands born 2nd September 1918, daughter of Cecil Austin Ferdinands and Enid Catherine Deutrom. (D.B.U. Journal Vol XXV, page 82. and Vol. XXXI, page 65). He had by her:—

- 1 Enid Veronica Gilliam, born 23rd January 1944.
- 2 Denise Rosemarie Carmen, born 3rd February 1948.

XV

Gerald Ernest Dirckze, born 3rd October 1905, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 26th January 1935 Sylvia Cracklow, born 1st August 1917, daughter of Reginald William Cracklow. He had by her:—

- 1 Vernon Maurice, born 6th November 1935.
- 2 Myrna Loraine Therese, born 2nd February 1941.

XVI

Colin Louis Annesley Dirckze, born 18th October 1919, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th November 1942, Iris Sylvia Juriensz, daughter of Godwin James Juriensz and Olive Matilda Jansz. He had by her:—

- 1 Louis Colin, born 6th October 1943.
- 2 Romaine Caryl, born 29th June 1947.
- 3 Gillian Lorraine, born 10th January 1950.

XVII

Gladwin Hilary Philip Dirckze, born 4th May 1921, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 30th August 1947, Mary Doris Joyce Gauder, born 4th December 1924, daughter of Charles Allan Gauder and Brenda Patricia Koelmeyer (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVII, page 71). He had by her:

- 1 Roger Anthony Philip, born 11th August 1948.
- 2 Howard Augustus, born 29th June 1957.

XVIII

Murphy Louis Cyprian Dirckze, born 25th September 1922, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st July 1948, Harriet Berenice Catherine Misso, born 4th June 1923, daughter of Royston Eric Misso and Eunice Catherine Misso. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX pages 57 and 75). He had by her:—

- 1 Philip Gerald, born 16th April 1949.
- 2 Desidre Frances, born 28th January 1950.
- 3 Louis, born 9th March 1952, died 13th March 1952.
- 4 Valerie Jean, born 9th April 1953.

*Note:—*Andries Christiaan Dirksz, mentioned in Section II, with others who were in the service of the Dutch East India Company, was granted a temporary allowance by the British Government in 1796 in terms of the Capitulation. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XIV, page 90).

LEAVES FROM THE PAST

In the archives of the Galle Church there is a book of Attestations, marked J in an Index which is being prepared. It has 54 pages, each containing one *attestatic* (an attestation or disjunction certificate). The first and earliest bears date 22nd December, 1769, and the last but one 22nd December, 1806. The last, which is a printed form, has much of it, including the date, torn off. By far the greater number of these pages are certificates of the same tenor printed in Dutch, with the letters L. B. S. on the top, and on the left hand bottom the Colombo seal with the word "*Spes Est Regerminat, Colombo*" around the trunk of a tree sprouting again. On the right hand bottom is the Predicant's signature over the words "*nyt last en Name des Kerken Raado*", "by command and in the name of the Consistory".

The English translation of these forms would be: "We, the Ministers of God's Word and other Overseers of the Congregation of Jesus Christ here bear witness by these presents that.....is a member of the true Reformed Christian Church, sound in the Faith, and upright in conduct, so far as is hitherto known to us. Therefore do we make request of the Reverend Brethren and Overseers of the Congregation of Jesus Christunto whom this our testimony shall be exhibited that they be pleased to receive this our above-mentioned Brother for such as above to recognize, to vouchsafe to him the Communion of the Holy Supper, and to receive him under their Christian supervision.

"Signed at Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, this.....day of"

No less than 21 of these certificates have been signed by Predikant Johan Joachim Fybrandts, 8 by Predikant Hendrik Philipz, 6 by Predikant Johan Godfried Manger, 1 by Predikant Hugonis, 1 by Predikant Johannes Lambertus Hoffman, 6 by Predikant Willem Rudolf Godfried Kanverts, 1 by Predikant Carl Friedrich Schroter. These Predikants ministered at Colombo between 1769 and 1805, and a short account of each is given by Predikant De Bruijn in his Biographical Dictionary. Every certificate is signed by the Predikant in the capacity of Scriba of the Colombo Consistory.

The names of a few people appearing in these certificates must interest us. Page 15 is a certificate dated 3rd January, 1783, and signed by H. Philipsz, and is that of Abraham Antony Engelbrecht, who came to Galle, served first as Proponent, and later, in 1805, as Predikant at Galle, and afterwards at Batavia. Page 16 gives the certificate signed by H. Philipsz of Michkel Justinus Gratiaen and his wife Hendrika Florentina Meyer, dated 7th July, 1783. Page 23 gives the certificate of Christoffel Jacob Prentrijk Bartels, Ensign, dated 30th June, 1784, and signed by W. R. G. Kanverts. The name of Willem Hendrick Andree appears at page 25 on a certificate dated 4th April, 1785, and signed by J. J. Fybrandts. Page 34 informs us that

Appollonia Magdalena van Angelbeek came to Galle with her certificate signed by J. L. Hoffman, A. L. M. & Ph. D., and dated 21st October, 1788. De Bruijn also gives him these degrees, and states he preached at Colombo in 1786, at Galle in 1790 and since 1791, at Trincomalee. F. H. de Vos at page 141 of vol. 2 D. B. U. Journal notes that one Appollonia Magdalena was the daughter of Governor van Angelbeek, and that she was present at the burial and sprinkled rosewater over the silver crown placed on the coffin of Governor van Eck. F. H. de Vos further notes at p. 188 of vol. 1 D. B. U. Journal that Cornelius Dionysius Crayenhoff, who succeeded Arnoldus de Ly as Commandeur of Galle, was married at Galle 1st June, 1788, to one Magdalena van Angelbeek at Batavia. Petrus Jacobus Roosmalecocq (very active and prominent in his time in the Galle Consistory) along with his wife Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen obtained their certificate appearing at page 40 dated 24th January, 1791, and signed by J. J. Fybrandts. Page 46 reveals the very interesting fact that Frederic Justinus Schrader and his wife Sara Cornelia Muller were commended to the brethren at Galle by an attestation dated 20th May, 1795, and signed by W. R. G. Kanverts.

I do not intend for the present to refer to a few certificates in this book signed by Predikants of stations in and out of Ceylon other than Colombo.

There are two documents, both in manuscript, and not without interest, at pages 52 and 53 respectively. The first is dated 19th February, 1806, and signed by M. C. Vos. It is to the effect that the following persons, in the presence of Brother Elder Jean Jacques David D'Estandan, made their confession of Faith before the undersigned, and are admitted as members of the Church, namely, Johannes Hendrick Brechman, Johannes Andreas de Vos, Johannes Martinus Anthonisz, Johannes Vollenhoven, Johannes Reynier Philipsz and Jan Frederic Booy. All these names are met with frequently, later on, in the proceedings of the Galle Consistory. The next and last document, signed by A. A. Engelbrecht and dated 22nd December, 1806, runs as follows:—Confession of Faith made and admitted: Luis Charles Constantin van Schar (torn off), Johannes Eusebius Wittensleger, Abraham Walles, Johannes de Zilva, Helena Kale, Johanna Agida Willemsz, Elizabeth Wekler, Maria Hanse, Agnita Cornelia Auwart, Wilhelmina Cornelia Auwart. J. E. Wittensleger was Deacon and Elder for many years, and his descendants still worship in the Church of their fathers.

C. E. DE VOS

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1764

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

(Continued from Vol : L, Nos : 1 and 2, page 48.)

The negotiations for peace which were spoken of at the end of the last Chapter were not meant seriously by the Kandyans. Under various pretexts they backed out of serious negotiations. They wished to negotiate nowhere but in Colombo, professing that negotiations carried on in any other place could not be considered by them as being meant seriously. And when van Eck, through the intervention of the Dissawe of the Three and Four Korles, suggested Colombo as a meeting place they gave no answer at all. It was clear that they were not yet sufficiently discouraged, and did not yet feel disposed to enter into a new agreement with the Company. It is not impossible, wrote van Eck to the Governor-General and Council, that they have it in mind to lead us on by their so-called negotiations for peace that we, thinking further military operations unnecessary, should send our troops home, after which they will begin again with all kinds of chicanery. That they indeed were not seriously bent on peace was quite evident from the fact that they had taken all sorts of steps with a view to a resumption of hostilities. All women and children were removed from the regions which, according to their ideas, our troops were likely to occupy or pass through. Information had also been received that the Kandyans were constructing all sorts of fortifications in the mountains.

No other course was left to us but a new campaign. This was considered so certain that, in spite of the negotiations, preparations, were not suspended even for a moment. van Eck had to report with regret to the government at Batavia that the 510 coolies which they had sent to replace those who had run away were for the most part unfit for service. Most of them suffered from consumption, chest complaints, falling sickness, ruptures and so on. 131 had died on the way and 141 were being treated in hospitals, so that in the end 238 coolies remained, and among them it was not possible to find one perfectly fit man.

The affair of the Siamese Pretender did not turn out as desired. There was a report dated the 21st of November 1764 sent in by Willem van Damast Limberger that the outlook was not hopeful. On the 6th of September van Damast went to Mergim. The Prince was no longer to be found there, but lived at Tannaserim, the residence of the Siamese Viceroy, where he was so strongly guarded that no one could get to meet him. The priest, Fre Manuel, who had at that time in good faith offered his intervention, had not foreseen this difficulty. He had been trifling with van Damast by making all kinds of fantastic statements, in the hope of yet finding a solution somehow or other.

But when he saw clearly that he would not succeed and had no other expedient left he had taken refuge with a Portuguese Captain, van Damast himself had then tried once again. He himself went to the Viceroy who chanced to be in Mergim, and asked permission to meet the Prince. The reply was that he must state the reasons for his request. van Damast now addressed himself to the King of Siam and asked him to allow the Prince or one of the sons of another member of the royal family to travel to Ceylon with the object of acceding to the throne of Kandy. But he had not much hope of the success of these attempts.

Meanwhile the Dutch army was assembled at Gonawila, and at the head of it was Lieutenant-Colonel Feber. Feber was born on the 24th of June 1719 in the domain of the Counts of Lingen, and being a man without influence, had gone out to the East Indies in his youth to try and carve out a career there. At the age of 15 years he joined the service of the East India Company as ordinary seaman, and proceeded on the ship "Meermond" for the Amsterdam Chamber, to East India where he arrived in 1734 on the ship "Wikkenburg". He enlisted as a soldier, and by diligent and meritorious service had risen to the rank of Major. On the 5th of June 1764 he was selected for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and appointed to command the troops in Ceylon. On the 1st of August he left Batavia and reached Colombo on the 5th of October 1764, whence he travelled to Gonawila on the 1st of January 1765. His promotion by selection had strengthened his hopes that he should yet become the head of the whole army in East India "in order that I may thus in course of time be brought into a position to afford the help they need to my family as well here as in the fatherland, and above all to my dear and poverty-stricken mother, and to behold the dear fatherland once more before my death". The latter he did not live to see, for he died at Batavia on the 22nd of March 1771. His wife Cornelia Verbis whom he married on the 25th of April 1755, died on the 1st February 1770.

Having reached Gonawila, Feber began without loss of time to take the necessary steps to dislodge the Chief Adigar, who lay near by Ettambi, out of his strongly fortified position. He decided that an attack should be made from two directions by Major Baron Rheder and the Rifle Corps. After a fierce attack the enemy were dislodged and put to flight. It is possible that the Chief Adigar was wounded on this occasion. This victory contributed greatly to our future successes; it put heart into our men while it was a for the enemy. After this success Governor van Eck joined the army. Major van Wezel who had gone out on the 16th of January to capture Wisinawe, was hit during these operations, after driving the enemy out of five batteries. Day and night 1800 coolies and 500 draught animals were busy bringing the baggage from Gonawila to Wisinawe. In order to minimise the difficulties of transport, the leaders decided to limit to rice, salt and pepper the daily rations as far as the supply in kind was concerned; and for the rest, to pay in cash with which the soldiers had to procure for themselves what they required. The

transport was thereby reduced by half; but it was still difficult to provide an army of 5000 with at least three months' necessities of life. The royal granaries which they came across on the way were all empty; on the other hand, plenty of supplies were found in the hands of the villagers, and yet there was a considerable quantity of rice growing in the fields. The army command bought up this rice and collected the supply in granaries at Wisenawe not less than 53 lasts (106 tons) were bought at the rate of 18 3/4 rijks dollars per last. While van Eck was at Gonawila he had received a visit from a High Priest as envoy from the Chief Adigar. On the 27th of January this same priest came again to see him at Wisenawe with a letter from the Mudaliyar of the palace, setting forth the desirability of our withdrawing our troops to Colombo and sending an envoy to make proposals of peace. The said priest was sent away without an answer.

Great supplies had now been accumulated at Wisenawe, so that a further advance was justified. It had been learnt that by way of Allauw¹ (an old Portuguese fort), about 2 miles south of Ettampole, there was a road to Wewede which avoided having to pass through Kurunegalle. It was now decided that Captain-Lieutenant Maurer should push forward through the Kapitigam Korle to Allauw, and from there to Wewede,² in order that, if the main body of the enemy was driven out of Kurunegalle, he might cut off their retreat.

All was now ready at Wisinawe for the advance. The distance from Wisinawe to Kandy as the crow flies was only 4½ miles, but there lay between these places a very difficult group of mountains, composed of three chains. From east to west were successively encountered the Ketta range, the Wewede range and the Ballane range. To get across this range one had first to march eastwards from Wisinawe to a small place called Tilliagone³ ½ a mile above Kurunegalle; then the way curved again to the south and passed between the mountain ranges through a valley, which van Eck called the Wewede valley. This was a detour of nearly ten hours march. From the Ketta⁴ range, half an hour's journey north of Wisinawe, there extended from east to west a spur of hills called Mewewe Kandy⁵ or Vijverberg. This range had to be crossed or a detour of five hours made. The path over this range was called the stone staircase on account of the rocks stacked up there like steps.⁶ Behind this range lay a little village, Oehoemy,⁷ where the enemy had taken post. In order to reconnoitre the country, it was resolved to make trial of the enemy from two angles. Major van Wezel with about 800 men was to cross the mountain range and deliver a frontal attack; Captain Frankema was to set out at midnight with 530 men, and by making a detour, try to take the enemy in the

1: Alauva, 11 miles SSE of Atampola

2. Vauda

3. Telliyaonna.

4. The range Ruvangirigen Balungala-Veheragalponda

5. Miravakanda

6. Galpadiya

7. Uhumiya.

rear. Losing his way in the darkness of the night, Frankema at length found himself near van Wezel. The enemy was drawn up in a paddy field, protected in front by a stream 12 or 15 feet wide over which there was no bridge. The rifle corps succeeded in crossing the river. Under heavy fire the rifle corps succeeded in crossing the river and putting the enemy to flight with a loss of 500 men. But there was no suitable place at Oehoemy for a camp. Under Major van Wezel they now pushed on to Pedroewelle,⁸ which lay almost at the spot where Major Tournage had joined battle with the enemy the year before. News was anxiously awaited of the column which had marched out from Puttalam. This column had defeated the enemy during its march, and had now taken its stand at Tillewelle,⁹ about an hour and a half's march from Kurunegalle. Feber resolved to attack the enemy at Kurunegalle in conjunction with this column. He himself pushed forward with 1300 men. It turned out however that the enemy had not waited for the attack on two sides, and had been drawn up in a paddy field behind the Kurunegalle range. After a few skirmishes the Kandyans gave ground and retired through the Wewede valley to the PeriKondemale¹⁰ range which cuts transversely across that valley. The enemy had built fortifications here but Feber allowed them not a moment's rest and delivered an attack that very day at noon. Not being prepared for this unexpected onslaught the Kandyans withdrew, deserting their fortifications and an old Portuguese fort that lay there. Two Sinhalese deserters said that on the 4th of February the King with a great army had taken up a position at Maddewala in the Ballane mountain range. Across the Wewede valley ran yet another range of hills upon which the enemy had placed fortifications. While Feber was getting his men together for the attack, there came an Arab who, declaring himself an enemy, desired speech with the Governor. Brought before Feber and Angelbeek, he a marvellous story about the great esteem in which the King held him, about his having the power to live on poisonous plants etc. It was his firm belief that the Dutch would be victorious, and he insisted with great urgency on speaking alone with the Governor in order to show him the way to Kandy. This desire to speak with the Governor with no one else present seemed suspicious to Feber, and his suspicions were strengthened by certain information from an Arab who happened to be in the Dutch army and knew the antecedents of the said envoy. Feber had the envoy whipped, and put into custody from which however he contrived to escape.

On the morning of the 10th of February Feber delivered an attack on the second line of fortifications of the enemy, who were dislodged after a heavy fire. Feber and his troops continued to follow on the enemy's heels, and taking position after position of theirs, reached Wewede. Here a halt was called, for they now stood before

8. Pidruvälla

9. Tillavälla

10. Pilukada range

the steep and lofty mountain range¹¹ which protects the Kingdom of Kandy like a natural fortress wall. Feber had entrenchments dug at Wewede which could be used as a base of operations and in which they could take refuge at a pinch. After that a patrol was sent out scouting every day on a river, the Diekaar.¹² On this errand they fell in with the enemy and drove him out of half a dozen positions. Of this opportunity Feber made use, and suddenly launched an attack with a great force. Fortune favoured the Dutch; fortress after fortress fell; and they even succeeded in capturing one of the great forts which the Kandyans had built. The enemy saw themselves compelled to blow up a powder magazine and had to leave a great number of weapons in our hands. Owing to this victory it became possible to advance further upon Kandy. It was truly no easy task. Along the bed of a small stream the army climbed up, and that under sustained fire from the enemy. With so much good fortune, there also came a misfortune. By the addition of the column from Puttalam the army had now increased to nearly 7000 men, coolies included. Small pox broke out among these coolies, with many sick and dead in consequence, and there they were particularly apprehensive of these sick men as well as the number of deserters. It was necessary to get more coolies but they had to take care that no hands were withdrawn from cinnamon peeling.

On the 13th of February five envoys from the Chief Adigar were received in audience by Feber and Angelbeek. After stating that the present situation could yield no profit to either party, and declaring that the cause of all the unpleasantness was to be sought in bad counsellors on both sides, the envoys made a proposal to cede the Seven Korles as far as Wanderoegale, a hill a short distance from Kurunegall. The Court seemed to be under the delusion that we were only carrying on the war with reluctance: how could it be explained otherwise that after so many losses they dared to offer so little. van Eck made answer that the King, who admitted that he had supported the rebels against the Company, was himself to blame for the war; that our demands were now sufficiently well known to the Court; and that the success of our arms permitted us to set our demands high but that we preferred a peace by negotiation. But we should negotiate exclusively with envoys furnished by the King under name and seal with plenipotentiary powers. The King did not reckon on receiving this of the strength of the Company. It is true the war had up to now cost the Company nearly ten millions, but the Company could easily continue it for twenty years: moreover one of the conditions of peace would be the repayment by the King of the costs of the war. The envoys replied that it was quite possible that the Company was not to blame for the war and that they did not doubt too that the King would agree to the terms put forward, but the Court must be allowed some time for deliberations. This was only too transparent and van Eck replied

at once that the envoys had eight days time, but that there was no talk of suspending the operations of war. If their lordships did not make haste, he would give himself the trouble to be in Kandy in eight days.

A strong fortification still blocked the way into the Kingdom of Kandy proper. This was the fortification of Giriagamme,¹³ provided with steep ramparts and situated on a steep and lofty mountain, difficult to climb. Early the next day, the attack began and the enemy were seized with such panic that they took to flight on the approach of our forces, and the fortress was already in our hands by nine o'clock.

Again envoys were announced provided with a letter from the Dissawe of the Three and Four Korles. But the signature was illegible and probably false, so that they returned without accomplishing anything.

On the 15th of February Feber and his troops marched into the actual Kingdom of Kandy. He called a halt on a bare plain by a river, the Mahavile Ganga. Some Kandyans tried to get an audience with the Governor, but they were turned back with the intimation that only fully accredited envoys would be admitted. On the next day in fact some high dignitaries desired audience with the Governor. van Eck had them told that he would receive them at 4 o'clock. The audience was made as impressive as possible. The whole army was under arms: in the Governor's tent there sat behind a table covered with red cloths van Eck, Feber, van Angelbeek, Major van Wezel and some members of the Secret Committee. The embassy was composed of the First Chief Adigar, preceded by two Kandyans who carried silver-mounted whips which they cracked to signal his approach; next followed the Adigar in command of the army, the Dissawes of Oewe, Oedepalatte and Matala, the first Secretary of the King and the Mohandiram Commander of the King's bodyguard. After a good many compliments and much verbiage they announced that the King through listening to bad advisers was responsible for the war. They were convinced, and had been so previously that the Dutch were most excellent people, for which reason they had been admitted to the Island, and they declared in the King's name that they had been specially appointed to make peace and respectfully desired to hear our demands. van Eck gave them his answer in no high-sounding words. He enlarged upon the might of the Company, but declared that now that they were suing for peace, the Company would be so kind as to consider their request on conditions which should be already for a long time well known to their lordships; and that as they showed they had plenipotentiary powers he was prepared to discuss terms with them. The Chief Adigar desired that they might hear the conditions alluded to in order to expedite matters. The delegation would then lay them before the King and return with the King's reply, provided with credentials. van Eck thereupon set forth the eight main points:--

11. Galagedera Pass.

12. Dik-āla, Source of the Deduru Oya

13. Giriagonakanda.

1. The King recognises the sovereignty of the States General and of the Company over the Dutch possessions in Ceylon and surrenders all claim to these lands ;

2. All prisoners, deserters, rebels, absconding cinnamon-peelers, and the captured guns shall be given up by the King ;

3. The King cedes to them all the shores of which the Company hitherto had not in their possession. Further, the lands round Chilaw and Puttalam, the Seven Korles, the Four Korles, the Dissawany of Saffergam, and the Wannia Nogeere. The King shall permit cinnamon peeling by the Company in his territory ;

4. The Company is entitled to rule these lands as it thinks fit, to build forts, station garrisons etc. All thombos and administrative documents shall be handed over.

5. The subjects of both parties shall be allowed to carry on trade, and deserters and malefactors from both sides shall be delivered up and published.

6. The expenses incurred by the Company shall be defrayed by the king.

7. Both parties shall agree to maintain a new friendship and the Company pledges itself to protect the King and his Kingdom against external force, on condition that the King gives his support thereto.

8. The King shall enter into no treaty with any other nation.

The Chief Adigar thereupon replied that many prisoners of war had already died ; that the Company demanded an extent of land such as even the Portuguese had never possessed ; and that the King had no money, was in poor circumstances and was therefore unable to comply with Article 6. van Eck here drew his attention to the fact that as the delegation had not plenipotentiary powers, he could not engage in a discussion with them on these points. After a Sinhalese translation was handed over to them, they departed with the promise that a positive answer would be brought back the next day. van Eck thereupon assured them that should they not return next day with full power to treat, he would meet them in the Palace of the Kings of Kandy.

The next morning the Dissawe of Oedepalate came by himself : he professed to come without the knowledge of the Court. He informed van Angelbeek, who had speech with him, that it was impossible for the envoys to return that day with full powers to treat, for the King had left Kandy yesterday and it would take at least two days before he could be reached, van Angelbeek replied that it all appeared as if they wished to put it off indefinitely and that it was indeed unnecessary for a King who was earnest about peace to flee from Kandy. The Dissawe informed him however that the King had fled out of shame for having an enemy of so excellent a nation. He

enquired further whether the Company actually insisted on the acceptance of these eight points, and expressed his regrets that he had no plenipotentiary powers, but attributed this to the Court's not knowing how such a document should be drawn up. He would very much appreciate it if he was allowed an interview with the Governor. van Angelbeek thought that in view of the lack of full powers, he could say nothing regarding the demands but he would accede to his last request. van Eck who desired to leave nothing undone which might help to bring about peace, received him in the presence of two Members of the Secret Committee. After the conversation with van Angelbeek this audience produced little information. van Eck's reply was that the King could not be very keen about peace, otherwise he would have accorded them plenipotentiary powers, and he stated that, seeing that the envoys had promised yesterday that they would be provided with full plenipotentiary powers, their words were unreliable and that he had little desire to treat with unreliable envoys. The Governor had begun to get tired of it, and he informed the Dissawe that he would set out on the march to Kandy in the morning. The Dissawe protested however that the lack of full power to treat was due not to ill-intention but to ignorance. They had never yet had such a document prepared. van Eck thereupon gave him a draft, after which he departed.

The next day, the 18th of February, about 5 o'clock the Dissawe came back, now accompanied by the Dissawe of Oewe. They were not yet in possession of plenipotentiary powers: this would be sent to them afterwards. They had not much news to relate, and van Angelbeek, who interviewed them, declared on being asked by the envoys that the occupation of the coast was necessary, for it was through negotiations with the English Governor of Madras that the Court showed their unreliability. The Governor who did not wish to receive them, informed them that he would be at the King's Palace in Kandy if they wanted to ask about anything else.

Early in the morning of the 19th of February the army broke camp and crossed the Mahavile Ganga. Kandy was reached without meeting with any resistance. A Dutch soldier, Johannes Bruin, previously captured by the Kandyans and now taking advantage of the confusion to escape, came to the camp and made the following statement:—After the fight at Oehoemi, where the enemy had lost nearly 500 men, the King, on the advice of the priests, had gone out to join the army with 7000 men. On the way he had heard of the great victories of the Dutch and had then turned tail again. The army had then scattered, and they had begun to take all valuables out of Kandy into safe keeping in the mountains. They required..... for this, and the long drawn out negotiations of the Kandyans had no other purpose than to gain time. Bruin acted as a surgeon during his captivity and the King had sent him orders to dress the wounds of certain noblemen who had been wounded in the last battles, and to take them afterwards to Oewe. He had been able to hide and had thus escaped from the retreating army. He further stated that the Kandyan bodyguard had taken to looting before their retreat.

van Eck had strictly forbidden looting before the attack on Kandy, but scarcely had the army reached the capital than any attempt to prevent it was of no avail. The valuables consisted chiefly of costly linen, beautiful furniture, different kinds of curiosities, silver coined and uncoined, etc. With great difficulty van Eck succeeded in taking possession of a large silver and heavily gilded machine which somewhat resembled a large bell, of which the highest portion could be removed. The whole weighed 210 pounds, and had served to protect a small golden box, adorned with precious stones, which contained a tooth of Buddha. The box itself the King had taken away, but the bell was too heavy, and the Kandians therefore buried it behind the Palace. van Eck intended that the bell should be given to the army in place of the promised gratuity of F. 100,000. The bell was however afterwards returned to the King, the soldiers having received its value in cash. The tooth of Buddha was not the genuine relic. This was lost during the destruction of Kandy by the Portuguese in 1560. van Eck had further placed in the charge of Cadet Driesen a gold sheath with gold ola leaves. At the sack of Kandy..... it there transpired that a certain La Baume, a friend of van Eck, knew more about it. An investigation held after refuted this allegation, and La Baume did not appear to have plundered more than is usual in such circumstances. A part of the royal archives was also found, and in them was found the letter of the English Governor of Madras, in which he promised to send an envoy.

van Eck should stay a few days more in Kandy to attend to some business and then return to Colombo. He promoted Lieutenant Colonel (.....) to Colonel, Captain Frankema to Major and the Secretary van Angelbeek to Chief Merchant.

He again considered whether it was possible to occupy the whole Kingdom of Kandy and even of abolishing the dignity of King. In either event, however things turned out, the occupation of Kandy was necessary. Circumstances were not unfavourable: the climate was healthy: the necessities of life occurred in abundance: large numbers of cannon had been found: and the troops could be given shelter in the deserted city. The choice of a commander was not easy. He had to be an able soldier and at the same time a clever diplomat. The choice fell upon the Chief Merchant, Marten Rein, who was promoted to Commander. A proclamation was issued addressed to the priests, principal and subordinate officials, and the people in which they were called upon to come to the Palace to pay homage to the Company as sovereign, on pain of losing all their goods and being degraded to the lowest caste.

Meanwhile no expense was spared to discover by means of spies where the Court was to be found. It appeared to have fled to Hangeranketti in Oewe, while the royal family remained at Mandemanoere. In order to force the King and his nobles to make peace, two expeditions were sent out. On the 24th of February, Colonel van Wezel with 700 men went to Hangeranketti, and Lieutenant Hoemolts

with 360 men to Mandemanoere. At 9 o'clock next morning van Wezel came upon the enemy in a paddy field, and after a short and severe struggle the Dutch captured Hangeranketti. The soldiers gave themselves up to looting and would heed no appeal. To throw the looters out of the royal palace van Wezel had it set fire to on four sides, and after a difficult march returned to Kandy on the evening of the 26th of February. The second detachment had met no opposition and after looting and destroying the palace at Mandemanoere, got safely back to Kandy. While van Eck waited anxiously to hear from Rein whether he would accept the appointment, he sent Major Frankema on the 2nd of March to attack and drive out the enemy who were trying to get a footing in the neighbourhood of Kandy, and his efforts were crowned with success. Meanwhile a start had been made with fortifying Kandy in which work the "Romish Christians", headed by their priests, Petrus Mahl, a German, and Michiel Francisco, a Portuguese, did good service. News had come in that Rein accepted the appointment, and van Eck now made preparations to leave Kandy. He first addressed a despatch to the Court in which he stated that the Company were prepared, owing to their desire for peace, to renounce their claim to the Wannia Nogeere, and the indemnity, while they would also slightly reduce their demands regarding the inland territories. They could come armed with full power to treat to Rein or to van Eck. Colonel Feber was to be in command until Rein arrived, and after first completing one more letter of instructions for Rein, in which he recommended him to take into permanent service the French company of volunteers and to promote their commander. Captain Pierre Duflo, to Major, he departed. At the same time he informed Rein that he had made a plan to send a new expedition through the Three and Four Korles if there was a small break in the rainy weather in August. van Eck reached Colombo after an uneventful journey on the 10th of March.

On the 13th of March a meeting was held in Colombo and the situation discussed. van Eck had meanwhile fallen ill, and was no longer fit to attend the meeting. On the 26th of March he still found the strength to set out his opinions in a despatch to the Council, and the Council discussed it on the 27th of March. The administration of Kandy was in great confusion. The King, indolent by nature and a stranger not trained to govern, let himself be wholly influenced by his Malabar blood relations. It was easy to see what great benefits the Court could reap from the trade in the products of Ceylon, whence their hostile feeling towards the Company. As for cession of territory to the Company..... since they were the administrators of the cinnamon-peeling Korles. The fact that we had been previously offered the Seven Korles must also be explained only in this way—that the second Chief Adigar, who carried on the administration there, had fallen into disgrace. The King himself wanted peace.....to conclude peace with a King who was so much the puppet of contending parties. This indeed could not continue to.....and peace was dependent on the caprice

of the nobles. Was it therefore not better to abolish the royal authority over the Island, or in any event to replace the King with one who could stand by himself against his entourage? The circumstances were now more favourable for bringing this plan into execution. To destroy the royal authority the war must now be continued with vigour; even this year, if the rains held off for a short while in August and September, a beginning could be made with the occupation of the Four Korles or some other lowland tract. The next year the King must be hunted out of his hiding-place by sending an expedition from Batticalo. The army then serving would be reinforced by 1200 Malays and 1000 coolies.

If extreme measures were not approved but it was desired to have another King on the Throne, then perhaps it would deserve recommendation that a Siamese prince should be sent for that purpose. They could then take the uplands on lease or if need be into sovereign possession. The Company must therefore demand the sovereign possession of the lowlands and especially the Three and Four Korles, the Dissawani of Saffergam or at least a part thereof, the Seven Korales from the Ketta range up to the sea and northwards to the Chilaw river, and further all lands lying by the sea. The lands in the interior could be granted to the nobles who would be thankful that the Company had made them independent princelings. Should they take care to maintain some quarrels among these lords, then there should never again arise a unified power.

On the 28th of March Feber left Kandy. He left behind a garrison of 1695 men, and on the way back all pickets between Kandy and Wisenawe were withdrawn. At Wisenawe itself there remained a garrison of 566 men, and at Kattegampelle 402 men. On the 6th of April he reached Colombo, to find van Eck no longer among the living. The Governor died at three o'clock in the morning on the 1st of April. His death "following upon a lingering illness, which being contracted through the fatigues of the last expedition, still did not appear to us to be dangerous; untill, owing to his great loss of strength, it brought on a burning fever, which even in the same night brought his glorious life to such an untimely end". The authority was meanwhile carried on by the Council, while the Governor of Jaffnapatnam, Moyaart, temporarily filled the chair.

On the opposite coast there were lively intrigues carried on against the Company; in these activities a certain Oemaer Gatta, who had been imprisoned for smuggling in 1760, but escaped, distinguished himself. There was also a certain Moetoe Soeper Nare Singa Andewer, a pretender to the throne of Kandy, who claimed to be descended from the last king of the Sinhalese dynasty. He was prepared to cross over to Ceylon. The Council decided at their meeting on the 30th of May to assist this coming over for it might give occasion for dissension among the Kandyans. The Court also obviously took the same view, for the royal envoys by the use of gold arranged that the pretender should be detained on the opposite coast. Later he succeeded in escaping, and came to Ceylon on the 6th of August with a retinue of 38 persons. Authorities received him with fitting marks of honour,

and as they deemed it fit that he should maintain a certain status, he was granted an allowance of which he had to give..... to the Company. At Colombo there were some doubts about his ancestry, but he maintained stoutly he was a descendant of the Sinhalese dynasty. According to his account he was expelled in his youth with his mother by a concubine of the King and went to the coast of Coromandel. Upon inquiry news was received on the 12th of July that nothing was known of such a person on the mainland; likewise the name which he now bore was unknown there. It was certainly true that formerly a brother of the present king's mother had lived at Naganapatnam, who must now be about 40 years old, and who once before had made an attempt to make himself master of the throne of Kandy. It was supposed therefore that the pretender might well be this self-same person. Some Sinhalese nobles and a priest, who had visited the pretender deposed that what he stated about his family and domestic affairs was correct, but that of his own history itself they had heard nothing, and that so far as they knew anything of that kind had not taken place.

In Kandy itself affairs did not turn out as we wished. The Kandyans, after the first panic, again closed in upon the capital and Majors Duffo and Frankena made a few sallies. Commandant Rein lay sick in consequence of over-exertion and bad drinking water. As the rainy season had begun, Kandy was left without communications from outside. It had originally been intended to leave behind a garrison of 1200 men, but in the end 1696 men were left there. While Feber was still in command, a great stock of rice had been stored up, estimated by experts to be quite 29,948 parras (1 parra=40 lbs). When the rice began to be used it soon became clear that this estimate was far too high. And in the end it appeared that the stocks amounted to no more than 13,000 parras. In Kandy itself there were many sick; among the natives there prevailed smallpox, diarrhoea and fevers. The lack of foodstuffs made itself felt more and more. By reducing the rations and by hunting in the suburbs they tried to make them last as long as possible. They foresaw, however, that in the month of July the supplies of food would be over. Help was therefore urgently needed. Commandant Rein was dead, and Majors Frankema and Duffo sent a letter written in Greek letters to Colombo.

It had been intended to send a relief expedition to Kandy at the end of August or the beginning of April. After this alarming news, the Secret Council decided on the 29th of June to send a small force as quickly as possible through the Four Korles. As late as the month of July a small force of about 800 men with as little baggage as possible and a few light mortars set out for Kandy. It was decided to leave behind a small guard only at Sitawaka. Major Medeler was in command of this expedition. They made but slow progress, as the heavy rains had turned the valleys into swamps, and in these circumstances the coolies were prone to desert. At last the little army reached the Mahavili Ganga on the 14th of September and was about one hour's journey from Kandy. There news was received that the

garrison, constrained by hunger, had abandoned the capital. Medeler now began his retreat.

Note by Editor:— (Major Medeler's Report on his advance to and retreat from Kandy is published in R.A.S. (C.B.) Journal, New Series, Vol V Part 2, pp. 187—229 (July 1958). Did Dr. Blaze know this and terminate his translation at the point where the published narrative begins to overlap?)

The objects of the Union shall be :

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

EARLY COLONISATION—AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

In the Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies for July 1959 appears an informative and well-documented article by Dr. K. W. Gunawardena on "A New Netherlands in Ceylon." It is with "the first quarter century" of the Dutch Period that the article is concerned i.e. roughly between 1640 and 1665, during which years it was that the Dutch East India Company made any determined efforts to establish what it hoped would be a European Colony in Ceylon. The Dutch idea was based on the fact that the Portuguese had in their Eastern possessions developed virtual colonies which though racially of a mixed character had been of great practical use in war by dispensing with the need that would otherwise have arisen of frequently depending on Europe for fresh troops, and finding the necessary funds for transport, maintenance and salaries.

As stated above, the Ceylon experiment was not made till 1640 i.e. soon after the Dutch secured their first foothold in Ceylon by the capture of Batticaloa in 1638, but earlier attempts to establish Colonies had already been made in other Dutch possessions since 1606, when a start was made in Amboina with "about twentyfive married soldiers, their wives and children." A few years later, retiring government-servants were permitted to settle as colonists, being granted also some land and certain trading privileges. Later still—about 1621,—as many families as possible and also young marriageable girls went out East. Jan Pieterzoon Coen who became Governor-General in 1619 was most enthusiastic about the scheme and on a visit to Holland in 1627 he strongly recommended it to the Directors. The next year when he returned to Batavia "he took with him", says Dr. Gunawardena "his wife and a number of her relations and also persuaded other officials to take their families with them." The number of suitable Netherlands however, who were desirous of settling down as colonists proved disappointing, for it soon began to be realised that the Dutch could not hope to parallel the success of the Portuguese in colonisation, since unlike in barren Portugal there were in Holland "manifold good opportunities for a livelihood". The acceptance of strange lands as a new fatherland did not therefore appeal to potential colonists and less so to their women-folk for whom further the difficulties of a perilous voyage were a deterrent. In the result, marriages with native women, that is to say with wholly indigenous ones or more often with those of mixed Portuguese descent, came to be entered into, the permission of the authorities being however first necessary.

Coen's death in 1629 was somewhat of a set back for colonisation though from time to time wives of new Company's servants did of course accompany their husbands to the East with their families, amongst whom were doubtless some marriageable girls, as appears from F. H. de Vos', extracts from the marriage Registers of Batavia (D.B.U. Journal II p.

114 et seq, which shew that between 1622 and 1639 there were in Batavia 46 marriages, (both parties to which were European,) and help to disprove the canard that no European women helped to originate the Dutch Communities of the East. Marriages with "native" women were in fact permitted more from necessity than from choice and actually were so much disapproved of that in 1639 an order was revived which "forbade any Netherlander married to a "native" woman from returning to the fatherland except in case his wife and all his children were dead". Such an anti-Asian prejudice may in this year of grace, when full-blooded Indonesians are permitted to settle in Holland, seem harsh and unreasonable, but it must be remembered that three centuries ago inter-continental contacts were mostly in matters of trade and that in Dutch eyes Indians and Ceylonese were "blacks" (*swarten*) whose national religion and way of life were so different from the European. The hope of establishing European colonies in the East inevitably therefore involved disapproval of mixed marriages. Even in 1639 the Governor-General was still pressing for more colonists. The Directors, however, were feeling discouraged of the response to their appeals and also complained that even the women who did agree to emigrate did so with the secret intention of soon returning to Holland.

The Ceylon experiment had by now been started but Governor-General van Diemen complained in 1641 that the few colonists here were "wicked and godless", there being much promiscuous intercourse with loose native women. Governor van Thijssen therefore issued a placaat making such immorality a punishable offence and encouraging the legitimation of irregular associations. Other steps, such as improved trading privileges were also taken towards organising the new community, but by 1646 the nett result was that there were no more than 14 or 15 male colonists. Most of them in Galle, for Colombo had not yet been captured. A new Governor, Maatzuycker, however, had now arrived and he encouraged mixed marriages, arguing that the offspring would stand the climate better than pure Hollanders and that by the second or third generation they would differ from them but little in complexion. The Directors in Holland supported him but the Batavia authorities disagreed, being unimpressed by the Eurasians of Indonesia. Maatzuycker agreed that their moral tone could be improved by better schooling and proper parental control but rather suggested also that they had not been given sufficient encouragement by the authorities. In Ceylon accordingly he did all he could to improve the status of the colonists by organising matters of intestacy, orphanages, and the Burger-wacht (train band) etc. He even rounded up illegitimate children with a view to having them educated and incorporated into the Colonial community. In the result when he retired in 1650 there were 68 families of colonists. Maatzuycker's staunch support of mixed marriages must have been greatly due to the fact that he had begun to realise that there was but little chance for a wholly European militia becoming available in Ceylon. He was doubtless also influenced by the fact that the Sinhalese were "a European-featured Aryan race", as F. H. de Vos has commented, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 2). The mixed Portuguese women too who were more readily

available as wives were probably at that date less dark in complexion than subsequent generations of the Ceylon Portuguese, into whose ranks the *libertines*, i.e. freed slaves, later infiltrated, with resulting deterioration of skin-colour.

Kittensteyn succeeded Maatzuycker as Governor of Ceylon but he soon began to complain that the colonists were lacking in industry and enterprise, and were very neglectful of lands allotted to them. Their "native" wives were also proving unsatisfactory, not only in morals but also by "imagining themselves to have become ladies" and wanting to be waited on by servants. The resumption of the war with the Portuguese after five years' truce interrupted any progress with Colonisation and it was not till 1656 that with the capture of Colombo any substantial improvement was made, for there now were more lands and gardens which could be allotted and more suitable brides, as was the case also two years later, when Jaffna was captured, "200 white women" being found in that fortress. The total number of adult male colonists by 1660 therefore was about 250 but even so the Colony did not seem capable of permanent progress. Governor Hustalrdt and his Council finally declared in 1663 that they could see no hope of success in the project, which from that time began to die a natural death in so far as the Company's hopes of developing a "New Netherlands" and a colonial militia were concerned. The community seems thereafter to have been allowed to work out its own salvation, individual cases of merit being no doubt assisted from time to time. Most of these 16th century colonists "seem ultimately", Dr. Gunawardena observes, "to have been absorbed into the "native population"—a result which must provide some comfort to modern Dutch Burghers who might otherwise be accused of having had for their ancestors a somewhat disreputable crowd, the pedigrees published in our Journal notwithstanding!

The reasons for the virtual failure of the project were in Dr. Gunawardena's opinion "many and varied" and may be found "within two broad factors", which were, to paraphrase his words, economic and racial. As for the economic factor, it would seem that the failure of the colonists to make an adequate living was not wholly due to bad luck in business but, also stemmed from their personal deficiencies. Unlike "Company's Servants" the colonists (*Burgers*) had no monthly allowance to depend on and were expected to make a living from such lands as were allotted to them and by minor trades, no competition with the Company being of course permitted. They had also to reckon with the Muslims, who had for long been well-established as traders. A superior type of emigrant, self-reliant and not impatient for quick profits was therefore necessary, and the Company had been over-optimistic as to the availability of such emigrants in sufficient numbers. It did not realise that by the middle of the 17th Century the Portuguese had already had more than a hundred years experience of the East and had thoroughly adapted themselves to conditions there, unrestricted inter-marriage with natives also helping them to feel at home in the country. It was

therefore hoping for too much to expect that in a decade or two the Netherlands could be similarly established and settled in the East. Their attitude towards the sons of the soil was also, it was said, not sufficiently conciliatory, so that it is not surprising that left to their own devices they were unequal to undertaking rice-cultivation and other ventures which involved hard manual labour. They were also unwilling apparently to lower their standard of living sufficiently and expected to have "meat, bacon, oil, butter, wine, vinegar and many other provisions from the Fatherland" made available to them—the expense of which the Company was by no means ready to incur. The practical difficulties of every day life, unrewarded by any substantial profits, were in consequence a real obstacle to the success and prosperity of the "colony". In addition, thinks Dr. Gunawardena, there was lacking a cohesive national spirit. For one thing, they were not all Dutch who offered themselves as colonists, there being amongst them also other Europeans. Next, according to Governor-General Van der Lijn, the colonists had little affection for the Company—which, as a body of self-seeking traders, could not inspire such a national response as might be expected from direct and intimate relations with the Fatherland. Above all else, the necessity to draw upon the Portuguese *mistices* for wives, when a sufficient number of European women was not available, meant in the end the creation of a community that would be so varied and mixed that it could hardly, even if it succeeded in making a fair living in the Island, represent the ideal of a Colony of New Netherlands which the originators of the project had envisaged. Further it was not only in externals that the results of such inter-marriage were apparent, but also in the general cultural tone of the Colony, for the *mistice* women "retained certain elements of Sinhalese and Tamil or whatever Asian culture" they had originally absorbed. Any predominantly Dutch atmosphere was therefore seriously endangered, which result was also particularly aided by the fact that these wives brought with them the Portuguese patois, which was now so well established that the Company's correspondence with the Kandyan Court had to be conducted in that language. It was moreover easy to master and the colonists' household slaves preferred to use it rather than try to learn Dutch, which fact also resulted in Dutch children becoming over-familiar with it. With all these disintegrating influences it is no wonder that the once-hoped-for New Netherlands did not materialise and that sooner or later most of the original colonial families get absorbed in the indigenous population.

Later Developments

The Company did not however cease to encourage immigration from Holland for, though it had lost interest in the original scheme, they still no doubt felt a responsibility towards retiring officials who wished to remain in the country and would naturally welcome fresh blood into their social circle. A Regulation was accordingly passed in 1669 offering on certain conditions free passages to those desirous of going out to Ceylon either singly or with their wives and children. As a consequence, the European population was increased in Ceylon

and by 1679 there were at least 30 marriages both parties to which were European (See D. B. U. Journal Vol. II p. 171 et. seq). During the next 10 years there were 32 such marriages. Between 1691 and 698 (See Journal Vol. III p. 28 et. seq) the number dropped to 18, which is not surprising, for in an age when girls were married in their early teens there would in two decades be a good number of marriageable girls born of European parents. They would have been classed as *casties*, to distinguish them from those born in Europe who were called *pusties*. The Dutch Community also included of course *misties*, i.e. those born of mixed marriages, but this official classification made no difference to the unity of the community, the *Hollandsche natie* (i.e. the Dutch people) as it was called. This system of classification was apparently still operative, though unofficially, even in early British times, for in the Farewell Addresses presented to Sir Alexander Johnston, Chief-Justice, in 1817 by the Burghers, some of them also describe themselves as "European", others as descendants of Europeans". (D. B. U. Journal Vol. 47) The Community was definitely endogamous too, though in British times it also absorbed from time to time such Britishers as chose Dutch Burgher wives.

With all the evidence that is available that European women often accompanied their husbands to the East, that many of them also voyaged out as brides elect and also that children must from time to time have been born in the Island to European parents, it is to say the least of it regrettable that some writers should still perpetrate inaccuracies regarding the origin of the Dutch Burgher Community. The latest offender is W. Howard Wiggins, an American gentleman, who spent 2 years in the Island. His book is Entitled "Ceylon—Dilemmas of a new nation". He baldly states:—"The Burghers are descendants of Portuguese, Dutch and British marriages with Ceylonese.....They have adopted English as their "mother-tongue" even though they often speak Sinhalese.....recently they have attempted to leave the Island."! Another offender is Bryce Ryan who in his "Caste in modern Ceylon" states that "the Burghers are the descendants of European-Sinhalese mixture". This author had the benefit of four years residence at the Peradeniya University and, despite his complimentary reference to Dutch Burghers as "a proud association of persons usually of professional and white-collar occupational status" he did not apparently trouble to make sure of his facts before committing his ideas to paper. He must surely have heard of the Dutch Burgher Union, which could have supplied him with references to the relevant records in the Government Archives, Church Registers etc. He was apparently not even aware of the references to the subject in Dr. P. E. Pieris books and in R. G. Anthonisz's "The Dutch in Ceylon". The only possible explanation for such inaccuracies possibly lies in the tendency to regard as one racial group both the Dutch and the Portuguese Burghers, regarding which latter class his sweeping statement is excusable, for, as F. H. De Vos states, (D. B. U. Journal Vol. XII p 4) "There is no Portuguese family

in Ceylon which can trace to the original Portuguese family in Ceylon".

To avoid any misunderstanding of the attitude of Dutch Burghers it is desirable to make it clear that their anxiety to correct such inaccuracies as have been referred to above is due primarily to the need for historical accuracy. It is not due to any mistaken feeling that the presence of a slight Asian strain in their racial make-up takes away from their respectability, but for the ignorant or the malicious to allege that the Dutch Burghers started and continued as a Eurasian Community tends to foster even the derogatory suspicion that they are a random association of people whose ancestors had no regard for morality when they founded families in Ceylon, whereas they had on the contrary, a reputable origin and continued to develop as a self-respecting community with positive social ideals and objectives

G. V. G.

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.

FOUNDER'S DAY

A fair gathering was, in spite of inclement weather, present on Saturday the 22nd of October to celebrate Founder's Day. Dr. E. S. Brohier, the President, welcomed those present and reminded them that the memory of Richard Gerald Anthonisz had been annually honoured by us since 1943. He observed that he had himself not known him intimately and that the substance of what he had to say to them that evening had been kindly supplied to him by an older and valued member.

"Mr. Anthonisz had been born in the typically Dutch town of Galle on the 22nd October 1852 and was bred in a home which was still pervaded by a Dutch atmosphere. His father was a schoolmaster and had perforce to perfect his mastery of English, which had by now displaced both Dutch and Portuguese in most Burgher homes. But his grandparents were of the old school. They still read and spoke Dutch, said their prayers and sang their hymns and songs in Dutch, in which tongue also old fogeys would be heard to exchange greetings. Richard Anthonisz could not fail to be sensitive to such influences, to which also could be added the fact that as a boy he daily viewed the stately old Dutch ramparts of Galle.

In him therefore his grandfather found an apt pupil for the inculcation of right ideas regarding his origin and his responsibilities as a Dutch descendant. The old gentleman was however no racial fanatic, for, to quote his grandson's own tribute to him, he was "of a gentle and modest character and deeply religious". This no doubt was how Richard Anthonisz came to acquire his sincerity and self-effacement.

Let us not however, get the impression that all these early associations tended to make him anything of an antiquarian crank with only a one track-mind. He matured rather into a man of many parts. He acquired a deep appreciation of English literature and also had other healthy interests, such as amateur carpentry, photography and sketching. Nor, while we stress his gentleness and refinement, should we imagine that he could not be depended on for courageous speech and action when such were necessary.

Take for instance the early objection that the formation of a Union would imperil the then existing good relations between different communities. "For my part" declared he, "I have tried and loyal friends in other communities whom I am not going to give up *for any number of Unions*".

Consider also his views on the suppression of the Dutch language in Ceylon, which was mainly due to the efforts of Archdeacon Twistleton who was in 1807 appointed principal of Schools and whose aristocratic lineage did not prevent Mr. Anthonisz, loyal Anglican though he was, from denouncing him in a lecture reported in Vol. I of the journal, as "a typical specimen of the 18th century parson of high birth and position a man of the world, to whom the Divine calling was more a matter of convenience than a sacred profession".

In the same courageous strain did he write to W. E. V. de Rooy on the subject of Dutch Burgher claim to separate representation in the Legislative Council in 1919. "*I am sorry*" he says, "that the statement is not as strong as when we first drafted it. Unfortunately we had some *pusillanimous fellows* on our committee who were for ever wanting it "*toned down*".

So also when it was doubted whether the Union would be in order in discussing politics he boldly declared that "there is *not a word* in the constitution which precludes us from uniting to protect those rights which we enjoy from Government as *citizens*". Equally plain spoken he often would be at General meetings when dealing with matters which worried him such as arrears of subscription, lack of interest in the Journal or the Social Service Fund "that righteous and magnanimous undertaking which it was both a religious and a social duty to support."

Time and again he had to meet difficulties and disappointments and it was only a sense of the righteousness of our cause that enabled him to meet them heroically. It was not till 1916 that he consented to be our President previous to which he exerted himself determinedly and unselfishly as Honorary Secretary of the Union and Editor of the Journal.

His last appearance as President was at the General Meeting of 1929 and on the 3rd of January 1930 his brave soul passed on to higher service. We may be sure that in his latter years he was often sustained by the spirit which made him speak to us in 1927 the following words. "As long as I am spared alive I shall watch the Union's movements hopefully and prayerfully, with a confidence that those who will henceforth be charged with its management will keep its main objects in view and that it will continue to be the mainstay of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon."

These words Ladies and Gentlemen he still speaks to us—for his spirit abideth for ever. Let us therefore make this day's remembrance of him no empty formality but strive to be more worthy of him and of his great work for us." (Applause)

The President next called upon Mr. C. L. Belin to speak.

The following is the text of Mr. Belin's address:—

A TRIBUTE TO OUR FOUNDER

RICHARD GEARLD ANTHONISZ.

Dr. Brohier. Fellow Members of the Dutch Burgher Union.

When the President did me the honour of asking me to address you today a day which we commemorate as "Founder's Day". I felt somewhat embarrassed. Firstly because I realise my own inadequacy to dwell upon the life of our Founder. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz as touching upon his erudition and scholarship—or of those many qualities of mind and heart such as he possessed and which marked him out from among his many contemporaries—for there were many in his time and in his day—each of whom

was distinguished in his own sphere of Public and Professional life—as the man whom destiny had decreed, as it were, to be the one to set in motion certain forces and thereby gave tangible expression to a desire among many for the formation of a Society capable of bringing together for a worthwhile purpose the elements of a hitherto scattered and perhaps disunited Community. How Mr. Anthonisz did this, supported as he was by a band of loyal friends, are facts that are, or should be, known to us all. There are the many events which marked the early history of the formation of the Union as recorded in the Journal. I do not propose, to dwell upon them—except where they are relevant—but rather to dwell upon certain aspects of Mr. Anthonisz's life and personality.

Young though I was at the time it was my privilege to meet and converse with him, and upon later occasions to get to know him. I felt that my impressions and re-actions to the contacts I had with Mr. Anthoniaz may possibly be of interest to the Members upon this occasion. They are personal impressions as a youth not in the least concerned with the problems of a community or any of those weighty questions which were engaging the attention of Mr. Anthonisz and of the Members of the General Committee of the Union, at that time. I record a few of these impressions here today in this talk as recollections which have not been dimmed by the passage of time. I offer them to you in the hope that they may encourage those of you who are of my own generation and who may have had contact with him for longer periods than I had with Mr. Anthonisz myself to record their own recollections. In this way I have the belief and hope it may be possible to bring together facts and incidents of value and interest in the life and times of our Founder. I am certain there must be many Members of the Union who knew Mr. Anthonisz well. They should be in a good position to add their own recollections to their personal meetings with Mr. Anthonisz.

Another reason which encouraged me to accept the President's invitation to speak to you on this occasion is the opportunity it affords me to mention the existence of a collection of Newspaper Cuttings of the Press accounts in the Newspapers of 52 years ago. They were collected by Mr. L. E. Blazé and he handed them to me in the hope that I may put them together in some suitable way so as to form a commentary or digest as it were of the re-actions of the Press to the formation of the Union. These "press clippings" record both the preliminary and inaugural meetings of the first and original members of the Union. Looking over these Press Cuttings the other day, I found them to be a valuable corollary not only of the proceedings of those 2 historical gatherings which led to the formation of the Union as recorded in the First Number of the Journal but also an interesting record of the many Side-lights which one realises now it would at that time have been out-of-place to record in the Journal itself. There was for instance the controversy

that developed between the "Ceylon Independent" and the "Ceylon Morning Leader" over the aims & objects of the Union. As only to be expected letters to the Editors of both the Newspapers were numerous and lengthy. Written under various nom-de-plumes, the writers offered opinions both for and against the formation of a Union of Dutch Burghers. One correspondent actually proposed the formation of an "Anti-Dutch Burgher Association: In his weekly column, "Limericks" in the Morning Leader, Armand de Sousa directed his shafts of wit satire and humour directly at the Editor & Proprietor of the rival morning daily, The Independent, and not at the Union and its Office Bearers for all of whom he expressed the highest regard. It is many years now since both these morning dailies ceased to exist. The Morning Leader, as many of us present here today will remember, was edited by Mr. Armand de Sousa. de Sousa wielded his pen with telling effect in championing the cause of the Dutch Burgher Union—but he did get a good bit of fun in his "Limericks" Column putting the claims of the rival Association against that of the Union and chiding the many correspondents who addressed the Editor with their views on the subject. The Ceylon Independent on the other hand while supporting the proposal to form the Union was certainly less forth right by comparison. The two Evening Papers The Times and the Observer were factual and non-committal. It was an interesting phase of the work of the Press of Ceylon in chronicling the current affairs of the time of which the formation of the D. B. U. was the topic of the hour. In commenting editorially on the Inaugural or first General Meeting of the Union held at the Colombo Library in January 1908, de Sousa had this to say—"This Union may be considered to be fairly launched on a permanent career of permanent usefulness". After commending Dr. Van Dort's address from the chair, the Leader—Article went on to congratulate the Union on the large measure of support it received and "in especial, Mr. Anthonisz, upon the realization of his dream of many years". Needless to say the proposed Anti-Dutch Burgher Association never saw the light of day.

But I must return to the more immediate purpose of this talk and that is to present to you that side of Mr. Anthonisz's personality such as I knew it. Curiously enough my introduction to him was in his own Office in the Archives then located on the Ground Floor of what are now the Senate Buildings. My Uncle, H. P. Beling, who worked in the Treasury situated at that time in a building nearby, had occasion to call on Mr. Anthonisz after office hours, and it so happened that I accompanied my Uncle. No doubt the Meeting was for a consultation or discussion on the Union then about to be formed. Mr. Anthonisz did not however ignore me—mere lad as I was. He chatted to me and discovered that one of my hobbies was Stamp Collecting. I still recall the pleasure I had in looking over a small Album he handed to me of Dutch Stamps in current use at the time—I thought him to be a kindly and friendly man.

My next recollection of him was at the first celebration of the feast of St. Nikolass—held at the Public Hall. Here on this occasion I saw another side of him. Mr. Anthonisz was not satisfied with the way the Band engaged for the occasion, had rendered the music of the song "Het Lieve Vaderland". He called up the Band-master who was adamant about any alterations and while someone—I think it was Miss Pieters—hummed the tune, Mr. Anthonisz corrected the score. After two short rehearsals and further corrections in between, Mr. Anthonisz expressed himself as satisfied. "You can't begin on that high key, or you'll end up in the skies" said Mr. Anthonisz. The Bandmaster looked sour but agreed in the end that the correction was an "improvement". "We can now begin the celebrations" was Mr. Anthonisz's retort. We for our part were delighted that the arrival of St. Nikolaas was not to be held up with what seemed to us, as children, as being an unnecessary interference with the Band. St. Nikolaas on that occasion, I learnt many years later was Mr. Mauritz Wagenvoort. The presence of Mr. Wagenvoort in Ceylon in the year 1907 and the part he played in inspiring Mr. Anthonisz and others to go forward with the formation of the Union is one that has not been recorded adequately, which I think is a matter for regret.

However, a further occasion I remember among many others was Mr. Anthonisz calling on my father for the purpose of colouring the D. B. U. Crest or Coat of Arms. Mr. Anthonisz had of course designed the Crest himself but was anxious that the colouring should be correct according to the laws of Heraldry, on which subject Mr. Anthonisz knew a great deal. I remember Mr. Anthonisz saying that he did not possess all the necessary colours in view of which he wanted my father to carry out the colouring. How long this operation took I cannot now recall but it seemed to us to go on for the greater part of the morning. It was the time of the Coronation of King George the Fifth. We wore Coronation Medals pinned on our shirts. These Medals were hung on a ribbon consisting of red, white and blue stripes running vertically. Mr. Anthonisz looked at my Medal and said that the vertical stripes of red, white and blue of the ribbon must mean we are French! "Better to have the red, white, and blue running *horizontally*" he added, with a quiet smile, and a twinkle in his eye—But said Mr. Anthonisz, I hope you all enjoyed the Coronation Celebrations all the same" Medals or no Medals, stripes vertical or horizontal, he left it to me to find out for myself why the Red, White & Blue stripes should in his view have been horizontal and not vertical.

I want to tell you that Mr. Anthonisz was a gifted and competent Artist. His Black & White Sketches of Soldiers & Pykemen, and of Old Dutch Forts with which he enlivened the pages of his Book "The Dutch in Ceylon" show remarkable vivacity and vigour.

His pen-and-ink Sketches of Dutch Forts and Dutch Buildings in Galle, Jaffna and other Towns, which appeared all too rarely in

the Journal, showed good feeling for line and "atmosphere" When he retired from Government Service and later on went to live at "Toniston" in Heneratgoda, he made pen-and-ink sketches of various views of "Toniston" in its setting among the numerous Coconut Trees—One of these sketches reproduced in the Memorial Number of the Journal showed a most sensitive feeling for line and texture.

At "Toniston" Mr. Anthonisz had the opportunity to cultivate his garden and develop many of his hobbies ranging from Stamp Collecting to Book Binding; from Photography to Carpentry—as a change and diversion from the labours of collating the voluminous notes that he had made over the years on the Dutch Records in the Archives, and arranging and cataloguing his Library of books, periodicals and journals. The greater part of his Book "The Dutch in Ceylon" was written at "Toniston" During this time it became customary for Dr. L. A. Prins, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. E. H. van der Wall, Mr. J. R. Toussaint, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. E. A. van der Straaten, Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, among other close friends and his relations, to make regular pilgrimages as it were to "Toniston". The hospitality he extended to all those who cared to call on him is a happy memory to many.

It was Dr. Prins and Dr. Leembruggen between them who conceived the plan of getting my brother Geoff sufficiently organised to be taken to "Toniston" to paint Mr. Anthonisz's Portrait. Geoff relates an incident in this connection which I think bears repetition. After the second sitting as the painting was taking shape, Mr. Anthonisz grew curious about the range of Colours on Geoff's palette.

"What Yellow do you use, Geoff, for making your flesh tones?" "Chrome Yellow" answered Geoff with that complete self-assurance of youth. "Oh!" said Mr. Anthonisz and then, after a pause:—"You know, I use Yellow Ochre—I find it better". It is fortunate for all of us that my brother took the tip as delicately expressed as it was, and discarded the fugitive Chrome from his palette for the more enduring Ochre, or else the Union would today have no portrait painting left of Mr. Anthonisz, for, after 32 years, the Chrome Yellow would almost certainly have darkened the whole canvas completely out of recognition.

That little incident, small as it was at the time, bears out the inherent character of Mr. Anthonisz. A correction administered with a refined courtesy that bespoke the gentleman; it revealed the thoroughness with which Mr. Anthonisz went into any subject which interested him. At the same time he never presumed that others knew less than he did.

And now as we look at that portrait as we enter this Hall, what impression do we gather? What effect does it create in our minds? A whole generation has grown up since the day of his demise 30 years ago. To them the name Richard Gerald Anthonisz can be but a legend. They see a Portrait of a man whom the Union honours and acclaims as its Founder, and the anniversary of whose birthday we commemorate as Founder's Day every year in the month of October and as near to the twenty second day in that month as possible.

As they gaze upon that Portrait they must recognise the stern exterior of a disciplinarian; the furrowed brow that bespeaks the Scholar, thinker and historian. But to those of us of an earlier generation who knew him personally—if even slightly—we recognise and remember the inspiration of his physical presence. We benefited from his kindly words of wisdom and advice. To us that stern exterior was but a mask that covered from view an understanding mind and human heart that made him accessible to all. As we grow older in years—and in experience and are able to assess in some measure, however small, the worth of Mr. Anthonisz's work for the community; we begin to realise the immensity of his labours.

And today we are reminded of our obligations to the Union which he founded, supported as he was by those who knew him intimately, who understood his motives, and who stood by him loyally carrying out his aims and ideals, right up to the present day.

NEWS AND NOTES

A correspondent from Trincomalee writes: Enclosed is a sketch of the coat-of-arms and inscription on a tombstone I came across in the ruins of St Stephen's Church in Fort Fredrick, Trincomalee. The matter is of interest to my wife's family whose great-great-grand-mother was a Miss Schodt. Can you give me any information on the subject?

The inscription on the tombstone reads:
 Hier onder legd begraven
 Rebecca Schodt

In haar leeven huyzvrouw van den Oppercoopman en Opperhoofd der Cylonse oosterse Districten Marten Rein Gebooven tot Colombo den 22 Dec anno 1690 en overleedde den 6 Juny anno 1760, oud 69 jaren 5 maanden en 15 dage.

(Translation) Hereunder lies buried Rebecca Schodt, during her life wife of *Opperkoopman* and Chief of the Eastern Districts of Ceylon Martin Rein. Born at Colombo on December 22, 1690, and died on January 6, 1760; aged 69 years, 5 months and 15 days.

Lewis' (Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon) says; Rebecca Schodt was most probably the daughter of Claas Schot (Schodt) of Hamburg, Dissava of Colombo, and Sera de Meestre. Martin Rein of Hesse Cassel was Dissave of Matara, 1737—39.

Can any reader add to this information? The maiden name of our correspondent's wife is Werkmeister, her grand-mother, Mrs Margenout who is 87 years old was a Miss Grönier. Her great grand-mother, a Miss Redlich, and great-great-grand-mother, Miss Schodt. An interesting note is added: "they were all born and lived in Fort Fredrick."

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A member of the Union recently enquired: "Can you tell me what was the dress of the Sinhalese soldiers in Portuguese and Kandyan times?" The answer to this question, supplied to us by Mr. C. W. Nicholas, is far too valuable a note to be merely filed and is therefore reproduced here: The army is described as the "four-membered" army, meaning elephants, horses, chariots and infantry. But this was merely a classical and literary conception: in Ceylon there were no horses and chariots. The elephant-corps also had ceased to exist in the time of the Dutch, after bitter experience of uncontrollable panic created by Portuguese artillery and musket fire.

The traditional weapons were five-fold:—sword, bow and arrow, spear, club and shield. By the time of the Dutch, the Sinhalese had firearms, but every soldier did not carry a musket as the Dutch did; moreover, their weapons were inferior and their marksmanship bad,

The soldiers wore leather jackets as "armour", and the backs of elephants were also covered with leather as protection against scalding and burning. This leather armour may have been persisted in, as the elephant-corps was, even after the Sinhalese began to use firearms.

The King rode the royal elephant with a *white* umbrella, the symbol of royalty, held aloft above him, but in Portuguese and later times he was a conspicuous spectator beyond gunshot, and not a participant in the battle. The commanders were carried in palanquins and were entitled to smaller coloured umbrellas.

The standing army consisted of the palace guards and a small nucleus of regular troops: in time of war the militia formed the bulk of the fighting forces. (Certain districts, such as Atadaharata, Dolodaharata and Pansiya-pattuva, were named after the number of militiamen they were required to supply).

There was no such thing as military uniform. The soldier or militiaman was an armed man in civilian dress. The rank and file went barefooted, but the officers sometimes wore sandals. All wore their hair long, tied in a knot above or behind their heads. There would naturally have been adaptations in dress to suit the weapons or accoutrements carried: for instance, the swordsmen must have worn a belt or band from which to suspend their scabbards.

The ordinary dress of the Sinhalese, which was also their battle-dress with slight modifications, is described by a succession of Portuguese, Dutch and British writers. Of Portuguese writers see Rebeiro (Pieris' trans.), 144 to 147, and da Queyroz (Fr. S. G. Perera's trans.), 82 to 83. Baldaus (Pieter Brohier's trans.), 350, describes the dress of the Tamils of Jaffna. Knox (Ceylon Historical Journal Ed.), 106 to 111 and 142 to 144, states what the distinctive dress of the different castes was. Note particularly Knox's remarks about head-dress, "caps of the fashion of Mitres": these caps are illustrated in Knox's plates entitled, "A Tirinax or Chief Priest" and "The Manner of their Eating and Drinking", and also in Baldaus' plates entitled "The Murder of Seebald de Weert", "The Funeral Procession of Prince Mahastanne" and "The Murder of Jacobsz Koster by the Sinhalese". This head-dress appears to have gone out of fashion when the British arrived. Cordiner (Vol. I, 94 et seq.) says that the dress of the ordinary man was generally nothing more than a piece of cloth wrapped round the waist, the length and quality of which corresponded to the circumstances of the wearer.

There can be no doubt that caste distinctions in dress were preserved in the dress of soldiers. In the Anurādhapura and Polonnaruwa periods only men of good family (Sinh. *kulinas*) were privileged to bear arms on behalf of their sovereign, and certain kings who recruited men of lower castes as soldiers are reproached in the Chronicles for having departed from custom. In Kandyan times, however, these taboos had to give way to the pressing need for man-power, but the old traditions were partially preserved by assigning less honourable duties to soldiers of lower castes. Caste was also preserved when men were executed, only the Goigama being entitled to execution by the sword, while men of lower castes could be hung or impaled or dismembered by elephants,

Flags, banners and standards, mostly of territorial significance were born in battle. Signals were given by conches (often mistranslated trumpets) and drums.

It is, of course, essential to read the Portugese, Dutch and British works quoted, for details of dress.

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Mrs. Marian Brohier, whose death occurred recently in Colombo, was the widow of Major R. A. Brohier, a keen Volunteer Officer and one-time Treasurer of the Union, who predeceased her 49 years ago. This loss to the Community reduces the surviving Founder Members to eight. She was the doyen of a well-known family and in her day was the leading spirit in the social activities of the Union.

The late Mrs. Brohier and her husband were in the front-rankers of the Burgher exodus from the Pettah to the suburbs of Colombo. At that time this residential area with its spacious Dutch Villas and clean shaded streets was yielding to the growing need and vital urge which compelled it to make room for stores, boutiques and dingy dens where today humanity mass together. She was consequently very well informed of the past when Bambalapitiya was composed of but few houses in large gardens and when Havelock Town was a tract of waste cinnamen land.

Mrs. Brohier lived to pass her 91st birthday and until a few years back was in good health considering her age, and enjoyed a full and active life. Her loss will be felt by a large circle of friends in all communities.

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In this number of the Journal we print the 150th genealogy compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff. These compilations have had detractors in the past, and have them in the present. It is however certain that they have not been produced for the amusement and the criticism of readers. Who can deny that they have not proved their full worth to the numerous Dutch Burgher families who have sought, and the others who are in increasing numbers seeking, domicile in Australia.

To Mr. Altendorff, the exacting research required for the compilation of a genealogy and of tracing families back to a settler from Europe, is a labour of love. He scorns the financial gain which it plentifully offers at the present day. On the other hand the Union has benefitted. The many voluntary donations which grateful clients who invade his sanctuary daily, have made in acknowledgement of his ready help and assistance bear testimony to this.

What merits contemplation is that Mr. Altendorff has no under-study or collaborator. Who will prepare this type of history of a family when he lays down the self-imposed burden? It is a question which must be left to the younger members of the Union to answer.