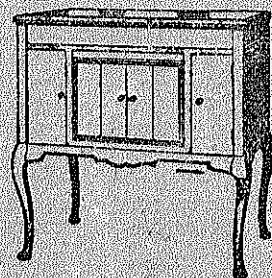


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"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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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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HOLLAND.*

By C. A. LORENZ.

The subject I have chosen for this evening's lecture is, I believe, confessedly an interesting one, and if I fail to please you with the few observations I am about to make, the odium must certainly attach to my treatment of it, and not to the subject itself. Generally speaking, Holland is the most interesting country in Europe. In Government, in Religion, in Warfare, in Colonization, in Commerce and in Free Institutions, it has occupied the foremost position in History. As a nation who, whilst other countries were suffering under the most unqualified despotism, maintained a republican government; as a nation, who were the earliest to adopt the principles of the Reformation and to fight successfully for liberty of conscience against the combined powers of Roman Catholic Europe; as a nation who, while English Commerce was in its infancy, were despatching their fleets laden with produce to almost every part of the world, and were receiving the products of their colonies in Asia, Africa, and America; and this, while their own country was a plot of marshy land rescued from the sea and preserved from encroachment by artificial dams and dykes—the Dutch have left a name at which the world might well grow pale.

They possess, however, to us a still greater interest personally, for some of us here look back to the time when that great nation were masters of this very island, and many of us may still trace, among the customs and language of the people, relics of the ancient dominion of the Dutch: while we can scarcely cross a street without

* See Notes of Events.

meeting with structures built by the same people who met the Spaniards on the plains of Leyden, and in the agonies of famine, did not forget the love of country, but declared that they would eat the flesh off their left hand while they wielded the sword with their right. Look, for instance, at the Church in Wolveendaal, or the Fort of Colombo, the Hospital in the Pettah, or the Star-battery in Matara, and think of the earnestness and perseverance of the men who planned and perfected and carried on a colony, and while they brought into it the military abilities which distinguished them at home, brought with them also the arts of Peace, Religion, and Education, and the practices of Humanity and of Charity; and while they erected forts and ramparts to meet the human foe, built also schools and churches to avert the powers of the unseen enemy of mankind: and all this while they constituted, in point of territory, but a small power amongst the kingdoms of Europe.

It would be needless to attempt even a sketch of the History of Holland. It is so full of interesting events, and the progress of its people has so materially affected the other countries of Europe, that to do justice to the subject would require a treatise. I may therefore content myself with but a few observations on this point. *Holland*, then, as a *Country*; began at *Dordrecht* or *Dort* (the town from which probably the family of our friend Mr. *Van Dort* originally came). I say, "*began at Dort*," for Holland at one period was, as the Americans say, *nowhere*, or as we may more truthfully express it, it was at the bottom of the sea. There was in the year 1018, or thereabouts, a little island where *Dort* now stands, just raised above the waters, and which was called *Holland*, meaning, according to some, *wooded* land, as distinguished from the miles of muddy land which surrounded it. The formation of this island being then of a recent date, the right to its possession was disputed. The Bishops and Abbots whose states bordered on the Rhine and the Meuse pounced upon it and made it their property. But one Count *Thierry*, who at the time governed the western extremity of Friesland, being beaten out of his territory by the Frisians, who refused to acknowledge him, sought refuge in this little ecclesiastical island and founded a town on it. This was the nucleus of the great Holland which has since astonished the world. *Thierry*, in taking possession of the little island, gave

offence to the Bishops; and shortly after, in attempting to levy certain duties on vessels which sailed past his territory, had to do battle with the Bishop of Utrecht, the Bishop of Liege, and Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine. He beat them all: and from that period the Counts of Holland formed a barrier, against which the ecclesiastical power and the imperial supremacy struggled, only to be shattered at every new assault.

Commencing then with this piece of land, they extended their territory by subsequent conquests, taking in Hainault and Brabant and other adjoining countries, until in the 14th century, we find it governed as a distinct state or province by John d'Owernes, Count of Holland. As soon, however, as Holland began to be important, it began to be coveted by others. Charles, Count of Charlois, more generally known as Charles the Rash, appointed Stadtholder of the Province, and subsequently succeeding to it by inheritance, after running through a career of warfare with Louis XI. of France, died on the field of battle, leaving an only daughter who afterward married Maximilian of Austria and gave birth to Philip. Philip, as a King, is known but by a few acts of moderation and good sense and by a great deal of incapacity; and is now only remembered as the husband of Joanna of Spain and the father of Charles the Fifth.

With Charles the Fifth, the attempt to give anything like a connected account of the progress of Holland becomes utterly hopeless. In 1315 he was inaugurated Duke of Brabant, and Count of Flanders and Holland; and in the ensuing year he was recognised as Prince of Castile, in right of his mother, who associated him with herself in the Royal Power.

It was about this period that the Reformation, having burst forth in Germany, began spreading over Burgundy and Friesland. In Friesland Count *Edzard* openly adopted it; and in Rotterdam, the celebrated *Gerritsz*, more generally known by the name of Erasmus, without actually declaring himself a disciple of Luther, effected more than all its advocates, in throwing discredit on the abuses of Catholicism. While the Reformation was thus spreading through Holland, the great and valuable traffic of the merchants of Flanders and Brabant and Antwerp rendered Holland already a great commercial country. But it would not have been difficult

then to predict the dangers which were looming in the distance, while a Roman Catholic Monarch, residing many thousands of miles away, endeavoured to govern a Protestant people by means of severity, increasing in intensity until they ended in the introduction of the Holy Inquisition. The career of the Emperor is one of the most brilliant in History, and though his gratitude to the Dutch for the services they rendered him against Tunis and Algiers did not lead him to view them with much favour, yet he obtained for them a great advantage in their acquisition of Friesland and Guelders, which put an end to the domestic wars of the Northern Provinces. Finally, however, disappointed at the results of the marriage of his son Philip with Queen Mary of England, and humiliated by the victories of Henry II, by whom he was outwitted and defeated, he abdicated his immense possessions in favour of his son Philip, and entering a monastery in Estremadura, ended his days in penance and prayer.

The reign of Philip—a reign which though it steeped the Netherlands in frightful horrors for a time, finally secured the overthrow of the Spanish Government,—began in 1555. This was the Philip who after the death of his Queen, Mary Tudor, sent forth the Spanish Armada to punish her sister Elizabeth for refusing him her hand. He had only once visited the Netherlands before his accession, and offended at the frankness of the people, the tone of freedom which prevailed throughout the country, he at once conceived a hatred to the country, in which alone of all his vast possessions, he could not play the despot. He appointed his step-sister Marguerite of Parma, as governant of the Dutch Provinces. She was not sufficiently stern and overbearing for the purposes of the Emperor; and in 1567, he despatched the Duke of Alva with a Spanish Army to allay, by additional severities, the growing discontent of the people. In the meantime William, Prince of Orange, the “Vader Willem” of Dutch Poetry, had openly put himself forward as the Protector of the people’s rights. Let us look into History for the incidents which attended the commencement of this movement. And here commenced the warfare between Emperor and people during which cruelties and miseries of a nature unheard of, even among the most barbarous of nations, were suffered by the Dutch. The people at first resisted unequally; some towns only

murmured; others were passive; others again openly defied the Government. Alva assembled his council; and the severities he perpetrated there have immortalised that body as the Council of Blood.

It was at a crisis such as this that the great William of Orange, with his two brothers Lodewyk and Adolphus, having raised an army in Germany, entered on war with all the skill and energy of a trained soldier and a Patriot, and carried it on through difficulties and embarrassments of no ordinary nature, till at the very termination of this glorious War of Independence, on the eve of his inauguration as Sovereign of the country he had saved, he received, at the hands of a fanatic, the death wound which closed his splendid career. But it needed not the title of King or Emperor to make him beloved by his people: the noblest reward which a nation could bestow on a glorious liberator would not have added to his fame; and the monument at Delft, the statue at the Hague, equally fall short of the beautiful sentiment which the Dutchman expresses when he speaks of the Prince of Orange by the simple title which the gratitude of his country has conferred on him—Vader Willem.

I cannot perhaps give you a better illustration of the state of feeling which prevailed during the period of the wars, and of the misery suffered by the people than by giving you an account of the Image-breaking Riots in 1566, and the siege of Leyden.

Of the former we have an excellent record in Motley’s late work from which I shall extract a few passages.

He speaks of the Church of our Lady, at Antwerp. It was commenced in 1124, and the exquisite spire, the gigantic stem upon which the consummate flower of this architectural creation was to be at last unfolded, was a plant of a whole century’s growth:—

“Internally the Church was rich beyond expression. All that opulent devotion could devise, in wood, bronze, marble, silver, gold, precious jewelry, or sacramental furniture, had been profusely lavished. The penitential tears of centuries had incrustated the whole interior with their glittering stalactites. Divided into five naves, with external rows of chapels, but separated by no screens or partitions, the great temple forming an imposing whole, the effect was the more impressive, the vistas almost infinite in appearance. The wealthy citizens, the twenty-seven guilds, the six military associations, the rhythmical colleges, besides many other secular or religious sodalities, had their own chapels and altars. Tombs

adorned with the effigies of mailed crusaders and pious dames covered the floor, tattered banners hung in the air, the escutcheons of the Golden Fleece, an order typical of Flemish industry, but of which Emperors and Kings were proud to be the chevaliers, decorated the columns. The vast and beautifully-painted windows glowed with scriptural scenes, antique portraits, homely allegories, painted in those brilliant and forgotten colours which art has not ceased to deplore. The daylight melting into gloom, or coloured with fantastic brilliancy, priests in effulgent robes chanting in unknown language, the sublime breathing of choral music, the suffocating odours of myrrh and spikenard, suggestive of the oriental scenery and imagery of Holy Writ, all combined to bewilder and exalt the senses. The highest and humblest seemed to find themselves upon the same level within those sacred precincts, where even the blood-stained criminal was secure and the arm of secular justice was paralysed.

But the work of degeneration had commenced. The atmosphere of the Cathedral was no longer holy in the eyes of increasing multitudes. Better the sanguinary rites of Belgic Druids, better the yell of slaughtered victims from the "wild wood without mercy" of the pagan forefathers of the nation, than this fantastic intermingling of divine music, glowing colours, gorgeous ceremonies, with all the burning, beheading and strangling work which had characterized the system of human sacrifice for the past half century."

The following picture of the siege of Leyden from the same author will give a fair idea of the sufferings endured by the Dutch, and the noble heroism displayed by them under the horrors and indignities inflicted upon them:—

"Leyden has been rendered celebrated in the annals of the Low Countries and, indeed, in the history of the world, by the siege which it endured from the Spaniards under Valdez in 1573-4. The defence of the place was entrusted to John Vanderdoes; the Burgomaster of the town was Peter Andrianzoon Vanderwerf; and the example of heroism and endurance afforded by the citizens under their guidance has not been surpassed in any country. When Vanderdoes was urged by Valdez to surrender, he replied in the name of the inhabitants, that "when provisions fail them they would devour their left hands, reserving their right to defend their country." For four months the inhabitants had held out without murmuring; every individual, even the women and children, taking a share in the defence. For seven weeks bread had not been seen within the walls, provisions had been exhausted, and the horrors of famine had driven the besieged to appease their hunger with the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and other foul animals; roots and weeds were eagerly sought for. So strictly was the blockade maintained that every attempt on the part of their friends to throw in provisions had failed. Pestilence came in the train of famine, and carried off at least 6000 of the inhabitants, so that the duty of burying them

was almost too severe for those who were left, worn out by fatigue, watching, and emaciation. At length two carrier pigeons flew into the town bearing tidings that relief was at hand. The Prince of Orange had finally adopted the determination of cutting the dykes of the Maas and IJssel to relieve the heroic town. As this fearful alternative could not be resorted to without involving in ruin the whole province of Holland, it was not to be wondered at that it was only adopted after much hesitation and as a last resource. But the inundation, even when the water was admitted, did not produce the anticipated results; although the country between Gouda, Dort, Rotterdam, and Leyden was submerged, it only rose a few feet. The flotilla of 200 boats built by the Prince of Orange at Rotterdam, and manned by 800 Zealanders under Boisott, destined for the relief of the town, was thus prevented from approaching it, though the inhabitants could easily descry it from their walls. Then it was that, driven frantic by disappointment as well as suffering, they approached, in a tumultuous mob, the burgomaster, and demanded from him, peremptorily, bread or the surrender of the town. "I have sworn to defend this city," answered the heroic governor, "and by God's help I mean to keep that oath. Bread I have none; but, if my body can afford you relief and enable you to prolong the defence, take it and tear it to pieces, and let those who are most hungry among you share it." Such noble devotion was not without its effect; the most clamorous were abashed, and they retired in silence; but, fortunately, the misery of the besieged was now nearly at an end, and another power above that of man effected the relief of the town of Leyden. The wind which had for many weeks been in the N. E., changed to the N. W., driving the tide up the river; it then suddenly veered to the S., and one of those violent and continued storms, which, even when the dykes are entire, cause such anxiety for the safety of the country, acting with accumulated violence upon the waters, widened the breaches already cut in the dykes, and drove in the flood upon the land with the force of an overwhelming torrent. The inundation was not only spread as far as the walls of Leyden, but with such suddenness that the ramparts thrown up by the Spaniards were surrounded, and more than 1000 of their soldiers were overwhelmed by the flood. The same tide which swept them away carried the flotilla of boats of the Prince of Orange, laden with provisions, to the gates of Leyden. An amphibious battle was fought among the branches of the trees, partly on the dykes, partly in the boats, and in the end the Spaniards, who had boasted that it was as impossible for the Dutch to save Leyden from their hands as to pluck the stars from heaven, were driven from their palisades and entrenchments. This almost miraculous deliverance took place on the 3rd of October, 1574, a day still commemorated by the citizens. As an additional proof of Divine interference on this occasion, the Dutch historians remark that the wind from the S. W., which had carried the waters up to the walls, after three days turned to the N. E., so as effectually to drive it back again. Thus it might well be said that both wind and water fought in the defence of Leyden.

The spirit which then animated the Dutch nation is by no means extinct, as their patriotic exertions after the separation of their country from Belgium in 1830 have shown. At the first call the whole of the students of this and other Dutch universities quitted their studies, and, enrolling themselves into corps marched to the frontier, and not only distinguished themselves in the conflicts that took place, but remained in arms for the space of one year as volunteers."

The death of William again involved the country in a continuation of the war he had so nearly brought to a termination, Philip II. still aiming at supreme authority, and the people still resisting with all the ardour of men who had to earn their liberty by their own exertions.

I have thus far touched upon some of the leading events of the earlier period of this country not so much with the view of giving anything like a connected account of its history, as by means of a few prominent events to shew you the greatness of the people—the sturdy independence, the indomitable perseverance, which first won a country out of the waves of the Ocean, and then retained it against the most tremendous assaults that were ever made against a people. The subsequent history of this extraordinary country, could I but touch upon it without extending the limits of a lecture, would shew you that in every sphere of life, and every department of knowledge, whether as rulers or warriors, painters or poets, traders or jurists, they have attained an excellence of which any country may well be proud.

Look for instance on *Grotius*, a man whose mighty intellect and wonderful attainments fitted him to be an Ambassador before he was 30; and whose treatise on the Laws of War and Peace is quoted in every country as an authority. When but a youth he embraced the doctrines of Arminianism; was tried by a Synod, and condemned to imprisonment. He was indeed more fortunate than his companion Barneveldt, who perished under the hands of the executioner.

But if Grotius lay in prison, his imprisonment has furnished the world with a work, which will continue to be appreciated as long as Wars shall arise, to wit, for ever. The history of his imprisonment is so curious that I am tempted to relate it as a pleasant diversion after the bloodshed and warfare of several centuries:—

"He beguiled the tedious hours of confinement by study, relieving his mind by varying his objects. Ancient and modern literature equally engaged his attention. Sundays he wholly dedicated to prayer and the study of theology. He composed the greater part of "*Jus Belli et Pacis*" here. Twenty months of imprisonment thus passed away. His wife now began to devise projects for his liberty. She had observed that he was not so strictly watched as at first—that the guards who examined the chest used for the conveyance of his books and linen being accustomed to see nothing in it but books and linen began to examine them loosely; at length they permitted the chest to pass without any examination. Upon this she formed her project for her husband's release.

She accommodated the chest to her purpose, boring some holes in it to let in air. She entrusted her maid with the secret, and the chest was conveyed to Grotius's apartment. She then revealed her project to him; and, after much entreaty, prevailed on him to get into the chest, and leave her in the prison. The books which Grotius borrowed were usually sent to Goreum, and the chest which contained them passed in a boat from the prison at Loevestein to that town.

Big with the fate of Grotius, the chest, as soon as he was enclosed in it, was moved into the boat, accompanied by the maid. One of the soldiers observing that it was uncommonly heavy, the maid answered, "It is the Arminian books which are so heavy." The soldier replied, apparently in joke, 'Perhaps it is the Arminian himself', and then, without more ado, the chest was lodged in the boat. The maid accompanied it to Goreum, and, when fairly afloat, made a signal with her handkerchief to her mistress that all was right. The window where Grotius's wife stood is still pointed out in Loevestein. The passage from Loevestein to Goreum took a considerable time. At length it reached Goreum, and was deposited in the house of Jacob Daatzelaar, an Arminian friend of Grotius. The maid flew instantly to him, and told him that her master was in the box; but Daatzelaar, terrified for the consequences, declared he would have nothing to do with so dangerous a matter. Luckily his wife had more courage; she sent away the servants on different errands, opened the chest and set Grotius free. He declared that while he was in the chest, which was not more than 3½ feet long, he had felt a little faintness and much anxiety, but had suffered no other inconvenience. Having dressed himself as a mason, with a rule and trowel, he went through the back door of Daatzelaar's house, accompanied by Daatzelaar's wife's brother, a mason by trade, along the market-place, to a boat engaged for the purpose. It conveyed them to Waalwijk, in Brabant, where he was safe. In the meantime every precaution was taken by Madame de Groot to conceal her husband's departure from the Governor and his jailors. She took particular care to light the lamp in the room where Grotius was in the habit of studying; and the Governor, upon his return home in the evening, remarking the light in Grotius's room, concluded that his prisoner was quite safe. Madame de Groot was not detained long in prison, and rejoined her husband soon after in Paris."

(To be continued.)

SOME MARRIAGES IN COLOMBO FROM A. D. 1700 TO 1750.

(Compiled by R. G. ANTHONISZ.)

(Continued from page 126.)

1705.

- Jan. 11.—Lourenco Ferdinandus van Berberie, jongman, met Johanna de Sylva van Colombo, vryevrouw.
- do. —Thomas Fernando van Colombo, vischer jongman, met Johanna Fernandus van Negombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Joseph Rosairo van Colombo, jongman, met Anna Fernandus van Makoene, jonge dogtre.
- Feb. 1.—Matths. de Gome van Colombo, toepas jongman, met Esperanca Siqueira mede van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 8.—Dirk Scholten van Jafnapatnam, boekhouder, weduenaar, met Anna Elisabeth van Sterrenveld van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 15.—Robbert Siliaansz van Colombo, bussemaker in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Ursela Broeder mede van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Bavo Elsearius Pool van Gent, Opsiender van Compagnies Gemeene Werken, weduenaar, met Maria Trilo van Colombo, weduwe wylen den overleden adsistent Hendrik Pranger.
- Maart 8.—Jan Hendriksz van Colombo, toepas van Colombo, jongman, met Anna Pieris van Negombo.
- do. 15.—Hendrik de Nek van Colombo, vryburger, weduenaar, met Adriana Verbeek van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 26.—Francisco Salgado van Colombo, vryburger, jongman, met Aletta Jacobsz mede van Colombo, weduwe van Guillam Dropsen in syn leven Corporaal in dienst der E. Comp.
- April 5.—Hendrik Frederik v. Gent v. Vianen, Sergt. in dienst der E. Comp., weduenaar, met Petronella de Rees van Trinkenemale, jonge dogter.

- April 19.—Willem van Leeuwen van 's Gravenhage, vryburger, jongman, met Anna Paschier van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 30.—Pieter de Klerck van Negombo, soldaat in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Louysa de Rozayro van Nagapatnam, vryevrouw.
- May 10.—Joannes Helligers van Cassel in dienst der E. Comp., onderchirurgyn, jongman, met Susanne Elisabeth Heerdigh van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 24.—Adam Ingenkamp van Uytregt, adsistent, jongman, met Elske Hopman van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 19.—Pieter Wingeloff van Nieuwstad, Grofsmit in dienst der E. Comp., weduenaar, met Natalia Rodrigos van Colombo, vryevrouw.
- Juny 14.—Frans Pietersz van Colombo, vryburger, jongman, met Dominga Pieris van Colombo, vryevrouw.
- July 12.—Pieter de Moor uit den Haag, Corporaal, jongman, met Johanna Obrack van Caleture, jonge dogter.
- do. —Anthony Solomon van Keulen, vryburger, jongman, met Elisabeth Lodewykse van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Sept. 13.—Carel Adolf Waldagh van Hamburg, Corporaal, jongman, met Catharina Witbergen van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Nov. 1.—Casper Meyerberg van Colombo, vryman, jongman, met Anna Maria Vertangen van Colombo, jonge dogter.

1706.

- Jan. 29.—Jeremias van Vliet van Tutokoryn, adsistent, jongman, met Lucretia Tayspil van Cochin, jonge dogter.
- do. 31.—Anthony Knoop, Corporaal, jongman, met Francina Cornelisz van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Feb. 7.—Lodewyk Sirault van Neercoppingh, adsistent, in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Sophia Constantia van Asselt van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 14.—Frans van der Lool, Sergt., met Florentina Keggel, jonge dogter.

- Feb. 21.—Govert Hoflandt van Amsterdam, Sergeant, wettigh geschieden, man van Philippa da Pre, met Marya de Sylva van Colombo, weduwe van Domingo de Lapy.
- do. 21.—Cornelis Ladoes van Gale, soldaat, in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Marya Boey van Gale, jonge dogter.
- do. —Evert Valkensteyn van Amsterdam, vryburger, weduwnaar, met Adriana Maria van den Brande van Gale, jonge dogter.
- Maart 15.—Adriaan Christiaansz van Colombo, soldaat, in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Pasquella Amedoor van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- April 18.—Adriaan Noe van Gent, sergeant, weduwnaar, met Maria Baack van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- May 2.—Pieter Cadensky van Cochín, adsistent, jongman, met Joanna Lodewyks van Nagapatnam.
- do. —Coenraat Hartinan van Lemgo, corporaal, jongman, met Ragel Rel van Batticaloa, jonge dogter.
- do. 30.—Jan Simons van Delft, kuyper, jongman, met Gumara Martins van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Juny 6.—d E. Willem Conyn van Amsterdam, Proponent, weduwnaar, met D. Eerbare Juffrou Magdalena van der Haregrift van Batavia, weduwe, wylen der Equapagie Meester d' E. Dirk Sterreman Zaer.
- Juny 13.—Gerrit Schaffelaat van Keulen, Corporaal, jongman, met Susanna Neck van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 20.—Monsr. Cornelis Tay van Dordregt, onderkoopman en winkelier alhier, jongman, met D'Eerbare Juffr. Joanna Rhu van Nagapatnam, weduwe wylen den Koopman en Negotie Boekhouder D. E. Anthony van der Goes.
- July 11.—Jan Martense van Colombo, vryman, jongman, met Anna Wessels van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Joan Uldrig Breyder van Zurig, Corporaal, jongman, met Anna Pieris van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Aug. 1.—Joannes Wittebron van Colombo, soldaat, jongman, met Natalia Dias van Colombo, jonge dogter.

- Aug. 1.—Justinus van Nederven, Sergeant, jongman, met Hester Goutier van Colombo, weduwe der vaandrig Adam Pluymert.
- do. 8.—Willem Born, Sergeant, jongman, met Jockemina de Wandel van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Willem Dehlier Schermey, blaazer, met Maria van de Laan van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Joan Theophilus Brandenburg, Corporaal, jongman, met Johanna Stock van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Aug. 15.—Jacob Bruket van Orangie, vryman, jongman, met Dona Losya van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 22.—Sylvester Goedwater van Colombo, vryman, jongman, met Elisabeth Knoets van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Martin Wyman van Breemen, Corporaal, jongman, met Anthonica Hendriks van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Sep. 12.—Francois Meyer van Reden, Corporaal, jongman, met Elisabeth Faber van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Oct. 17.—Hendrick Verbruggen van Colombo, adsistent, jongman, met Susanna Heydelbergh van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 31.—Adriaan van Schoten van Amsterdam, soldaat, jongman, met Elisabeth Gebert van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- Nov. 21.—Jan Nierhoff van Oldenburg, Scheepstimmerman, jongman, met Catharina Syberts van Colombo, weduwe van den Corporaal, Laurens de Bruyn Zalr.
- Dec. 5.—Michiel Kindelaar van Colombo, smit, jongman, met Beeltje van Ooyen van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. —Jacobus Emans van Amsterdam, adsistent, weduwnaar, met Clara van Ooyen van Colombo, jonge dogter.
- do. 19.—Joannes Arnoldus Dominicus van Dusseldorp, trompetter, jongman, met Joanna Elisabeth Sandauw van Colombo, jonge dogter.

(To be continued.)

IBN BATUTA, 1304—1378 A. D.

BY AUBREY N. WEINMAN.

Of all the early travellers few can boast of a record like that of the jovial Moor Ibn Batuta. He had an insatiable appetite for adventure, and travelling continuously for about 30 years, is calculated to have covered over 75 thousand miles during that period. His wonderful adventures are a permanent record of the commercial activity of the Arabs during the time when Mohammedanism was the foremost power in the world. The seventh century had seen the rise of Mohammedan power, and down to the arrival of Vasco da Gama at Calicut in 1498, European trade with the East was in the hands of the Arabs.

The story of Ibn Batuta shews us how it was possible for a native of Tangier in the 14th century to travel with but little difficulty over every country between Morocco and China. He performed the Haj four times, visited Asia Minor, Constantinople and Russia, and journeyed far north to investigate the mystery of the midnight sun; he travelled overland to India and ingratiated himself with the eccentric sovereign Mohamed Taghluk, who appointed him a judge at Delhi; he was sent on an embassy from Delhi to China and visited Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra on his way. Not content with all this, he at length after his return home started off on a trip to Central Africa, thus preceding the greatest African explorers by centuries.

His object does not seem to have been particularly laudable, and there is no gainsaying the fact that he travelled primarily for his own amusement. He liked the variety and excitement of travel, and no doubt appreciated the opportunities thus afforded him of studying his fellow men. The dangers of the journey were nothing extraordinary, and though he occasionally found himself in a tight corner, he usually appears to have travelled leisurely and comfortably, and was accorded a hearty welcome wherever Mohammedanism prevailed. His plausible manner and knowledge of different parts of the world made him popular wherever he went.

Ibn Batuta, or Abu Mohamed, surnamed Ibn Batuta, (1304-1378) undoubtedly the greatest of Mohammedan travellers, was born at Tangier in 1304. He began his travels at the age of twenty-one

by a journey from Tangier to Cairo, finding time to marry two wives on the way. He stayed some time at Cairo, which was then perhaps the greatest city in the world, and went on to Palestine, where he visited Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and other localities of religious interest. He then made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina and visited the shrine of Ali at Meshed Ali, the Arabian Lourdes, where cripples from all over the world assembled and at sunset were laid upon the tomb of the Martyr Ali. "We next proceeded to the city of Meshed Ali where the grave of Ali is thought to be. It is a handsome place and well peopled; all the inhabitants however are of the Rafiza (or Shiah) sect. There is no governor here except a sort of tribune. The inhabitants consist chiefly of rich and grave merchants. About the gardens are plastered walls covered with paintings, and with them are carpets, couches and lamps of gold and silver. Within the city is a large treasury kept by the tribune, which arises from the votive offerings brought from different parts: for when anyone happens to be ill, or to suffer from any infirmity, he will make a vow and thence receive relief. The garden is also famous for its miracles, and hence it is believed that the grave of Ali is there. Of these miracles the night of revival is one: for on the 17th day of the month Rahib, cripples from the different parts of Fars, Room, Khorasan, Irak and other places assemble in companies from 20 to 30 in number. They are placed over the grave soon after sunset. People then, some praying, others reciting the Koran, and others prostrating themselves, wait expecting their recovery and rising when, about night, they all get up sound and well." Our traveller adds he was not actually present on "the night of revival," but that he heard it from credible persons.

From Meshed Ali he travelled to Basra and across the mountains of Khuzistan to Isfahn, then to Shiraz and back to Baghdad. After a short interval he made the Haj a second time and stayed three years at Mecca. A prolonged stay at one place was not to his liking, and we soon find him on a voyage down the African coast, where he visited among other places Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar. He describes the singular position of Aden and makes mention of the great water tanks restored in modern times. He gives an account of the fauna and flora and seems much impressed by the commercial possibilities of the coconut palm.

From the African coast Batuta went to the Persian Gulf pearl fisheries, then travelled across to Arabia, did his third Haj, and next attempted to get a boat to take him to India. Failing to do this, he crossed the Red Sea and made a very difficult journey to Syene and thence along the Nile to Cairo. After this we find him travelling in the Levant from where he crossed the Black Sea into Russia, and visited Usbeg Khan, ruler of the Mohammedan Mongols on the Volga. The shortness of the Northern nights amazed him, and being Ramadan, he complains that he had hardly time to finish the sunset prayer before midnight, and that he was overtaken by dawn before he completed his midnight devotions. While at the Khan's camp he was entrusted with an errand very much to his taste. A Greek princess married to a Mohammedan Khan was going on a visit to her parents at Constantinople, and he was asked to escort her. He received a cordial reception at Constantinople by the Emperor who was interested in his account of the sacred sites in the Holy Land. He tells how he heard the sentries at the city gate mutter "saracen, saracen" as they presented arms. He describes the wonderful city at great length, little thinking that in just over a century's time it would be in the hands of his co-religionists.

His next journey was to India by the overland route through Balkh and the Kabul Pass. He reached the Indus in September 1833, having undergone terrible hardships in the depths of the Hindu Kush. He is the first writer to call the mountains by their modern name Hindu Kush¹ which he explains means "Hindu slayer" because few Hindu prisoners carried off by Moslem invaders ever lived to tell the tale of the journey across these mountains. He travelled about in Sind, till he went to Delhi on invitation of the Emperor Mohammed Tughlak. His plausible manner quite won over the Emperor, who made him a judge on a salary of Rs. 12 000 per annum, and the promise of a handsome reward. The Emperor Tughlak appears to have been a most extraordinary character. He is described as being full of accomplishments, the founder of public charities, and a liberal patron of scholars, but at the same time a very blood-thirsty gentleman, skilled in the art of fortune and murder, and to add to his other accom-

plishments, a patricide and a fratricide! Batuta remained eight years in the Emperor's service and gives a most interesting account of India at that period. He saw Yogis skilled in the rope trick, and who could raise themselves in the air, and was so astonished at their tricks that he nearly fainted. His extravagant manner of living had meanwhile plunged him in debt to the extent of over Rs. 50,000, and as he was concerned in some dangerous intrigues too, he could not have been very sorry when he fell into disfavour and had to retire from court. He was however recalled in a short time and was delighted to get an offer from the Emperor to go on an embassy to China. A prolonged stay in one place had never suited his temperament, and it must have been a relief to him to set out on his wanderings again. He had a highly adventurous journey to Calicut where the mission was to embark in junks, but that carrying the other envoys and the presents which started before Batuta was ready, was totally wrecked; the vessel that he had engaged went off with his belongings and he was stranded on the beach of Calicut. As he had not left too good a reputation behind, he did not feel it would be wise to return to Delhi, so he decided to start life afresh.

After remaining for a short time on the Western Coast of India where he took part in several minor adventures, among others the capture of Sindasur (Goa), he visited the Maldiv Islands where he expected to find an unexplored field for his enterprise. He soon ingratiated himself and stayed a year, became a judge and married four wives. His account of the Maldives is the most interesting and complete in existence with the exception of the one of Pyrard de Laval.¹

The spirit of wandering soon took possession of him again and we find him again in Ceylon of which he gives rather an obscure description. In describing his stay, he does not forget to mention the monkeys, gems and leaches, and relates a most interesting account of his ascent of Adam's Peak, together with a description of the foot of "our father Adam." He climbed the mountain by the more precipitous way, and with his usual love for detail, does not forget to mention the chains erected to help pilgrims at dangerous places,

1 Anciently called Paropamisus, or Hindu Caucasus.

1 Hakluyt Society Publications.

and the masses of rhododendrons on the lower slopes. He says of Adam's Peak:—"It is one of the highest mountains in the world and we saw it from the open sea, when we were distant from it upwards of nine days' march. While we were making the ascent, we saw the clouds below us, hiding from view the lower parts of it. There are upon this mountain many trees of kinds which do not cast their leaves, flowers of divers colours, and a red rose as large as the palm of the hand¹. It is alleged that on this rose is an inscription in which one may read the name of God most high and that of his prophet. On the mountain are two paths leading to the foot of Adam. The one is known by the name of the 'Father's path' and the other that of the 'Mother's path.' By these terms are Adam and Eve designated. The Mother's route is an easy one, and by it the pilgrims return; but any one who took it for the ascent would be regarded as not having done the pilgrimage. The Father's path is rough and difficult of ascent. At the foot of the mountain, at the place of the gate way, is a grotto also bearing the name of Iskandar, and a spring of water. The people of old have cut in the rocks steps of a kind, by help of which you ascend; fixed into them are iron stanchions, to which are suspended chains² so that one making the ascent can hold on to them. These chains are ten in number, thus:—two at the foot of the mountain [Peak] at the place of the gate way; seven in contiguity after the first two; and the tenth that "is the chain of the profession of faith (Islam) so named because a person who has reached it and looks back at the foot of the mountain will be seized with hallucinations, and, for fear of falling, he will recite the words: "I bear witness that there is no God but God, and that Mohammed is His Prophet." When you have passed this chain, you will find a path badly kept. From the tenth chain to the 'cave of Khidr' is seven miles. This cave is situated at an open place, and it has

¹ Rhododendrons.

² Marco Polo in the previous century makes a reference to these chains. "Furthermore you must know that in the island of Seilon there is an exceeding high mountain; rises up so steep and precipitous that no one could ascend it, were it not that they have taken and fixed to it several great massive iron chains, so disposed that by help of this, men are able to mount to the top."—Yule, Marco Polo.

near it a spring of water full of fish, and this also bears the name of Khidr. No one may catch the fish. Near the cave are two basins cut in the rock, one on each side of the path. In the grotto of Khidr the pilgrims leave their belongings; thence they mount two miles further to the summit, where is the Foot. The impression of the noble Foot, that of our father Adam, is observed in a black and lofty rock, in an open space. The foot is sunk in the stone, in such wise that its site is quite depressed; its length is eleven spans. The inhabitants of China came here formerly; they have cut out of the stone the mark of the great toe, and of that next to it, and have desposited this fragment in a temple of the town of Zeitoûn (Tseu-thoung) whither men repair from the most distant provinces. In the rock whereon is the point of the foot, are cut nine holes, in which the idolater pilgrims place gold, precious stones and pearls. You may see the fakirs, arrived from the grotto of Khidr, seeking to get ahead of one another, and so to get what may be in these holes. In one case we found only some little stones and a little gold which we gave our guide. It is customary for pilgrims to pass three days in the "Cave of Khidr," and during this time to visit the foot morning and evening: and so did we."

Batuta left Ceylon for South India and stayed at Madura where he joined a Mussalman adventurer who resided there. After a series of adventures he reached Chittagong and then set out for China. He touched at Burma and Sumatra and Cambodia en route and reached China at Zayton (Amoy harbour) famous from Marco Polo, where he found the reigning monarch to be a descendant of Jengiz Khan. He was much impressed with the Chinese industries, specially their porcelain. He also noticed their skill at drawing, relating how he found caricatures of himself and his companion on the walls on returning to a town they had previously visited. He was delighted to meet a fellow countryman who had also been at Delhi. On his way home they were terrified by a mirage, but what they thought was the formidable Roc, well known to readers of the *Arabian Nights*. Landing at Arabia he completed his 4th Haj and finally reappeared at Fez, visiting Sardinia and other places en route, on the 8th of November 1349, after 24 years' absence. He had only found out at Damascus on his way home that his father had died 15 years before.

After staying at his native Tangier, Ibn Batuta crossed over to Spain and made a circuit of Andalusia, including Gibraltar. In 1352 he started for Central Africa and succeeded in reaching Timbuctu and the Niger which he mistook for the Nile. He returned to Fez early in 1354 via Takadda, Haggar, and Tuat, thus completing his wanderings, and convinced that after all there was "no place like home." He lived for 20 years more in spite of the hardships and privations he had been through, and died at the ripe age of 73. By royal order he had dictated the narrative of his adventures to the King's Secretary Mohammed Ibn Juzai, who concluded the work on the 13th of December 1355 (A.D.), with the remark:—"No sensible man can fail to see that this Shaikh is the traveller of our age; and he who should call him the traveller of the whole body of Islam would not exceed the truth."



THE BURGHERS OF THE CAPE.

BY DR. S. P. JOSEPH.

In connection with the very full and complete article in the Journal of July, 1927, Vol. XVII. Part I., on the Burghers of Ceylon, the following culled from the pages of a book entitled "The French Refugees at the Cape, by Collin Graham Botha of the Cape Archives, which a Dutch friend very kindly sent me from South Africa, on the Burghers at the Cape, will I trust be interesting.

Throughout the rule of the Dutch Company at the Cape there were two classes of Europeans—the servants of the Company and the Burgher population. The latter consisted of servants who had obtained their freedom and emigrants who had come out, and included the children of both of these. The broad distinction between the two was that a Burgher was able to practise the usual trades of an artisan, such as carpentry, boot making, smithing, etc., carry on farming operations and could hold landed property which he could transmit to his heirs. The servant could neither trade nor hold property, and was liable to be removed to any of the possessions of the Company in the East Indies. An order of 1717 laid down that if he obtained landed property by inheritance or marriage, he was bound to choose between keeping it and retiring from the service or giving it up and retaining his position. The Letters of Freedom (Vrijbrieven), granted to a Company's servant on his discharge, gave him all the burgher privileges. At the Cape the Commander was the head of the Company's affairs and of the burgher population. His rank was changed to Governor in 1691. With his council—the Council of Policy—of which he was president, he exercised executive and legislative functions. The burghers of the Colony never sat as members of this Council—a grievance they referred to in later years. But where they did have representation was in the administration of justice. The Court of Justice in 1686 consisted of the Governor, the Vice-Governor, and eight members, two of whom were Burgher Councillors. The latter were first appointed in 1657 and represented the burgher community when matters affecting them came before the Court. The Court of Justice tried civil actions and was the only court of

justice which tried criminal cases. To relieve it of petty civil cases an inferior court was established in 1682, and this had power to settle cases where the amount in dispute was less than £20 16s. 8d. Here also the burghers were represented, for two of them sat as magistrates together with two of the Company's servants. The Court was called the Court of Petty Cases. The Matrimonial Court established in 1676, which also sat in the Capital, consisted of a like number of members. It examined persons desiring to get married as to there being no legal impediment. It issued a certificate to this effect, after which the banns of marriage were published in the parish to which the couple belonged. When the colony was small there was no hardship, but later on when it had expanded there certainly was, when parties who lived twenty miles or 200 miles away were obliged to come up to the Capital to obtain the necessary certificate. In 1682 a Board of Heemraden was established to settle trivial disputes between the inhabitants. In 1685 an officer called a Landdrost was appointed to preside over this body. Its jurisdiction did not extend to questions involving sums greater than £2 1s. 8d. when its judgment was final; but where the amount in dispute was beyond this and not more than £10 an appeal could be laid before the Court of Justice. Four Heemraden constituted this Court and they were chosen from the leading inhabitants of the place. In all the inferior Courts nomination lists of members were submitted to the Council of Policy, from which the new members were chosen. The burgher representatives received no salary, but undertook the work in an honorary capacity.

To maintain order and peace at night time the inhabitants were protected by the Rattle Watchmen, who were appointed from the burgher community and paid from a tax levied on each household. The first Rattle Watch was appointed in 1686. They patrolled the streets and after 10 p.m. called out the hours, and in case of fire, murder or any unusual occurrence sprang their rattles and raised the alarm. In 1696 the Burgher Watch or Guard was raised in order to patrol the town at night time "to prevent arson, robbery and other acts of violence," or such irregularities as might be caused by fugitive slaves and wandering rogues. The Cape burghers had to form themselves into six companies of thirty men

each, and when their time of duty came round had to parade at four o'clock in the afternoon and be on guard till next morning. This they had to do without any monetary recompense as it was one of the several duties which they as citizens had to perform. So that the sleeping citizens were protected by the Burgher Watch and Rattle Watch in addition to which the military had patrols out. To control the working of the fire engines at a fire, a Board of Firemasters was appointed in 1691 from amongst the burghers, and in 1680 a Firemaster had already been appointed from one of the retiring Burgher Councillors. Each Firemaster had a staff of office, on which was engraved the Company's arms, and this he used as his authority when directing operations or keeping the onlookers in order. The Burgher Councillors saw to matters of a municipal nature. They looked after the cleanliness of the town, kept the streets, roads and bridges in order, and collected the taxes payable by the citizens. They had not been granted a charter, but by the appointment of the first Councillor in 1657 to represent the burgher community in the Court of Justice, they had been looked upon as representing the people.

In the country districts all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty had to enrol themselves in the Burgher Militia and to come up annually for a certain number of days for training. In order to call the country burghers to arms, signal cannon were discharged from various high points in the surrounding mountains. The Landdrost and Heemraden acted as a district Council and its functions were in the country what the Burgher Councillors were in the town.

JOAN MAATZUYKER.

Joan Maatzuyker ended his eventful career as Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, but he was the third of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon. From a brief sketch of his life, translated from the Dutch, and published by Mr. E. H. de Vos some forty years ago, we gather that Maatzuyker was born in Amsterdam on the 14th October, 1607, studied law in the University of Louvain, took the degree of Doctor of Laws, and by his conspicuous talents came under the notice of the Directors of the Dutch East India Company. At the age of 29 he was sent to Batavia, and in 1644 he rose to the rank of Councillor of the Dutch Indies. In that year, he went as Ambassador to the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, with whom he arranged a treaty between the Dutch and the Portuguese, by which the maritime provinces of Ceylon were partitioned between the two European Powers, without reference to the wishes of Raja Singha II. of Kandy. In February and March, 1645, we find Maatzuyker at Galle, exchanging letters with the Kandyan King. It should be remembered that at this time the Dutch occupation was limited to Galle and its neighbourhood mainly, while the Portuguese still held Colombo, Jaffna, and other important places. Jan Thysz was the Dutch Governor at Galle.

In May 1645 Thysz, wearied and irritated by the intrigues and raids of Raja Sinha II, declared war against him. It was perhaps an imprudent step, and it had not even the justification of success. Thysz was recalled, and Maatzuyker came to Galle as Governor in April 1646, holding that office till February 1650, when he was succeeded by Jacob van Kittensteijn.

When Maatzuyker returned to Batavia, the post of Director-General of Commerce fell vacant, and he was appointed to it. Three years later, in 1653, he was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch Indies, in which office he died on the 4th January, 1678. He was buried with great pomp in the Great Church of Batavia.

Some recorded incidents in his career are not much to his credit. The great Hulft, who died in Ceylon, went to Batavia as Director-General of Commerce; Maatzuyker suspected that Hulft had been sent as a spy, and cunningly had him despatched to Ceylon to undertake the conquest of Colombo. The story has been

already told in this *Journal* (Vol. IX. Part III.) by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. Again, van Dam, Governor of Banda, entrusted his affianced bride to Maatzuyker's care. When van Dam came to Batavia he found her married to Maatzuyker, who cynically admitted the injured man's right to complain. Even in the Batavian Secretariat, Maatzuyker was accustomed to spy on his clerks "by means of a telescope and a pipe or tube which connected his room with the Secretariat." The clerks discovered the trick, and retorted on it with a trick of their own, but they were more careful and diligent afterwards.

But Maatzuyker did not spare himself where the duties of his office were concerned; and he went out of his way to write frequently to the teachers in the Dutch possessions "sending them religious books, and entreating them to be watchful of the salvation of the souls entrusted to them." As he is said to have been a Roman Catholic, this missionary zeal under a Protestant Government seems curious. He will be remembered, however, by his diligence in continuing the collection of "Placaats and Ordinances" issued in the Dutch possessions. He went further, and compiled from these the valuable "Statutes of Batavia," which was used since as a convenient and trustworthy handbook of law.

When Maatzuyker was about to leave Ceylon, he was directed by the Batavian Government to leave written instructions for the guidance of his successor in office, Jacob van Kittensteijn. This document, the first of a long series, has been published,* with a translation and appendices, by Mr. E. Reimers, Government Archivist. Mr. Reimers does not allude in his introduction; though he does in a subsequent footnote, to the very valuable translations of nine similar "Memoirs" by Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz, which have made students eager to have all the available "Memoirs" translated and published, with as little delay as possible. Mr. Reimers's book is, however, more elaborate than the others, for it gives us the Dutch original as well as the translation, and for this students

* *Memoir of Joan Maatzuyker*, President and Commander-in-Chief, delivered to his successor Jacob van Kittensteijn on the 27th February, 1650. Translated from the original by E. Reimers, Government Archivist. To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo. Price Rs. 2-50.

will be duly grateful. The famous Westerwold Treaty is given both in the Dutch version (with a translation) and in the Dutch version of the Portuguese copy, with a translation. If the Portuguese original had also been added, Mr. Reimers's book would be thoroughly complete; but possibly that original is not available.

Mr. Reimers rightly points out that Maatzuyker's "Instructions" are of special importance, not only as being the earliest, but also because they summarize the beginnings of Dutch intercourse with Ceylon. Maatzuyker gives us suggestive glimpses of the state of affairs in Ceylon at the middle of the seventeenth century. He avers that the Dutch faithfully tried to carry out the obligations of their treaty with Raja Sinha II, King of Kandy, but that the King became suspicious of them even because of their victories over the Portuguese, "incited thereto by the malignant Portuguese wretches who are found in great numbers at the court of Candia." Hence the failure of the King to discharge his obligations according to the Treaty, and there is a not unnatural disposition on the part of the Dutch to believe that the King would deprive them even of the cinnamon, "unless the fire were kindled somewhat closer to his feet."

The European forces of the Dutch in 1650 numbered 1,426, of these, 430 were in Negombo, and 996 in Galle and its neighbourhood. In Galle, there were 68 Burghers (*i.e.* not servants of the Company), and Maatzuyker suggests that a colony of them should be formed in Galle, where they would be particularly useful.

Mr. Reimers is to be congratulated on this useful contribution to the history of the Dutch in Ceylon, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily follow it up with similar editions of the remaining Dutch "Memoirs".

L. E. B.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Dutch Burger Union held at the Union Hall on Saturday, 25th February, 1927 at 6-30 p.m.

Among those present were the following:—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Arndt, Messrs. C. E. Albrecht, D. V. Altendorff, A. F. Anthonisz, M. M. Anthonisz, Dr. E. S. Brohier, Miss Brohier, Messrs. A. R. Bartholomeusz, L. E. Blazé, W. W. Beling (Jr.), Dr. J. R. Blazé, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Collette, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Conderlag, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Van Dort, Miss Grace Van Dort, Mr. Basil Driberg, Dr. F. Foenander, Mr. Bertie Grenier, Mrs. Hilton de Hoedt, Col. E. H. Joseph, V.D., Messrs. Mervyn Joseph, C. F. D. Jonklaas, A. E. Keuneman, R. A. Kriekenbeek, Gladwin Koch, Mrs. Fred Koch, Mr. L. B. Kelaart, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Kellar, Messrs. K. E. Kellar, N. Kalenberg, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. S. M. Leembruggen, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Loos, Dr. H. Ludovici, Messrs. T. R. Modder, B. J. Ohlmus, J. G. Paulusz, Miss Paulusz, Messrs. W. E. V. de Rooy, B. Sansoni, Niel Schokman, E. A. VanderStraaten, I.S.O., Alex. VanderStraaten, Miss VanderStraaten, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Toussaint, Messrs. L. Thomasz, T. K. Toussaint, Miss Toussaint, Messrs. E. H. VanderWall, J. P. de Vos (Jr.), and A. I. Weinman.

On the motion of Mr. A. E. Keuneman, seconded by Mr. D. V. Altendorff, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Wille took the Chair, and expressed his regret at the absence of the President through illness.

The Honorary Secretary then read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff inquired whether, in view of the change of the hour of the meeting at short notice from 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m., the meeting had been properly convened.

The Chairman replied that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the meeting was in order.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were then read and confirmed.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Chairman then read an extract from a letter from the President in which he expressed his regret at not being equal to the strain of travelling to Colombo and then taking part in the work before the meeting, after which he read the following Address prepared by Mr. Anthonisz:—

It is just twenty years ago that the Dutch Burgher Union was founded. The preliminary meeting took place in the Lindsay Lecture Hall, Bambalapitiya, in November 1907, under the presidency of the late Sir (then Mr.) Hector van Cuylenburg, and the inauguration of the institution followed in January 1908, at the old Pettah Library, when the Honourable Mr. F. C. Loos was chosen our first President. Many changes have since occurred both within our own circle and in the world around us. Men then in the full vigour of life have become old and feeble and many have departed this life leaving us fragrant memories of their presence among us and the fruits of their whole-hearted service in our cause. Youth have matured into manhood and children then unborn now move among us full of life and hope, but necessarily with thoughts and ambitions somewhat different from those which inspired an older generation. One fact, however, will I hope be present in the minds of all, and that is, that if our community is to preserve its integrity and its prestige, the Dutch Burgher Union must be maintained and must live and continue to prosper. I cannot conceive of any one who could be quite oblivious of or indifferent to this fact; but I am rather apprehensive that the number of those who are prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel and do active work for the Union is very small indeed. The need for such work and united effort is greater now than it ever was before, for we are living at present surrounded by many dangers to our community. I am supposing that these dangers are well realized, and I could imagine the question which would arise, what action are we to take? I wish I was in a position to give a satisfactory answer to this, but I am scarcely better qualified than others to deal with the subject. I could only give utterance to some thoughts, which, in my great anxiety for the welfare of our community, have been agitating my mind in recent times. It is needless to say that it is to the manhood and youth of the community that we must look for relief. It is they who

must take upon themselves the work of those, who, having so long borne the heat and burden of the day, are now passing away. As one of the old school I have my pardonable partiality for many of the modes of thought and action of an older generation, but I am nevertheless convinced that the great educational facilities offered to the young men of the present day and their acquirements in the modern field of knowledge eminently fit them to cope with our present difficulties. What they want, I think, is a true spirit of patriotism and a strong sense of the duty each one owes to his community. A little time and attention spared from that devoted to professional or scientific pursuits and to recreation and sport, in order to study some of the important public questions of the day which affect their class or community, will be well repaid in the future. It is possible for them to organize for this purpose on lines which I need not specially indicate, but which would easily suggest themselves. It is thus they would be able to defend our ancient position, our character and our prestige, and also, by maintaining our traditions—those noble traditions of our ancestors—win for our class and community the respect and regard of those around us. They must qualify to enter the field against all the misrepresentation and offensive attacks which we find hurled at us without reason or provocation; but they must do this in no spirit of antagonism, for it has been our particular characteristic to be always pacific. It is with full knowledge and understanding of facts and premises and an ability to combat what is false and mischievous that our worthy object could be gained. This, some may say, would be to thrust ourselves into the political arena, and such action, it may be argued, would militate against the principles and objects of the Union. I must claim your indulgence to offer some explanation of our actual position, as I am brought here to the question which had long been a vexed one, viz., of the line to be drawn between our social and political life. I shall, within the compass of my knowledge and understanding, venture on a solution of the problem which I hope will satisfy many of those who have been sincerely in doubt. It will be found that the whole question depends on what we are to understand by "political action". At the first, when we sought to enlist in our ranks all those who by birth and descent belonged to the denomination of Dutch Burghers,

a warning cry burst forth from the ultra-cautious among us that no servant or employee of the Government could join the Union if it ventured on any political action. It so happened that a large majority of those who formed the community were in Government employ, and therefore, to allay the fears of the more timorous of these, it became necessary to eliminate from our constitution the dangerous word "political" and to define our object simply as the promotion of the "moral, intellectual and social well-being" of the Dutch descendants. Words and terms have often been misleading, and I hope I shall be able to convince you that much of the force and meaning of the word political, according to its literal or conventional sense, are embraced in the word social as used by us in the constitution of the Union. Otherwise no effort of ours to promote our social well-being would avail. The social well-being of a community can only be measured in relation to other Communities, and if we did not enter into some kind of friendly competition with them, in some instances emulating their example, and in others eschewing what was objectionable to us, our existence as a corporate body would clearly be inactive. When, therefore, the Government, by statutory enactment, gave the Burghers, both Government servants and non-officials, without exception, full rights of citizenship, it recognized their right to take any reasonable means of preserving and developing the prosperity of their community against aggression from outside. Such "political action" would seemingly be quite lawful so long as it was not opposed to any Government measure or did not contravene any Government principle. And I may here mention that this view of the matter is not without authority. A few years ago I found it necessary to approach an exalted official functionary on this question and I was made to understand that any Burgher, whether Government servant or not, was at perfect liberty, either, individually or in combination with others, to take all reasonable steps to maintain and secure his citizen rights. This included all such actions as the calling of meetings, passing of resolutions, memorializing the authorities and otherwise vindicating his rights—so long, however, as nothing was done in opposition to Government.

I need not labour on this aspect of our position any further. I believe I have broadly indicated the way open to those who may

be willing to serve their community. I must now say a few words in regard to the Union itself. The full and interesting Report which has been placed in your hands relieves me of the necessity of speaking at length on the various spheres of activity in which we have been engaged. I shall therefore limit my remarks to but one or two points to which I would wish to invite particular attention. The first is Social Service. I am sure no one who reads the report of the work done by this Committee could fail to appreciate and admire the excellent services rendered by Mrs. Maartensz and her colleagues in carrying out so beneficially and successfully one of the most important objects of the Union. It is to be hoped that funds will never be wanting to continue this good work which will redound greatly to the credit of the Union. The subject of the Journal is also one I would wish to touch upon. It will be seen that only 100 members subscribe to it. This seems scarcely creditable to those who do not support the publication, which is of paramount importance to the Union. Its value as the mouthpiece of the institution ought itself to recommend it to the members. The Young Dutch Burgher Comrades' Association appears to have had a successful year's activities, and gives promise of becoming a useful adjunct to the Union. The endeavour of the members to keep to the study of Dutch is indeed very commendable and deserves encouragement. It is to be hoped no effort will be spared to promote this object. The prospect of a resuscitation among us, or at least among the younger members of the community, of the language of our forefathers must on no account be considered as a forlorn hope. I hope it will be seen how desirable, from many points of view, such an achievement would be, and that, instead of sneering at the efforts of those who labour towards this object, which I fear some persons are inclined to do, all would unite in helping towards its accomplishment. Much will depend on the will of those who embark on the project. The much-discussed amalgamation scheme will now, I believe, be permanently adopted. It had been given a lengthened trial and, notwithstanding objections which have been raised to some of its provisions, it will, I believe, prove, a satisfactory solution of differences and difficulties which had to some extent hindered the well being of the Union.

I trust it will now receive the whole-hearted support of all those who wish prosperity to the Union. While congratulating the promoters of the scheme on their success in bringing it into effect, I would wish to make at least one observation to be borne in mind by the members generally, and that is, they must at no time consider that department of the Union which provides recreation and amusement as of greater importance than the more solid objects for which the Union was founded. Our life as a community depends on the efforts which the Union must make to conserve and preserve our rights and prestige. It is mainly the promotion of our moral, social and intellectual well-being that we must look to.

There are other points in the Report which deserve mention but I am prevented from proceeding further, by my present state of health, which I must not tax too much. This also prevents me from attending the meeting, which I have decided on not doing only at the eleventh hour. I have therefore, very reluctantly, to impose on the Chairman of the meeting the task of reading this address and to apologize to him for giving him this trouble. I have also to apologize to the Committee and Members of the Union for my inability to take part in the important deliberations which will occupy them at the meeting, and to express the hope that all present will unite in working for the future success of the Union, and so, for the welfare of the Dutch Burgher Community. (Applause.)

The Chairman proposed that a special vote of thanks be recorded to the President for his excellent address. It was a very inspiring and helpful one, and if they all worked along the lines which he suggested, they would be contributing towards the greater success of the Union.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

ADOPTION OF REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN: As the Report has been in your hands for many days and the accounts I think for a little time before you came to this meeting, I do not know whether any of you wish them read or whether it is the general desire that they be taken as read.

Mr. A. E. Keuneman proposed and Dr. H. U. Leembruggen seconded that the Report be taken as read and adopted.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff having made a few comments to which the Chairman replied, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff then proposed and Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy seconded that the Accounts as submitted be adopted.

The Chairman having read the auditor's report at the request of the meeting, and the Honorary Treasurer having replied to comments made by some members, the motion for the adoption of the Accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. E. H. VANDERWALL: Sir, I beg to propose a motion with regard to which I think there will be complete unanimity in this House. When this Union was started twenty years ago, our President was a grave and respected senior. Twenty years have since passed, but to us Mr. R. G. Anthonisz can never grow old. (Applause.) As far as he is concerned, he is quite willing to assist us, as he has always assisted us in the past, but where we are concerned, I think we are all agreed that to have Mr. Anthonisz as our President is to us a matter of pride and congratulation. It is inconceivable to think of this Dutch Burgher Union without Mr. Anthonisz. He is the one man whose brain created it, and the one man whose constant efforts have maintained it. We have just heard his presidential address, one of a large number of such addresses which he has delivered. I feel sure that the masterly review which Mr. Anthonisz makes of the Dutch Burgher Union, and also the words of admonition which he addresses to the members will always be gratefully and cordially received by us. Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my wish to elaborate the subject which is, as I say, one on which complete unanimity exists. I have great pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz as President for the year 1928.

The CHAIRMAN: That motion hardly requires a seconder. I think you will all carry it unanimously.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

Dr. H. U. Leembruggen proposed and Dr. R. L. Spittel seconded the re-election of Mr. J. R. Toussaint as Honorary Secretary.—Carried.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

Mr. N. Kalenberg proposed and Mr. W. W. Beling, Jr. seconded the election of Dr. J. R. Blazé as Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff proposed and Mr. A. E. Keuneman seconded the re-election of Mr. Wace de Niese.

On the amendment being put to the meeting, 11 voted for and 16 against it. Dr. J. R. Blazé was accordingly elected Treasurer.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

Mr. W. P. Conderlag proposed and Mr. Ernest van Dort seconded the re-election of Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co. as Auditors for the year 1928.

Mr. C. O. Kellar proposed and Mr. A. F. Anthonisz seconded the election of Mr. Wace de Niese.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost, 12 voting for and 18 against it. Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, and Thornton were accordingly elected Auditors.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Ludovici proposed and Mr. T. W. Collette seconded that the following gentlemen do form the Committee of Management for the year 1928:—

Colombo.—Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Dr. E. W. Arndt, Messrs. C. E. Albrecht, W. de Niese, L. E. Blazé, W. S. Christoffelsz, I.S.O., Mervyn Joseph, Dr. F. Foenander, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen, Col. E. H. Joseph, Messrs. A. E. Keuneman, Gladwin Koch, Rosslyn Koch, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Messrs. F. E. Leos, W. Ludovici, O. L. de Kretser, T. D. Mack, J. G. Paulusz, E. O. Felsingier, E. Reimers, W. E. V. de Rooy, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Messrs. L. P. Stork, E. A. Vander Straaten, I.S.O., Lt.-Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Messrs. F. C. W. Vangeyzel, E. H. Vanderwall, A. N. Weinman and Hon. Mr. G. A. Wille.

Outstations.—Messrs. G. H. Altendorff, L. VanderStraaten, C. P. Brohier, E. J. Buultjens, V. C. Modder, C. E. de Vos, W. Herft, G. P. Keuneman, Hon. Mr. H. A. Loos, Dr. E. Ludovici, Dr. H. Ludovici, Mr. G. E. Leembruggen, Hon. Mr. N. J. Martin, Messrs. L. G. Poulier and J. T. Van Twest.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Honorary Secretary proposed that the following clauses passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 27th February, 1926, amending clauses 6 (c) and 6 (d) of the Constitution, and the new clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), be deleted:—

The admission fee shall be Rs. 5, and the subscription, which shall entitle a member to all the advantages of the Union for himself, his wife, and his children, excepting sons over 21 years of age, shall be as follows:—

Members resident in Colombo	Rs. 2 50 a month
Members between the ages of 21 & 25 years	„ 1 00 „
Members resident at outstations	„ 1 00 „
Ladies desiring independent membership	„ 1 00 „

Provided, however, that in special cases the Committee shall have power to waive the admission fee and the subscription during such time as they shall think fit; but no candidate, although elected, shall be considered to be a member until he has paid his admission fee. Provided also that should any person who was a member on 27th February, 1926, and has not agreed to pay the enhanced subscription desire to do so, he may continue to pay his annual subscription of Rs. 6.

That clause 6 (d) be amended by the deletion of the words “to suspend the membership of any member for non-payment of six months’ subscription or”.

That the following new clauses be added:—

- (a) Subscriptions are payable on or before the 10th of each month. Members are responsible for the subscription of each successive month, unless they have given notice in writing on or before the first of the month preceding of their intention to resign from the Union.
- (b) All bills must be settled by members by the close of the month following that in which the liability is incurred. Failing payment by the end of that month the amount shall become an arrear.
- (c) On a debt becoming an arrear a reminder shall be addressed by the Secretary to the defaulting member by registered letter; and should the arrear still remain unpaid after the lapse of a month from the date of the Secretary’s letter, the name of the member shall be posted in the Union Hall by the Secretary. An intimation of the same shall be sent to him by registered letter. Should he not pay by the end of one month after the date of the said intimation, his name shall be erased from the list of members, and he can only be admitted again after a fresh election. His name shall remain posted until the amount due is paid.
- (d) No credit shall be given to any member who is in arrear, or who is in debt to the Union to a greater amount than rupees forty (Rs. 40).

and that the following clauses, to be numbered 6 (c), 6 (d), 6 (e), 6 (f), and 6 (g) be substituted therefor :—

6 (c)—The admission fee shall be Rs. 5, and the monthly subscription, which shall entitle a member to all the advantages of the Union for himself, his wife, and his children, excepting sons over 21 years of age, shall be as follows :—

Members resident in Colombo	Rs. 2'50
Members between the ages of 21 and 25 years	„ 1'00
Members resident at Outstations	„ 1'00
Ladies desiring independent Membership	„ 1'00

6 (d)—Any person who was a member on the 27th February, 1926, and has not agreed to pay the rates herein prescribed, may, if he so desire, continue to pay the annual subscription of Rs. 6 as heretofore. Provided that in special cases the Committee shall have power to waive the subscription during such time as they think fit; but no candidate, although elected, shall be considered to be a member until he has paid his admission fee.

6 (e)—The subscription shall be due on the 1st of each month and be payable on or before the 10th day of the month. Any member whose subscription remains unpaid at the end of the month shall be promptly notified of the fact by the Honorary Secretary, and, at the expiration of two months from the date of such notification, should he be still in default, his name shall, after due notice given to him by the Honorary Secretary, be transferred to a separate list to be kept, entitled "List of non-active members", unless or until he has tendered his resignation from the Union.

Non-active members shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of ordinary members. They shall receive no notice of, nor be entitled to participate in, any of the functions of the Union, but may be restored to the rights and privileges of active members on payment of three months' subscription at the rates prescribed in section (6)c; and if application for re-instatement has not been made within six months of the date of the transfer, on an additional payment of Rs. 2'50. Any member so restored to the active list shall, without exception, pay the subscription prescribed in clause 6 (c), and shall not be entitled to claim the privilege of paying subscription in terms of clause 6(d).

6 (f)—The Committee shall have power, by a vote of at least two-thirds of their number, to suspend the membership of any member for conduct on his part likely in their opinion to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Union, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before a meeting in his defence.

6 (g)—All charges on account of billiards and cards and all orders from the Bar shall be on a cash basis, and no credit shall under any circumstances be allowed. Any member failing to settle his chits for the day before leaving shall not have his further orders executed until the outstanding chits have been settled.

New clauses 6 (c) and 6 (d) were passed without amendment.

New clause 6 (e) was passed with the addition of the words "in advance" after the words "each month" in the first line.

New clause 6 (f) was passed with the substitution of the word "cancel" for the word "suspend" in line 2.

On coming to new clause 6 (g) the Chairman expressed the opinion that this rule, which dealt with a mere matter of detail, would be quite out of place in the Constitution, and suggested that the matter should be left to the General Committee to decide.

Mr. A. E. Keuneman, while agreeing with the Chairman, pointed out that it was because it was thought that the General Committee had no power to deal with the matter, that this resolution was brought up in General Meeting.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Dr. H. Ludovici, and Colonel Joseph were of opinion that the matter should be decided by the General Meeting.

The Chairman then inquired whether it was the wish of the meeting that new rule 6 (g) should be proposed or dropped. On a show of hands being called for, a majority was found to be in favour of the new rule being proposed.

The Honorary Secretary accordingly proposed and Dr. R. L. Spittel seconded the introduction of new rule 6 (g).

Dr. H. Ludovici proposed and Mr. E. A. VanderStraaten seconded that the old rule do stand, but that the limit of credit be reduced to Rs. 20.

Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy proposed and Mr. D. V. Altendorff seconded that it is the opinion of the members assembled in General Meeting that credit should be allowed to all members up to a limit of Rs. 20; that this should not be embodied in the Constitution; but that it should be regarded as the opinion of the general body of members.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

A collection was then taken in aid of the Social Service Fund, after which the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Twentieth Annual Report.

Your Committee beg to submit the following report for the year 1927:—

Membership:—Twelve new members were admitted during the year and two members re-joined, while the loss by resignation and death was five. Among the deceased members were Dr. H. P. Joseph and the Revd. A. J. K. de Klerk. The former had been connected with the Union since its inauguration, and as Honorary Secretary of the Club and a Committee member of the Union he put in a great deal of useful work for which he will be gratefully remembered. The latter's connection with the Union was very brief, but during this short time he evinced a very deep interest in its activities, especially in Social Service, and would have been a great asset to the Union had he been spared. The number of members on the roll was 538 as compared with 529 on 31st December, 1925.

General Committee:—Fourteen meetings were held during the year and were all well attended.

Work of Standing Committees:—COMMITTEE FOR ETHICAL AND LITERARY PURPOSES. The Committee decided that lectures should take place once in two months; and that a programme should be drawn up and circulated to all members of the Union. This was accordingly done. The lectures which have so far been delivered have been well attended.

COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSES OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH. Six meetings were held during the year and 15 applications dealt with.

COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSES OF SOCIAL SERVICE. This Committee shewed extraordinary vitality under the able guidance of Mrs. L. M. Maartensz. Meetings were held regularly every month except in December, and were all well attended. The Committee followed the same lines of work as in previous years, the relief granted taking the form of fixed monthly payments, casual relief, and payments of school fees of children, but on a somewhat more extended scale. One notable departure, however, from the ordinary run of work was the decision of the Committee to pay the University College fees of a member of the community. This constitutes one of the biggest single undertakings of the Committee, and it was only rendered possible by the generous subscriptions of members, to whom the Committee take this opportunity of offering their grateful thanks. The Committee feel very strongly that the education of the younger members of the community is the true direction in which their energies should be applied if the community is to retain its position in the Island, and they appeal to members to second their efforts by placing adequate funds at their disposal. The Committee owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mrs. Maartensz for her ungrudging services as Secretary.

COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSES OF ENTERTAINMENT. This Committee, ably led by Mr. A. N. Weinman, made ample provision for all forms of entertainment. A Billiard Tournament was held in the month of July, followed by a Race Ball in August and a Bridge Tournament in September. In the following month a concert was organised by Mrs. W. W. Beling and Mrs. Rosslyn Koch, and a packed hall and a pleased audience testified to the excellence of the programme. The year's festivities were brought to a close by a highly successful Fancy Dress Dance on New Year's Eve, organised by Mr. Mervyn Joseph, who kindly undertook the task owing to the resignation of Mr. Weinman.

The arrangements in connection with the St. Nicolaas' Eve celebrations were this year again kindly undertaken by Mrs. E. H. Joseph, who was assisted by a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, and the function passed off very successfully.

Young Dutch Burgher Comrades' Association:—Reference was made in last year's report to the formation of this Association as a branch of the Union. The object of the Asso-

ciation, according to the Constitution, is "to cultivate spiritual moral, intellectual, social and physical development individually and as a community". Any Dutch descendant over 13 and under 25 years of age is eligible for full membership. Any Dutch descendant over 25 years of age is eligible for associate membership, but is not liable for any fee and is not permitted to vote at meetings. The Executive Committee consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight other members. The Association has been given the use of the ground floor of the Union Hall for meetings and indoor games, while the grounds outside are used for outdoor games so far as the limited space will allow. The members specialise in hockey, and have been very successful in their encounters against other teams.

It is gratifying to see that the study of Dutch occupies an important place in the activities of the Association. To quote from the first Annual Report:—"Recently classes have been held fairly regularly three times a week, and the experiment has proved successful. Many members are already familiar with the ordinary idioms and colloquial phrases of the language, and usually greet each other in Dutch when they meet. In a few months' time the progress made should be very favourable". One of the practical results of these classes is that, for the first time in the history of the Union, Dutch was taken up as a subject in the Cambridge Local Examination by one of the members of the Association.

D. B. U. Journal:—The Journal made its appearance regularly, but in spite of appeals for new subscribers, the number of members who support it is not more than a hundred. Every effort is being made to popularise the Journal by catering to the tastes of all classes of readers, so much so that the cost of printing threatens to exceed the price charged for the Journal. It is therefore of the utmost importance that new subscribers should come forward if the Journal is to continue to exist.

A noteworthy publication during the course of the year was an article on "The Burghers of Ceylon" by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, I.S.O., President of the Union, which was first issued in pamphlet form and afterwards incorporated in the pages of the Journal. This article was of prime importance as constituting an authoritative pronouncement on the subject. Another interesting feature of the

Journal was the translation of Jacob Haafner's *Reis op voet door het eiland Ceilon* which has now been concluded. This translation evoked so much interest that arrangements are now in hand to translate another of Haafner's works.

Unveiling of President's Portrait:—An interesting ceremony took place in the Union Hall in the month of May, when a portrait in oils of the President was unveiled by Dr. L. A. Prins in the presence of a large and representative gathering of members as a mark of appreciation of Mr. Anthonisz's invaluable services to the Union. Dr. Prins and the Hon'ble Mr. Wille took advantage of the occasion to speak of the work done by Mr. Anthonisz in founding the Union and shaping its destinies. A more than ordinary interest attached to the portrait as it was the handiwork of a young member of the community, Mr. Geoffrey Beling, and was true to life in every detail.

Dinner to H. E. The Governor:—Another event of outstanding importance was the Dinner to H. E. the Governor, which took place in the Union Hall on 26th November. As was remarked by the Chairman in proposing the toast of the Governor, "this was the first occasion in the history of the Union that our hall had been graced by the presence of the Representative of our King". The arrangements, which were in the hands of a special Committee, worked very smoothly, and a special word of praise is due to Mr. E. A. Vanderstraaten, I. S. O., to whom really the success of the dinner was due.

Reading Room and Library:—As the result of a special effort made by Dr. R. L. Spittel, there was an increase in the number of periodicals available to members, and it is very gratifying to see that these facilities are appreciated by an increasingly large number of readers, especially ladies. Steps were also taken to place the Library on a better footing. A sub-Committee consisting of Miss Alice Maartensz and Miss Rachael Blazé was appointed for the purpose, and these ladies were instrumental in procuring a number of books for the Library, including a few works on Ceylon in which the Library was deficient. The Library is now stocked with books to suit the tastes of all classes of readers, and arrangements have been made for the issue of books between the

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1927.

[illegible]

We have audited the Books of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon for the year ended 31st December, 1927. Subject to our report of this date addressed to the Chairman and Committee of the said Union the foregoing Balance Sheet is a true statement of the affairs of the said Union as shewn by the books.

FORD, RHODES, THORNTON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Colombo, 24th February, 1928.

WACE DE NIESE,
Hony. Treasurer.

The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	INCOME.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
To Rent, Rates and Taxes:—					By Members Account:—				
Rent of Building ...	2,100	00			Entrance Fees Received ...	70	00		
Taxes ...	379	00			Arrears of Subscription				
					Collected ...	572	50		
	2,479	00			Subscription Received for				
Less Rent Recovered ...	202	50			1927 ...	3,649	50		
			2,276	50					
„ Salaries and Wages:—						4,292	00		
Barkeeper and Waiters ...	1,189	00			Add Subscriptions Received				
Billiard Marker ...	555	25			in Advance at 31st De-				
Clerk ...	440	00			cember, 1926 ...	65	50		
Extra Clerical Assistance ...	25	00						4,357	50
			2,209	25	„ Refreshment Account:—				
„ Lights and Fans ...	994	05			Sales during the year ...	5,814	69		
Less Sundry Recoveries ...	110	35			Purchases during				
			883	70	the year Rs. 3,791-39				
„ Cost of Repairs and Reno-					Less Stock at				
vations ...			55	75	31st Dec.,				
„ Telephone ...			17	00	1927 ...	273-05			
„ Insurance on Furniture ...			10	00			3,518	34	
„ Stationery and Postages ...	258	75						2,296	35
Less Received on account					„ Billiards Account:—				
of Social Service Fund ...	12	00			Income ...	999	05		
			246	75	Less Cost of Repairs, etc.	266	90		
„ Butler's Petty Expenses ...			150	00				732	15
„ Cost of Wreath ...			10	00	„ Dinner Account ...			307	80
„ Sundries ...			4	00	„ St. Nicholas Fete:—				
„ Library Account:—					Amount at Credit ...			105	12
Cost of Periodicals, Books,					„ Interest on Fixed Deposit ...			27	27
etc. ...	510	75			„ Sundry Receipts ...			8	10
Less Contributions and									
Proceeds of Sale of									
Periodicals ...	381	22							
			129	53					
„ Accountancy and Audit ...			175	00					
„ Commission earned by									
Collector ...			135	50					
„ Profit for the year transferred									
to Surplus Account ...			1,531	31					
			Rs. 7,834	29				Rs. 7,834	29

185

Audited and found correct.

FORD, RHODES, THORNTON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Colombo, 24th February, 1928.

WACE DE NIESE,
Hony. Treasurer.

CEYLON IN "NEERLANDIA."

The issue of "Neerlandia" for March contains a reference to the dinner given by the members of the Union to H. E. the Governor. After stating that among the names of those present there was scarcely a single one that did not sound pure Dutch, the writer of the article quotes His Excellency's remarks in which he paid a tribute to the work done by the Dutch in colonisation and the spread of education, and concludes by saying that "the Governor of Ceylon appears to be a man who understands the signs of the times".

The same paper refers to Mr. R. L. Brohier's article on "Calpentyn, Arippe, Puttalam, and the Islands of Dutch Bay," and adds the following particulars:—

Calpentyn is situated about midway on the map of Ceylon, on the extremity of a spit of land. It lay in the centre of a trade route, and the fort that our ancestors built there closed the entrance to the bay and thereby commanded the trade of Puttalam, the port of the Sinhalese King lying somewhat more to the south. Puttalam also was for some time in the possession of the Dutch. Traces of the fort which the Dutch built there when the town was occupied by them under the command of Captain Inhoff in 1766 are still to be seen. Midway between the fort and the town stood in olden times a large government building where the Landraad had its seat under the guidance of the *Opperhoofd* of Calpentyn. At that time the Dutch had succeeded in extending their authority over the whole bay. The Customs at Calpentyn brought in not less than 3,000 rix dollars in eight months, as appears from a letter written in that year to Governor Rijklof van Goens at Batavia. Calpentyn became a centre of trade along the whole coast northwards and southwards. Also at Arippe, situated higher up, the Dutch built a fort that was more particularly intended for the protection of the pearl-oyster banks.

When the Batavian Republic entered into an alliance with France in 1795, Ceylon was lost, and Calpentyn, where the orange flag had flown for nearly a century, was occupied by the English. There still remains a portion of the Dutch Church; the seats and the clock, however, have been conveyed to the Anglican Church at Puttalam. Only the graves and the memorial tablets on the walls still witness to the former occupiers.

The Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1927.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
Sundry Creditors:—			
Miller & Co.	271 44	Furniture	400 00
Rent (Oct., Nov. & Dec.)	525 00	Piano	750 00
Boustead Bros.	156 50	Stock of Refreshments	273 05
		Members' Accounts:—	

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Ceylon Engineers.—We need scarcely draw the attention of our readers to the fact that this corps is open to members of our community. This is indeed a matter on which we ought to congratulate ourselves, as it bears testimony to the loyalty, fidelity and promptitude for which we as a class have always been distinguished; while, at the same time, it is an indication of the regard for and the confidence reposed on our community by the high authorities. May we ever continue to enjoy this regard and confidence. We hope to see more of our youth enlisted in this corps, in which such an excellent opportunity is offered to them for the exhibition of those qualities which must raise the community in the estimation of the world. Parents could do no greater service to their community than induce their sons to join the corps.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Monday, 12th December, 1927:—(1) A vote of thanks was passed to the Dinner Committee for their successful organisation of the Dinner to H. E. the Governor. (2) A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. E. H. Joseph and her helpers for their services in connection with St. Nicolaas' Fete. (3) The Treasurer reported that the Billiard marker had made good the whole amount misappropriated by him. (4) The Secretary reported that the Library books had been catalogued and that the Clerk would be present to issue books daily between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. (5) Read letter from the Hon. Mr. Allan Driberg thanking the Committee for their congratulations on his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench. (6) Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Young Dutch Burgher Comrades Club, expressing regret that the resolution offering a welcome to Mr. Ghandi had been sent to the Press.

Monday, 16th January, 1928:—(1) The Honorary Secretary was authorised to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 50/- in

having the stage repaired. (2) Read letter from the Hon'ble Mr. T. Villiers inquiring whether the Union would be prepared to send out our appeal for funds on behalf of the School for the Deaf and Blind. Resolved that Mr. Villiers be informed that the Union would be glad to do so. (3) Resolved that the Library be made available to the Young Dutch Burgher Comrades on payment of a monthly subscription of 25 cts. and a deposit of Rs. 2-50, and that in the case of members of the Union the monthly subscription be 50 cts. with a deposit of Rs. 2-50. (4) Resolved that bookshelves be erected in the vestibule of the Union Hall at a cost not exceeding Rs. 150/- and that the old book cases be sold.

Monday, 6th February:—(1) Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mr. F. L. Anthonisz and Mr. S. de Heer. (2) The draft Annual Report was passed with some modifications and the accounts were passed subject to audit. (3) The accounts in connection with the Dinner to H. E. the Governor and the St. Nicolaas' Fete were passed.

Monday, 19th March:—1. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wace de Niese for his excellent services as Treasurer. 2. The following Sub-Committees were appointed:—

Entertainment and Sport:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. Ludovici, Lt.-Col. W. E. V. de Rooy, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. F. C. W. Van Geyzel, Mr. E. A. VanderStraaten, I.S.C., Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Dr. F. Foenander, Lt.-Col. A. C. B. Jonklaas, Mr. Rosslyn Koch, Mrs. W. E. V. de Rooy, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Mr. Mervyn Joseph.

Social Service:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Wille, Mrs. E. G. Gratiaen, Mrs. E. A. VanderStraaten, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mrs. E. H. Joseph, Mrs. H. A. Loos, Mrs. F. C. Loos, Snr., Miss H. Collette, Miss V. van der Straaten, Mrs. W. S. Christoffels, Rev. D. E. Joseph, Mr. Wace de Niese, Mrs. F. Foenander, Miss A. Spittel, Mrs. F. E. Loos, Mrs. M. Kalenberg.

Ethical and Literary:—The President, the Honorary Treasurer, Miss Grace VanDort, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Dr. R. L. Spittel, Mr. J. G. Paulusz, Dr. L. A. Prins, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Mr. E. Reimers, Mr. E. H. VanderWall, and the Honorary Secretary as Secretary and Convener.

Genealogical Research:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. D. V. Altendorff, Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz, I.S.O., Mr. E. A. VanderStraaten, I.S.O., Mr. E. Reimers, Lt.-Col. W. E. V. de Rooy, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Dr. E. W. Arndt, Mr. G. H. Gratiaen.

Increasing the Membership:—The President, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, and Mr. Wace de Niese as Secretary and Convener.

3. Resolved that a whole time Clerk be engaged. 4. Mr. Cyril VanLangenberg was admitted as a member. 5. Passed By-law providing for the Secretary of the Entertainment Committee to be in charge of the Bar and of all games, including billiards and bridge, and of the organisation of all tournaments and entertainments, except the St. Nicolaas' Eve Fete, and any entertainment specially arranged by any Sub-Committee other than the Entertainment Committee. 6. A Sub-Committee consisting of the President, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. E. Keuneman and Lt.-Col. W. E. V. de Rooy was appointed to revise the By-laws. 7. Resolved that the monthly meetings of the Committee be held in future on the first Tuesday of the month at 6-15 p.m. 8. An additional vote of Rs. 210/- was passed for the erection of book-shelves.

Visit of Professor Dr. J. C. Kielstra of Wageningen:—This well-known Dutch Scientist, who, with Mrs. Kielstra and a party of six students was returning from a study tour in Java, arrived in Colombo on 22nd March by the s.s. "Insulinde." Having heard that Dr. Kielstra was anxious to come in touch with the members of the Dutch Burgher Union, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen and the Honorary Secretary went aboard the steamer and brought the party ashore. After a visit to Wolvendaal Church and other parts of the tour where traces of the Dutch occupation still exist, the party was taken to the Dutch Burgher Union Hall and entertained to light refreshments kindly provided by Mrs. Leembruggen. Owing to the early arrival of the steamer and its short stay in port, it was not possible to invite the members of the Union to meet the party, but a few young Dutch Burgher Comrades were present at the Hall and were introduced to the visitors. Dr. Kielstra was keenly interested in the Union and its activities, and was very glad that he had been given an opportunity of meeting some of the members.

Lecture on Holland:—The Lecture we print in this issue was one delivered many years ago by Mr. C. A. Lorenz. It appeared in pamphlet form after his death, but there is no indication of the date or circumstances of its delivery. Like all C. A. L's. writings, it is excellent reading, and will be read with undiminished interest from beginning to end.

D. B. U. Lectures:—The following lectures were delivered during the quarter:—

26th Jany.—The Debt of West to the East, by Mr. L. E. Blazé.
Chairman: Mr. O. L. de Kretser.

2nd Mar.—The Colour Problem and the World To-day, by
Dr. H. U. Leembruggen. Chairman: Mr. Guy
O. Grenier.

Obituary:—We regret to record the following deaths which occurred during the quarter:—Mr. F. L. Anthonisz and Mr. Sam de Heer.

Acknowledgments:—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of "Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Historisch Genootschap." We notice among the members of this Society the name of Mr. E. H. VanderWall of Colombo.

Notice to Subscribers:—This issue closes volume XVII of the Journal. Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions lapse with this number, and they are kindly requested to renew their subscription for the period 1st July 1928 to 30th June 1929. The subscription is Rs. 5/- per annum. Remittances should be sent direct to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk," Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, and should not be included in the subscription to the Union as this causes difficulty in accounting.