GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF VON HAGT OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE Vos.

I.

AUGUST VON HAGT (JACOBSZOON) of Hamburg, m. at Colombo 1 Sept. 1743 Margareta Vertangen of Colombo, died Jan. 1758. He had by her:—

- Mari a sohanna Dianara von Hagt bap. at Colombo 28 October 1751.
- II. Anna Margareta von Hagt bap at Colombo 25 Jan. 1758.
- III. ARENT VON HAGT (who follows under II.)

II

ARENT VON HAGT, assistent O.I.C., m. at Colombo 20 May 1770 Susanna Maria Oheval daughter of Jacobus Cheval of Leyden and Margareta Thyssen. He had by her:—

- I. Susanna Margareta von Hagt bap. at Colombo 17 May 1772, died at Colombo 12 June 1827, m. (1) at Colombo 20 May 1787 Pieter Johann Muller of Colombo, boekhouder, and (2) at Colombo 4 October 1795 ohannes Camp of Amsterdam, assistent.
- II. Reynier Jacobus von Hagt bap, at Colombo 6 Feb. 1774.
- III. Arent Johannes von Hagt bap. at Colombo 18 Jan. 1775.
- IV. JACOBUS ERNESTUS VON HAGT (who follows under III.)
- V. Susunna Petronella von Hagt bap. at Colombo 12 Dec. 1790.

III.

JACOBUS ERNESTUS VON HAGT born 16 January 1776, bap at Colombo 28 January 1776, m. at Galle January 1805 Agnesia Emerentia de Jong. He had by her:—

- I. · Pieter Ernestus von Hagt bap. at Colombo 29 Sept. 1805.
- II. Susanna Emelia von Hagt born at Colombo 12 Jan. 1806.
- III. Frederick Hendrik von Hagt born 24 Feb. 1807, bap. at Colombo 8 May 1807.
- IV. Charlotta Eliza von Hagt bap. at Colombo 1 July 1808, m. at Kalutara 4 May 1825 Pieter Willem de Vos.
- V. Lucretia Eliza von Hagt hap at Colombo 2 Sept. 1899, m. Hendrik van Langenberg.

- VI. Abraham Theodorus von Hagt bap. at Colombo 26 Sept. 1810.
- VII. George Augustus von Hagt bap at Colombo 12 May 1812, m. at Colombo 31 January 1839 Henrietta Wilhelmina Meier and had by her:—
 - 1. George von Hagt born 5 January 1840.
 - Jane Elizabeth von Hagt born 16 Oct. 1841, m. at Columbo 28 July 1859 Edmund Oliver Mottau (vol. v. 56, 87).
 - Emilia Charlotta von Hagt born 22 Sept. 1842, m. nt Colombo 27 Dec. 1860 James Scharenguivel.
 - 4. Edward William von Hagt born 17 Sept. 1846.
 - Maria Scraphina von Hagt born 22 Sept 1845, bap. St. Peter's Colombo, 3 Jan. 1848.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF POTGER OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

1

EVERARD POTGER of Brandenburg (Minden), arrived 1747, ship "Hogerswilde," m. (1) at Colombo 12 Dec. 1751 Elizabeth de Kretzer and (2) at Colombo 26 May 1754 Maria Margarita Fritzius.

Of the 1st marriage:-

- I. Louisa Petronella Potger bap, at Colombo 22 Oct. 1752.
- II. BERNARD LODEWYK POTGER (who follows under II.)

11.

BERNARD LUDOWYK POTGER, assistent, bp. at Colombo 18 Feb. 1754, died at Colombo 31 Oct. 1809, m. there 24 Jan. 1779 Sophia Elizabeth Vogelaar of Colombo. He had by her:—

- Johanna Dorotheu Potger, bap. at Colombo 21 Nov. 1779, died 3 Sept. 1798, m. at Colombo 23 Feb. 1794 Petrus Gerardus de Vos. Sitting Magistrate, Jayelle.
- II. CORNELIS EVERARDUS POTGER (who follows under III.)
- III. Wilhelmina Petronella Potger bap. at Colombo 13 April 1783, m. at Colombo 17 Dec. 1869 Revd. B. A. Giffening.
- IV. Clara Sophia Potger bap. at Colombo 16 July 1786.

III.

CORNELIS EVERARDUS POTGER bp. at Colombo 8 April 1781, m. at Colombo 24 June 1804 Wilhelmina Frederica Friedel. He had by her:—

- I. JOHAN GODFRIED POTGER (who follows under IV.)
- Anna Sophia Pitronella Potger bap at Colombo 13 Sept. 1807.
- III. Catharina Frederica Potger born 19 April 1809,
- IV: JAMES HENRY PQTGER (who follows under V.)

IV.

JOHAN GODFRIED POTGER bap, at Colombo 24 Nov. 1806. m. Adolphina Johanna Martensz, and had by her:—

- 1. James William Potger born 19 March 1830.
- II. Margarita Frederica Potger born 15 March 1836.

V.

JAMES HENRY POTGER born 24 July 1811, m. Anna Ondaatje, and had by her:—

 Bernard Lodewyk Potger born 2 June 1839, m. 28 July 1875 Anna Rosella van Langenberg.

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST INDIES UNDER THE COMPANY.

Under the title Indische oudgastentaal, (Neerlandia Nov. 1916 page 233), there is an interesting article by S. Kalff on the language of the old Dutch colonists and officials in the Company's days, which, in a manner, indicates to us the likely conditions in Ceylon during that period. The colonial Dutch, in the course of time, adopted all kinds of foreign words, and among the imported words, some of them, says Mr. Kalff, are due to the "Company's daughters" and rag-tag and bob-tail (Jan Rapen zijn Maat) that came out from Holland. The Portuguese language was also a contributing factor. Many are the words of Portuguese origin which were adopted into the lingua franca of the East-Indian Archipelago. The descendants of the old

Portuguese conquistadores were spread all over the Indies. They set their seal on the manners of the Dutch and forced their idioms on the language of every day life in the East. About the middle of the 17th century, says Mr Kalff, the Portuguese language (although by no means the language of a Campens), has acquired an ascendancy over the Dutch. At Batavia, since 1634, there was a regular church service in that language, although the Governor-General Cornelis van der Lijn tried to abolish it. The Directors in the Fatherland decided that the service in that language should be resumed and continued (hervat en gecontinueerd). There were at Batavia a Portuguese Binnenkerk (in the Fort) and a Portuguese Buitenkerk (outside the Fort), and more than 40 predikants were successively employed to carry out these services. Two of them, Jacobus op den Akker and Augustinus Thornton (junior) performed these services for many years so assiduously that they had almost forgotten their mother tongue and found some difficulty in preaching in Dutch. The European children learnt from the domestic slaves a sort of Kumpong-portugeesch (Portuguese of the native quarter) and they introduced this corrupt language into social life when they grew older.

The Surgeon Nicolaus de Graaff, (who knew the East), refers to this when he talks of the colonial ladies in his Oost-Indische Spiegel. "They are not competent, or rather "too lazy, to themselves bring up their children, but as "soon as they are born, give them in charge of a black "nurse who suckles and brings them up, so that the "children become more attached to the nurse than to their "own parents. They thus speak Portuguese in preference "to Dutch, and if anyone puts a question in Dutch, they "answer, with a smile, noke save (don't know)." The Nestor of the Dutch historians of the East Indies, Revd Valentijn, thought that things would not have come to such a pass if the old Dutch colonists had not been so slack. He says that the best Portuguese in the Dutch East Indies was spoken in Ceylon. In his account at Batavia he says:

"The ordinary languages used at Batavia are the "Portuguese, low Malay, and Dutch. There are also other "languages in which one can converse, not only at Batavia "but throughout the whole of the Indies as far as Persia. "It would have been better if we had, like the Portuguese, "introduced our language everywhere we went."