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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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C. A. LORENZ†

Ceylon has produced many great men. Some of these have attained honour, others have attained honour and respect. Few indeed are they who have attained honour, respect and affection.

In the last named class, a leading place goes by universal consent to Charles Ambrose Lorenz, the greatest Ceylonese of all times.

Legislator, lawyer, jurist, scholar, speaker, writer, artist, musician, patriot, social-worker—he touched nothing that he did not adorn.

Those whom the gods love die young and Lorenz died young. But freely had the gods dowered him in proof of their love.

That great judge of character, the late Mr. Thomas Berwick, District Judge of Colombo, stated that Lorenz was the brightest man the island had ever produced, whether among Ceylonese or Europeans.

The town of Matara, in which Lorenz was born, has from ancient days been the cradle of great men. Among the illustrious roll who first saw the light of day in this historic town, Lorenz undoubtedly holds pride of place.

Lorenz was born on the 8th July 1829 at Rose Cottage, Matara, which is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Nilwala Ganga, just outside the old Dutch fort. His father, who was sitting Magistrate at Matara, moved later to Lodge Harmony, the more spacious house which adjoins it. Lodge Harmony, which derives its name from the musical ability with which the Lorenz family was so highly endowed, was the well-known home of Lorenz's boyhood.

†A lecture delivered by Mr E. H. van der Wall at the D.B.U. Hall on 6th July, 1929.

No doubt, as many another Matara child has done, Lorenz went boating and fishing on the river, ran on the sea-beach, and gazed on the distant prospect of Brown's Hill.

Lorenz received his early education privately at the hands of his father, and in 1842, when he was 13 years of age, he was brought up to the Colombo Academy and placed in charge of the famous Dr. Boake.

An extract from a letter written by the late Mr. John Prins, relating to this period of Lorenz's life, is of interest here :

" I believe I was the first (Burgher) boy whose acquaintance C.A.L. made in Colombo, when his father brought him up from Matara for school in 1842—certainly of the only few ones he knew in the Academy the first day he came to school in November in that year. His father and he had dined at our house a few days before, when he *did* astonish us with his flute accompaniment to my mother's " piano playing " and Mr. Hypolite Silvaf's violin! He was *then thirteen years and four months old*."

At the Academy Lorenz rapidly worked his way up to the top, and at the age of 17 he crowned his achievements by sharing the Turnour Prize with Frederick Nell, his senior in years and in training, and " the profoundest man that Ceylon ever produced."

The Law always attracts some of the best talent in the island, and Lorenz entered into articles with Mr. John Drieberg, his brother-in-law.

In 1849, at the early age of 20, Lorenz was enrolled a Proctor of the Supreme Court and commenced active practice. Undeterred by a few early failures he soon established himself in the confidence of the public, and at the end of his first year his fee book showed £500, a considerable amount for those days.

Lorenz's mind was versatile and many-sided. Besides concentrating on the study and practice of the law, it turned to other forms of activity.

In 1850 " Young Ceylon " was launched into existence with Frederick Nell as Editor.

Like many other literary ventures in Ceylon it had a short existence, but it bears evidence of the remarkable ability of the young men who contributed to its pages, foremost among whom was Lorenz. Among other leading contributors may be mentioned: Louis Nell, Charles Ferdinands, John Prins, James de Alwis,

Edward Kelaart the naturalist, and Dandris de Silva, popularly known as the "Ceylon Macaulay."

Music was not neglected, for under the leadership of Lorenz there was started at this period what was known as Lorenz's Band. This band met for practice at Lorenz's long room in Mr. John Drieberg's house, which was near the Colombo Kachcheri.

Lorenz led the band with his flute, of which he was a most accomplished player. Charles and William de Waas played the prime violins, J. B. Siebel the second violin, and Napoleon Silvaf, who came of a very musical family, the tenor violin. Louis Nell played the cornet, Frederick Kriekenbeek the flute (secondo), and Gabriel Ohlmus was bass player on his ophicleide.

The fame of this band had spread all over Colombo and it was in frequent demand. But the bandsmen obliged only friends and played at birth-day and silver wedding celebrations.

The spirit of the age and Lorenz's personal disposition were such that generous exceptions were sometimes made.

There is an interesting record in the letters of Mr. J. B. Siebel, which vividly portrays one such occasion:

"Mr. John van Twest (the father of Andreas van Twest of the Kandy Bar) a renowned schoolmaster of the old days, called on the Band Committee and asked for musical assistance which was readily granted. It was a beautiful moonlight night and close on 12 o'clock we all met at a house in Main Street, where old van Twest insisted on our putting on large straw hats covered with silver paper and with the figures "XXV" stuck in front. At midnight we were on the outer-verandah of an old man (whose name I forget) who lived opposite to St. Paul's at Kayman's Gate. He was a tinker and coffin maker by trade and had lived in the house for many years. A gun was fired. The doors were opened and the old tinker and his wife, who had just attained their silver wedding, were before us, attired in their "Sunday Best" and beaming all over with smiles and welcomes! Old van Twest, who wore a silvered broad brimmed top-hat and carried a banner covered all over with spangles, approached the happy pair and addressed them in a poetical speech in Portuguese. The old couple wept tears of joy. There were cries of music, music, folga—folga! and we struck up Mendlesohn's Grand Wedding March! We got into the little house and played this spirit-stirring march over and over again, until the

master of the ceremonies, old van Twest, asked us to be seated. We filled the whole of that sitting room. There was a pause and some Dutch broeder was handed round, cut into thin slices, which disappeared as rapidly as they appeared. Then there came some smoking, hot patties fried with doubtful oil—they too disappeared likewise; then thin slices of iced rulang cake prepared by the old bride herself. These were vigorously pounced upon by Louis Nell, who pronounced them to be delicious.

A decanter of sherry followed. This also disappeared in bumpers and there were loud cries of Music and a hint from the toastmaster van Twest to play the finale. We stood up and played "Rule Britannia." Old Gab, who could not get his ophicleide into position, for want of standing room, accompanied the band with his stentorian voice, taking very high notes, all in four sharps!

There was a pause, or what theatrical people call a "wait." Thereafter the old couple came forward and introduced to us a charming lady in pink and said that this was their only child, their dear daughter Engeltina, who stood blushing prettily. Lorenz gallantly jumped up and gave her a smack, then we all followed suit and congratulated her very heartily. The poor thing wept tears of joy. Then the old couple asked us to come over in the evening and take a cup of tea, which we readily promised to do. We then gave them three parting cheers and left the house playing that old Caffre song "Tyranno! Tyranno! Tyranno! Lellay" with variations.

When I met C.A.L. the next day he was in raptures about the fun and the entertainment we had at the coffin-maker's, and was decidedly of opinion that old van Twest was the 'prince of good fellows.'"

Lorenz's band was also the orchestra of the once famous Grandpass theatre which attracted as its leading spirits his old Academy comrades. Of this theatre it need only be said that Lorenz was manager, actor, scene-painter, music-composer and leader of the orchestra besides. Such was the man's versatility and ceaseless capacity for work.

In 1850, when he was in his 21st year, Lorenz married Eleanor Nell, the accomplished sister of his friends Frederick and Louis Nell. Three years after his marriage Lorenz took the bold step of leaving for Europe. He decided to read for the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, for he had already realised the limitations which

circumscribed the career of even a successful Proctor of the Supreme Court. Doubtless, too, he wished to breathe the freer air of England and to visit scenes long made familiar to him in the realm of English literature. And of course he wished to visit Holland.

His letters from England and Holland were eagerly awaited, and charmed a very wide circle of his relations, friends and admirers.

In these days, when the cost of living has so greatly increased, it is interesting for us to know that Lorenz and his wife lived in England on the modest sum of £200 a year.

His many visits to Holland helped him not only to study the manners and customs of the people, but also to master the Roman Dutch Law of which he was an acknowledged authority.

In 1855 Lorenz was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and immediately began to prepare for his return to Ceylon. The steady diminution of his savings during his three years' stay in England doubtless gave him some grounds for anxiety. This may explain what otherwise seems hard of explanation, why a man of such independence of spirit sought a government post. Possibly too he desired the opportunity which fixed hours of business would give for arranging his papers and completing his translations from the Dutch jurists. Before he left for Ceylon he sent in a formal application for employment to Lord John Russel, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A characteristic and most amusing reference to this incident in his life is preserved for us in a letter which Lorenz wrote from England to his friend Richard Morgan, from which I quote a passage:

"You will be Sir Henry Ward's right-hand man, I dare say, and a hint from you will suffice—item, a wink to MacCarthy, who may remember me as the very efficient Secretary of the Colombo Athenaeum and a great admirer of his handsome lady who always sat opposite me at St. Peter's."

Lorenz returned to Ceylon towards the end of 1855, and it is worth noting that he lived for less than sixteen years after this event. Sixteen years is after all a brief span so far as human experiences go, but these were sixteen years of a full and glorious life, which left imperishable memories to his countrymen.

Shortly after Lorenz's return to Ceylon he was offered and he accepted the appointment of Acting District Judge of Chilaw, but he was not destined long to occupy this humble judicial appointment.

Richard Morgan was to be raised from the Bar to the District Judgeship of Colombo, and the Governor, Sir Henry Ward, who visited Lorenz at Chilaw and stayed with him there as his guest, offered him the resulting vacancy of Burgher Member in the Legislative Council.

Lorenz was then only 27 years of age and there was much opposition to his appointment as so many older men of his community were available. The Governor retorted that Lorenz's youth was one of his chief qualifications.

Lorenz now moved to Colombo, where he gradually succeeded to the large practice liberated by Richard Morgan.

It was not long before he attained the position of first lawyer of the day, both civil and criminal, and his fame spread far and wide, not only in the metropolitan courts but also in the leading outstation courts. In this extraordinarily busy period of his life he undertook and successfully carried through the editing of the Law Reports from 1856 to 1859. He was also the leading spirit in all the social and public functions that were held. And all this was done in addition to his heavy duties as a member of the Legislative Council.

Nor even here was a limit set to his marvellous activities, for in 1859 he and some of his friends bought the " Ceylon Examiner." It was felt that a newspaper was required to reflect and to guide Ceylonese public opinion, and to steer a sane and moderate course in the political controversies of that period.

Louis Nell was the first Editor, but in 1861 Lorenz succeeded him and continued as Editor to the end.

His sub-editor, Sam Grenier, who afterwards rose to be Sir Samuel Grenier, Attorney-General of Ceylon, was thus referred to in Lorenz's opening editorial :

> 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
> But we'll do more, Sampronius, we'll deserve it.

And Sampronius he remained ever afterwards to his most intimate friends. Two others of Lorenz's distinguished collaborators with the Examiner were Leopold Ludovici and Francis Beven.

In those days the three newspapers, The Observer, The Times, and The Examiner were each bi-weeklies, so that a newspaper appeared every day of the week, except on Sundays, Sunday editions being then unknown.

On the two afternoons of the Examiner issues, its office was crowded with appus, who were waiting to carry the paper to their masters at the earliest possible opportunity. Everyone wanted to know what Lorenz had to say. His name had become a household word.

Lorenz wrote rapidly and never polished or elaborated what he wrote. In this respect he had something of the genius of Byron. His editorials to the Examiner were often dashed off in a few moments and amid the pressure of other work.

J. H. Eaton, Lorenz's friend and colleague, writes of him : " I saw him in the District Court of Colombo one day writing an article for that day's Examiner, while at the same time he was speaking to me, and also taking down in short-hand anything of importance said by the witness in the case he was pleading."

It was only by this gift of concentration on several subjects at the same time that Lorenz was enabled to accomplish his marvellous output of work.

His joyous nature and his almost boyish capacity for fun and merriment and for seeing humorous situations in the passing events of every day life supplied the element of relief to the continuously high pressure at which he lived.

Lorenz warmed both his hands at the fire of life. He was the centre of all convivial gatherings. It was he who led the conversation, he who contributed the most humorous anecdote, and his the laugh that rang the loudest. Lorenz spoke and others listened, for all delighted to listen to the conversation of this versatile and truly wonderful man.

Here is one of Lorenz's typical anecdotes, as recorded by J H. Eaton : " Governor Sir Henry Ward visited Chilaw and did Lorenz the honour of staying with him as his guest. The opportunity was then taken at the initiative of the Governor himself, of holding a Levee, so that the viceregal representative might become known to the leading inhabitants of the district.

Lorenz threw himself heart and soul into the project. There was then in Chilaw an oldish gentleman who was holding the post

of Deputy Fiscal. He was an out-and-out gentleman of the old school with a happy-go-lucky disposition; always kind to strangers and glad to be of help to any of them. He was very highly and very widely respected, and maintained his official position with a considerable amount of dignity. It is a very long while since I saw him; and unless I am mistaking him for another such old gentleman in Colombo, he sported knee breeches on special occasions, with a massive gold chain dangling from his vest pocket. His collar was a study, the ends of it spread out like wings on either side of his cheek, after the most approved fashion of our forefathers' days, and it was encircled with a well-starched and stiff cravat which was gathered into folds and fringed pleats in front, over which glistened a jewelled breast pin.

His large-hearted generosity often made him welcome all new comers, as indeed he did all his friends, with a hearty and vigorous hand-shake. Now this last was an irrepressible peculiarity in the dear, old man, and Lorenz, who was fully conscious of this, felt it his duty to remind him that at the Levee he must on no account go up to the Governor, or any of the other officials in the room, and shake hands with them. All he had to do when he went to the Levee was to take a card with his name inscribed on it—which was to be handed to the Governor's Aide-de-Camp—and then he had to walk past the place where the Governor was standing in state, bowing to his Excellency as he went past the presence. The old gentleman promised strict compliance with these injunctions, and on the appointed day the worthy old Deputy Fiscal went card in hand to the Levee, which was the first gubernatorial function of its kind to which the people of Chilaw were treated.

The supreme moment came and our good old friend strode up solemnly card in hand and passed it on to the Aide-de-Camp; whereupon that grand official called out aloud the name on the card. The old man had not been warned betimes of this item in the official procedure of the day; whereupon, startled out of his sense of official propriety, he responded with a high, loud and sonorous interrogative, Eh?

Imagine for a moment his discomfiture as he noticed the ill-repressed titters all around and was drawn thereby into a sudden sense of stupefaction, from which he was aroused only by the waving hand of the A.D.C., urging him to move on. He did move

on as in a dream, bowed as in a dream, and retired from the presence, no doubt with evident thankfulness that he had lived to complete a ceremony the like of which he hoped would never come to him in the balance of his days."

Lorenz excelled in light, humorous verse with which he frequently delighted his friends. Of this gift the two following poems will serve as samples. The first of these was addressed to Mrs. Charsley, wife of Dr. Charsley, and accompanied a gift of pearls.

Dear Madam, the pill box I send you per bearer
Contains a small present for you,
Intended as ear drops, to hang to your ear, or
To set off your hair's raven hue.

Your husband, he cured me when ill of bronchitis,
And declined to accept any fee;
For being a fellow of learned societies,
He was a good fellow to me.

Says the doctor, if ever I fall among thieves,
And be tried for my life at the dock,
I am sure you'll defend me without any fees
And save my poor neck from the block.

Now, I know that your husband, though of doctors the chief,
Is not given to murdering his fellows,
And I'll never have the chance of declining the brief
Or sending him off to the gallows.

So, say I to the pearls, "As there's never a chance
Of the doctor being tried for his life,
Instead of the doctor, go you, and be hanged
On the ears of the doctor's wife."

The second poem was addressed to the lady who afterwards became wife of Sir Hector Van Cuylenburg, a past president of the Dutch Burgher Union.

This handkerchief, when new and clean,
With flowers at all its four ends,
Was offered unto Joseline,
A birthday gift from Lorenz.

That should a sneeze disturb her peace,
Or cold hold her in durance,
Its instant use may soon produce
Remembrances of Lorenz.

Should heat molest her calm repose
Or tears flow down in torrents,
Wiping her face or blowing her nose,
She'll still remember Lorenz.

Should neither heat nor cold distress her,
It'll answer many more ends,
When steeped in scents, her thoughts (God bless her)
Will still revert to Lorenz.

Lorenz was as gifted with the artist's pencil as with his pen. During the sittings of the Legislative Council, while pleading at the Bar, and even on the Bench at Chilaw, he often found a few moments for a humorous sketch of passing events. A few words of description or a few strokes with his pencil and the picture was true to life, for Lorenz had the unmistakable artist's touch.

The famous Christmas debates which have been recently reprinted preserve for us a living description of many a hero of the brave days of old.

Gibson, the Colonial Secretary, and Morgan, the Queen's Advocate, live for us once again in word picture and in sketch :

> "Gibson, the 'honourable friend' of times gone by,
> Stout, hearty, with huge rolls of double chin,
> And next to him, his chief Crown Law-Adviser,
> A shorter, but a more developed corporation."

Then there is Coomarasamy, whose

> "Coat was like the snow-drift,
> His pants of similar hue,
> His turban shone with diamonds,
> And his girdle—it was blue."

I need hardly add that Lorenz's humour was always of the clean description, for he had too great and generous a nature to wound, even in the height of political controversies.

Books of Lorenz's sketches, presented to his friends, still exist, handed down with reverent care from one generation to another. One of these given to me by a respected friend contains the following preface, written in Lorenz's clear and beautiful handwriting—:

Preface.

It is intended in this little volume to develop a new and amusing art first invented by the Artist—of indicating the likeness of a Person (male or female) without reference to the face or physiognomy, but by means of physical and ornamental peculiarities unconnected with facial expressions. The art is termed posteriorography.—X.Y.Z.

Then follow the sketches of back views of various persons, many of whom are well-known, even at the present day.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to Lorenz's gift of artistic humour is the fact that he received £5 for a cartoon which was accepted for publication by "Punch."

Lorenz never spoke for effect nor was he a popular orator of the torrential type. His speech was measured and deliberate and was characterised by the logic of close and well-reasoned argument. He was one of the greatest verdict winning lawyers of his day. Of him Chief Justice Creasy said, "Lorenz never missed a good argument and never made a bad one." The dry-as-dust disquisitions of the law were enlivened by Lorenz's sallies of wit, for which his bubbling spirits ever found occasion.

Once when he was addressing the Supreme Court, the canvas ceiling gave way and caused consternation both in the Judge and the members of the Bar. In the resulting confusion Lorenz's calm voice was heard saying "Fiat justitia, ruat ceiling."

On another occasion there was a case on the roll for the day in which two brothers named Arkadie were plaintiff and defendant. On the Judge inquiring who the parties to the suit were, Lorenz promptly answered "Arcades ambo."

Again it was a very busy day in the Court of Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice, and Lorenz who was briefed in nearly every case had an important social engagement to keep. His motion for an early adjournment was curtly refused, but he was equal to the occasion. "May I remind your lordship that it is the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo ?" pleaded Lorenz.

Sir Edward Creasy was the distinguished author of "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" and his stern features relaxed. The Court was adjourned.

When Christmas came round each year Lorenz's genial nature was seen at its best, radiating joy and happiness to the large circle of which he was the natural centre.

His Christmas Debates, 1860—1865, brought mirth and laughter to hundreds of homes with their delicate allusions to men and matters of the day, and parodies of popular songs which were sung over and over again, when friends foregathered to exchange the greetings of the season. Lorenz breathed the spirit of Christmas for Ceylon in much the same way as Charles Dickens did for England.

The Christmas Debates are a triumph of literary art, humorously conceived. And yet Leopold Ludovici states the remarkable fact that most of these sketches were dashed off by Lorenz on the morning of the day they were to appear in print.

The children were not forgotten, of course, as the following account by the late Edward Prins of "The First Christmas Tree in Colombo" will show:

"When the news got abroad in December 1856 that Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lorenz were going to have a Christmas Tree for the delectation of the little folk in Colombo, many people wondered what it was to be like. The invitation was happily worded:

Mr. and Mrs. the undersigned,
Being a little to pleasure inclined,
As all at this season should be,
And having invested in crackers and toys,
Will give them away to all girls and boys,
Who will come to the Christmas Tree.

Will you come to the Tree we have planted for ye,
Your food shall be cakes and your drinks shall be tea.

Will you, will you, will you—
Will you come to the Tree on
Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

C. A. LORENZ,
ELEANOR LORENZ."

"The eventful day at last came. Alfred Drieberg and I were there the whole day helping to tie up the prizes to the tree, which was a fine soursop tree rooted out of the compound and planted in the middle of the drawing room. No cemented floors those days; so they removed some of the bricks, dug a hole and planted the tree. There was a packet of vari-coloured marbles which I had set my hopes on getting, and longed for the lucky hour to come. When it became 8 o'clock the house was full of children, and each child was given a small wooden disc with a number on it, corresponding with the number on the gift which was tied to the tree. My number was unfortunate; it was not the number on the packet of marbles. I drew a doll. Dr. (then Mr.) Boake read out the numbers, and Mr. Louis Nell as the tallest man present broke off each prize as the numbers were read out. When it was all over Mr. Lorenz found me sulking and Alfred Drieberg laughing at me.

"What's the matter?" "I didn't get the marbles." "Who has got them?" "The fat girl in pink" said I. "Now, my boy, pigs are fat but girls are stout; don't forget that," and he took me to the stout girl dressed in pink. "Lucy, I am sure you don't want these marbles; give them to this youngster and you take his doll." Miss Lucy was rather too big a girl for dolls, but my happiness was complete. I was not too old for marbles."

The following ode, after the manner of Horace, was addressed to Richard Morgan, his great political opponent and his friend, in acknowledgment of a Christmas gift.

Carmen

AD MORGANUM

"Christmas has past!" a weary wretch complains,
"Farewell to Christmas gifts and Christmas gains."
Christmas has past—but friendship still remains
While Morgan breathes!

Christmas has past, but Christmas finds a test
In other deeds than those which forms suggest;
'Twas not the occasion, but the heart which blest
Your friendly gift.

If the old Academy was proud of Lorenz and of the position he had attained in public life, Lorenz in turn was loyal to his *alma mater* whose interests he never failed to serve. Dr. Boake's efforts to get more generous assistance from Government for the old school always had his strong support.

The following extract from the Christmas Debates preserves for us in humorous form the persistence with which Lorenz pressed his case.

Mr. Lorenz's Song.

"Will you come to the school that we have prepared for you
The classes are so many, though the masters are so few,
The building is a cow-shed and there's poison in the air,
But it costs as much as fifteen thousand pounds every year,
Will you, will you, will you, will you come to our school?
If you do—You'll be acting like a very great fool.

The Queen's Advocate said it was not in his nature to interrupt any honourable member; but as it was a question of finance, the honourable and learned gentleman must be aware that he was out of order. He would beg of him to try another subject—"Simon the Cellarer" for instance or a Dutch song.

"Very good" said Mr. Lorenz. "You shall have a Dutch song. (*Loud Cheers.*)

Mr. Lorenz's Dutch Song.

Wilt u komen aan de schoel ik heb al gemaakt voor u,
De klassen zyn menig, maar de meesters niet genoeg;
De Huis is een Koe huis en daar's pyzen in den aar,
Maar het kost is vyftien honderd ryxdaalders bij de jaar,
Wilt u, wilt u—

The Queen's Advocate rose in a state of great indignation and said the honourable member was evidently making game of him and was an arrant humbug. (Loud cries of *Order.*)

" Why, if any of you have followed him " said the learned gentleman," you would have found he was only repeating the treason in Dutch." (*Order, order.*)

The Queen's Advocate said in continuation that if the honourable member persisted in this irregular course, he would be obliged to sing a song himself (cheers). He said the Academy was clearly out of order (ironical cheers). "

And still the memory of Lorenz is fresh and green in his old school. In a recent issue of the Royal College Magazine, Mr. H. L. Reed, the Principal, paid the following tribute to this great Old Boy :

To many arts his skill he lent
And none he did not ornament.
On men in kindness he bestowed
What he to Nature's bounty owed.
As lawyer, limner, legislator,
Musician, leader, educator,
He shone on earth a very Titan,
A truly admirable Chrichton.

Lorenz was one of the kindest hearted of men and he had an especially warm corner of his heart for the young. There was always a loving welcome at his home for his numerous nephews and nieces.

The late Mr. J. B. Siebel writes : " It was I think on the 2nd January 1867 or 1868 that I looked in at Elie House. C. A. L. was at home and gave me the heartiest of welcomes. He spoke and I listened. He took me to his kitchen and showed me an American Range which he had just purchased, and he called my attention to a lot of birds that were hung in a particular compartment and being roasted, as he quaintly said, for the special benefit of his ninety-nine nephews and nieces !

One of the most distinguished of these, Dr. Matthew Bartholomeusz, who was in England, wished to prove to his friends how well known his uncle was in Colombo. So he wrote a letter and addressed it to " Uncle Charlie, Colombo." The letter was correctly delivered at Elie House.

In his dealings with men Lorenz did not regulate himself by the so-called conventions of social life. Whether he was at Queen's House or at the frequent convivial gatherings of his friends of the professional or mercantile classes, or at a shoemaker's party, he was just as much at home and enjoyed himself just as much to the full. If Lorenz's sole claim to be remembered by posterity rested on his social service, a fragrance would hang round his name to the present day. People in need of money or of wise counsel turned to him as if by a natural instinct and were not disappointed.

As a member of the School Commission he realised the need for educating the children of the poorest classes, and he generously offered his house and grounds, " St. James," Union Place as a ragged school, if Government would bear the rest of the expenditure. Unfortunately the proposal fell through and efforts to raise the necessary funds by private subscriptions failed. Bread that is cast on the waters is found after many days, and " St. James " has been destined in our day and generation for social service, but of a different kind, under the direction of the Y.W.C.A.

Those of us who have had the good fortune to be born at Matara, and who visit the old place occasionally will find, I have no doubt, a setting to the following story, in their own experiences.

When Lorenz visited Matara after an absence of some years, scores of people came to see him, and among others his old nurse Janachie, who fell on his neck and kissed him. " That was not all " Lorenz said. " She held my two hands as in a vice and kept on looking straight into my face saying, " Are you my Charley, my very Charley I brought up from infancy ? And she wept tears of joy."

Public spiritedness and independence were among Lorenz's most marked characteristics. He was an original member of the Colombo Municipal Council where he served as member for Mutwal, and he represented the Burghers in the Legislative Council for eight years, resigning his seat with the other unofficial members in 1864, as a protest against the interference of the Secretary of State in the disposal of the surplus balances of the Colony.

Of the various references in the Christmas Debates to the six famous unofficial members who resigned on this historic occasion, I select the following :

Believe me, if all those remarkable men,
Who deserted us two years ago
Were to come back tomorrow and labour again,
Forgetting that Cardwell's their foe,
I'll treat them most kindly, I'll give them a ball,
I'll ask Walker to lend me his band,
And give Thompson and Capper and Lorenz and Wall
And Alwis and Eaton my hand.

Mr. C. Brooke Elliott, who is proud of the fact that he too was born at Matara, states in his interesting references in "An Advocate in Asia" to "The Morning Star of Hulftsdorp", that he does not find any evidence that Lorenz had a love for cricket or any other game. Cricket was, of course, hardly known in Ceylon in the days of Lorenz. 'Prisoner's base' was a popular game in those days among the younger folk. There is however plenty of evidence that Lorenz was a keen snipe shot, for many a pleasant week-end at Teak Bungalow, Kalutara, and elsewhere was devoted to this manly and exhilarating sport.

It has been sometimes stated that Lorenz worked for the general good and that the formation of separate communal units for social and political purposes would not have received his support.

This is one of those hypothetical conjectures which would apply not only to Lorenz but to all his colleagues of the Legislative Council of those days.

Experience shows that the activities of well organised sections of the public are the surest aids to progress and the public good. This principle is understood and accepted even by schools and is illustrated by their House System.

Lorenz was prominent in all movements that tended to public progress. In his days, when conditions of life were simpler than they are now, there were two parties, the Government and the Opposition. Lorenz was an ardent supporter of the Opposition.

Lorenz was one of the handsomest men of his day, and his well-shaped head, noble forehead, pale, clear skin and large sparkling eyes could not fail to attract attention.

The late Mr. John Ferguson, who writes of half an hour of lively entertaining conversation which Lorenz gave him at the "Observer" office in Baillie Street, adds:

"Seven years after in St. James' Hall, London, we had the opportunity of watching Charles Dickens, giving what proved to be his final public reading, and again and again were we reminded by the large, bright, observant eyes of the brilliant Ceylonese. Lorenz was indeed the Charles Dickens as well as the Washington Irving of Ceylon."

The popular copy of Lorenz's photograph, which shows him almost in profile, does scant justice to him.

Lorenz's energy was marvellous. It seemed as if his health and vigour were equal to every demand made by a life of ceaseless effort, but at last they yielded to the strain.

Early in 1870 came the first serious departure from health, but though he rallied later, it was clear to his medical men and his friends that his days were indeed numbered. He died at his last home, Karlsruhe, on the 9th August, 1871.

All Ceylon mourned for him and a vast concourse followed his last remains to the Kanatta Cemetery. Under a lofty spreading tree, a white marble tombstone with a simple inscription marks the spot where all that is mortal of Lorenz lies.

He was only 42 years of age. Had he thought more of self and less of service, length of days may have been added to him. But that would have robbed his life of its triumph. Is it not the secret of a successful life to live dangerously?

It was better as it was, for Lorenz never knew what it was to grow old.

Thus it is too that his memory will never grow old in the hearts and minds of his grateful countrymen.

HOW TROOPS WERE ENLISTED FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The Cape of Good Hope was indisputably the best place in the whole of the East Indies for military service. At the other stations—Ceylon, Bengal, Batavia, Banda, Amboina and the rest—the conditions were far worse and the soldier was held in far lower estimation than at the Cape. Even at the Cape military service was bad, so that it could easily be imagined how a soldier fared if he had the misfortune to be stationed at one of the other establishments.

All troops in the East Indies received the same payment, namely, nine Dutch Gulden a month, together with a monthly ration allowance, or, in its stead, 6 lbs a month of salted meat and 40 lbs of rice. Some few men who by special favour were enlisted as "Adelbursche"[1] received a gulden a month more; but except for this, and for a large chest to hold their belongings, they had not the least advantage over the other soldiers. On every ship, there were in addition to the two corporals, two soldiers called "Landspassaten" who had a certain authority on board and received twelve gulden a month, but as soon as they reached land they became common soldiers again and reverted to the ordinary rate of pay.

The following illustrates a type of soldier that was universally found in the Company's service. This does not however describe a type which shows what that service can be like under extraordinarily favourable circumstances. There were, for example, rich parents in Holland who sent refractory sons as soldiers to the East. Such men were called in Holland mere "Wittebroods-kinder"[2], were equipped with the baggage necessary for the voyage, with some provisions, with a certain amount of money, and as a rule, with one or more letters of introduction. They had no need to bind themselves through debt to the Company, and were so emphatically recommended to the ship's captain that they were mere idlers while on board. These

1. i.e. young noblemen or pages 2. i.e. favourites, spoilt children

"Wittebroods-kinder", however, did not form more than one per cent of the soldiers in the Company's service. A German, who through poverty and utter absence of all other means of help, was driven to go to Holland and from there as a soldier to the East, will be shown as a typical example.

The first asylum which such a man always chose was the capital, Amsterdam. He got there by land, on foot, or else by water, in either case poorly clothed, without money and in want of everything necessary. Before him he saw one of the largest, most populous and most beautiful of cities. The endless streets with their intersecting canals, their yellow klinkerstones and their beautiful linden trees bordered by the most splendid houses. Around him, in the dwellings, shops and warehouses, he saw all the riches of the world while he himself had nothing. His stomach reminded him unceasingly of his need; his weariness admonished him to look about for some refuge against the approaching night. But his purse was empty and he knew no expedient whereby he may obtain shelter. His hands were not accustomed to work, and even if he was anxious and able to work, he found difficulty in obtaining it. He dared not beg as he would soon have been arrested and sent to the workhouse; if he stole, the penalty was hanging. There were several of these unfortunates in Amsterdam almost every day, some reduced to this wretched plight by poverty, others by frivolity and dissoluteness. Many of them must have fallen into despair and doubted they would be preserved, but Providence, the All-Wisest and All-Highest, cared even for these men, who had been forgotten by all the world, and help, unforeseen and unexpected, often was extended to them without their realizing from where it came.

There were in Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, people known as "*Katten-hond.*" They were idlers, haters of work, who hung around the city gate and near the canal turnpikes where strangers usually came. Brandy and tobacco were their element, and they amused themselves all day with others of their type, smoked tobacco, ate bread and cheese, which came out of their pocket, paid a call from time to time on the beer and brandy stores, but kept an eye all the time, notwithstanding, on the approaches to the town, so that if lightly

laden travellers appeared, they could accost them and snatch a little profit.

As soon as the *Katten-hond* saw a foot passenger in the distance, he marked him as his prey. He hastened with vigorous strides towards the traveller, bade him, "Good-morning" or "Good-day" in passing, went a few steps beyond, then turned quickly and got into conversation with him more or less as follows:

Katten-hond—"Friend, can you tell me in which house Christiaan Camp lives?"

Traveller—"No, my friend. I am a stranger, and this is the first time I have been here."

K: "Dear! Dear! I didn't know that. No offence! Where do you come from?"

T: "From Germany."

K: "And from what part of the country?"

T: "From Hildesheim."

K: "Well, I never! If you had come yesterday, you would have met a fellow-countryman with me."

T: 'What was his name?"

K: "He had a High German name which I cannot remember. He was a cooper by trade; I directed him to a lodging house, but he was not there long when his landlord helped him to a post as cooper on a ship. He is having a fine time now, and will soon be on his ship earning good money. Have you a trade?"

T: "No. I am looking for employment."

K: "What sort of employment? Would you like to travel?"

T: "Yes, if I could enter the service of the East India Company."

K: "As soldier or sailor?"

T: "As soldier"

K: "Have you any money? Could you keep yourself and pay for your board at an inn till the company next takes men on?"

T: "No! I have spent all my money on the journey. But if I could get a lodging till I can enlist, I would gladly and gratefully pay for everything out of my bounty."

K: "Listen to me, my friend. The company does not give a bounty, and it will be six or eight weeks before they next take on men. But that does not matter at all. You are a fine young man and sure to be taken on. Just follow me; I am an honest man and a citizen of Amsterdam. I will take you to one of my friends who will give you board and lodging and help you too with the Company, and will also provide you with everything necessary for your travels. You, in return, must repay the good man honestly, and must be content to deduct a little every month from your pay so as to do so.

T: "Yes! all this would be very nice, and extremely agreeable to me; but I have heard that it is very easy here to fall into the hands of a '*Seelenverkaufer*,'[3] one of those kidnappers who decoy people and sell them to the Venetians, or the Genoese, or even to the pirates on the galleys."

K: "Nonsense! The authorities do not tolerate such people. The gallows would unquestionably be their reward. I don't put up people myself, but come with me and I will take you to my brother-in-law who keeps a lodging house. You will meet other lodgers there; ask them what sort of a man the landlord is. If you don't care to stay with him, I will take you to another place, and another after that, if necessary."

T: "If that is so, I will gladly go with you."

To such a traveller—a stranger in Amsterdam, and utterly destitute of means—the *Katten-hond* must have appeared veritably an angel in disguise! He conducted the stranger to the lodging house, where the keeper gave him meat, drink and shelter, and received for his trouble, a couple of glasses of brandy, and a ducat (three gulden), having received which he repaired again to his post to catch some more game. The man who took in people like the traveller mentioned above and kept them till they went on board their ships was a so-called "*Seelenverkaufer*." He might have more reasonably been called "*Seelenverhalter*."[4] The name "*Seelenverkaufer*" is the German equivalent of *ziel verkooper*, a corruption in Dutch of *Ceelen verkooper*. *Ceelen*, bills or drafts on the Company's treasury for monthly pay, were printed I. O. U. forms entitling the holder to be repaid through the Company,

3. Literally—Soul-seller. 4. Literally—Soul preserver.

in monthly instalments. The "*Seelenverkaufer*", in order to keep and equip their lodgers, took these I.O.Us and sold them to men of means, the "*Ceelen-koopers*" that is, men who bought, or in other words, advanced money on the Transport-briefe.

When the day came, to which all those desiring to enter the Company's service eagerly looked forward, when troops for the East Indies were enlisted, the *Seelenverkaufer* decked out his men as well as possible for the occasion. Those who had no decent clothes were lent a military uniform—sometimes a Prussian one—or else some civilian costume, such as a lackey's livery. Each of them was also lent an over coat and a false sleeve. They had to dress their hair but not to powder it. When they were all duly equipped, the *Seelenverkaufer* took them in high state to the Courtyard in front of the East India House. There was generally a great crowd here, and the would-be recruits were admitted into the house in batches of twelve or at the most fifteen. As soon as the door was opened, all the men who were near enough tried to force their way inside, and frequently men were killed in the crush which ensued. It was incredible how men tried to force their way into the Service of the Company. Men have been seen to scramble up to the window of the second storey above the entrance door, wait there hanging on to the iron grating until the door was opened, then immediately let go and fall on the heads of the men standing around, and in this way get carried into the house. Even the rejected men do not give up hope but put on a different uniform, wait about an hour or an hour-and-a-half, then force their way in a second time, and often are lucky enough to be accepted, especially if there seemed to be a shortage of applicants. When the men were admitted they went into a room where the enlistment took place. Each man in turn had to pick up a musket lying on the floor and to perform certain exercises with it at the word of command. Those who did this to the satisfaction of the Commissioners were accepted, the name and birthplace of each was written down, and the whole batch, accepted and rejected, were dismissed through another door and a new batch admitted. This process was repeated until the men required had been obtained, a few empty places being always kept open for "friends' friends."

When the enlistment day was over, each man returned to his lodging and was asked by his host whether he was "*klaer*", that is,

whether he had been accepted. If not, the response was generally a melancholy one. But even then there was no cause for despair yet, as the *Seelenverkaufer* had in reserve certain little notes from good friends of his, and these ensured the acceptance of the bearer. If the *Seelenverkaufer* knew no way of profitably disposing of the men who still remained on his hands, he let them go where they willed, but he could not claim a farthing from them for the board and lodging they had had, no matter now long they had stayed with him. As a rule, however, he had friends and acquaintances among the *Seelenverkaufern* at the other places where chambers of the East India Company were situated, and where there was frequently a shortage of men as at Rotterdam, Middleburg, Delft, Hoorn and Enckhuysen. He was able therefore to send those whom he could not dispose of in Amsterdam to his friends in these places, and thus recoup himself even for the three gulden he spent on the *Kattenhond*.

Sergeants, corporals and "*Landspassaten*" are not included among the men enlisted, these being previously appointed, the appointments being given to the bearers of certain letters from the Directors; the favourites of the Directors—their servants, cooks, nurses and so forth, got these letters from their masters and sold them on the quiet. A sergeant paid 500 gulden for a letter; a corporal, 200; a *landspassate*, 50.

The day after the enlistment the *Seelenverkaufer* had to go to the East India House with his recruits, the roll was called, and each person presented himself before the paymaster. Each received a "*Transportbrief*" that is, an I.O.U. for 150 gulden (this will later be stopped little by little out of his pay); this he had to sign. Each also received two months' pay in advance, less one gulden for the *Transportbrief*; that is seventeen gulden. The *Seelenverkaufer* took possession of both *Transportbrief* and pay; but in return he had to swear to bring the recruit on board at the appointed time. If he failed to do so he had to return both the *Transportbrief* and the eighteen gulden. Finally the recruit received an order for a chest three and a half feet long, one and a half broad, and one and a half deep. Into this he packed his possessions; the value of it—four and a half gulden—was stopped from his pay. These formalities being completed, the recruit was dismissed until further orders; that is until the day of muster was announced, with a blowing of trumpets.

The next day the chests had to be taken to be marked and sent on board, and then the ship's complement went on board also.

From what has been said it will be seen that the recruit started his career a debtor. There was entered against him in the books :—

	g.	st.
The *Transportbrief* ...	150	0
Two months' pay in advance ...	18	0
One chest (half a month's pay) ...	4	10
	172	10

All this had to be earned and paid off little by little. Other amounts were from time to time added to the original sum, and the whole debt was scarcely paid off in less than five years.

When the *Seelenverkaufer* and his men returned home from the East India House, a good dinner generally awaited them. Afterwards each man received from him a 3 gulden piece. Of the entire debt of 172½ gulden, this was all that the recruit actually got into his hands to do what he liked with. The rest of the pay given in advance, together with the money received from the *Transportbrief*, was kept by the *Seelenverkaufer*. In return for this, however, the latter had to keep the recruit until he went on board, no difference being made whether the man came to him three days or three months before the enlistment took place. In the second place, he had to equip the recruit for the journey. He gave each man a cloth coat and a pair of trousers to match ; two striped linen doublets and two pairs of trousers to match ; two blue shirts, a pair of shoes and a pair of woollen stockings ; a little barrel of gin, about six pounds of tobacco, and a couple of dozen bad pipes ; a hammock made of hempen canvas with two iron hooks at the end ; a mattress, two-and-a-half yards long and three-quarters of a yard wide made of canvas and stuffed with cow-hair ; a metal spoon, a little pewter mug, an earthenware water bottle, a metal tube for drawing the gin out of the cask, and a knife. The cost of all these things amounted to not more than 40 gulden. The following calculation, extending over five years, gives a clear understanding as to the pay of a soldier in the East Indies—what was promised him and what he actually received.

A soldier was paid at the rate of nine gulden a month ; out of this he had to keep himself. In five years, therefore, he should have received five hundred and forty gulden. While he was on board-ship he was given food and drink ; on land he received twenty-eight stuivers a month, "*kostgeld*"[5] and 6 lbs. a week of bread. This *kostgeld* was not deducted from his pay, and is therefore left out of the calculations. Since it was not possible for him to live on the kostgeld, he was also given 28 stuivers a month, "*subsidiengeld.*" For this two gulden (forty stuivers) a month was entered to his debit account and deducted from his pay. The soldier also received twenty-four to twenty-eight stuivers a month "*Dientsgeld*", but as a rule this went to pay for a uniform. As soon as he arrived he had to buy an old uniform which cost from three to five rijksdaalders, according to the condition it was in. Unless he had sufficient cash in hand to pay for it, his *dientsgeld* was kept back for this purpose and he did not get any of it. He had to wear the old one till new ones were given out to the garrison ; this happened every two years. A new uniform cost twenty-five gulden ; this was stopped out of his pay. The uniform consisted of a blue coat, waist-coat and trousers of kersey, adorned with brass buttons ; a hat with a band of gold lace round it, and a pair of fast-dyed red stockings. It was worth the money and the Company made no profit by selling it at twenty-five gulden. The uniforms were made by those of the soldiers who were tailors by trade. Each turned out one uniform a week ; in return for this he was excused from Military Service. Finally on the last day of February and on the last of August the soldier received the so called "*Goede-maande*" ; that is, two months' pay. The soldier's pay was not reckoned from the day he enlisted or even from the day he went on board. It counted when the ship had passed the three barrels that lay anchored in the Texel. The voyage to Ceylon from this point lasted about six months. Taking this into account, the following calculation is made :—

		g.	st.	g.	st.
The soldier's pay					
for five years at 9 gulden a month	...			540	0
From this there was deducted :					
Subsidiengeld.		g.	st.		
for 4½ years, at 2 gulden a month	...	108	0		
Goede-maande.					
for 4½ years, that is 18 months' pay	...	162	0		
Uniforms					
of which he must have at least 2	...	50	0		
				320	0
There remains of his pay	...			220	0
Of this he owes for the Transportbrief, etc	...			172	10
He has therefore to the good at the end of 5 years	...			47	10

5 kostgeld = ration allowance.

If at the end of five years the soldier returned to Holland—and this often happened—he had to pay twenty gulden for the "*Rudergang*", so that his final profit was twenty-seven gulden and ten stuivers. The meaning of "*Rudergang*" was as follows: the ships that returned to Holland from the East had scarcely one third as many men on board as those making the outward journey. It was therefore customary for the soldiers and non-commissioned officers on board to help in the steering, but since they did not understand how to do it they had to pay; a man coming from Ceylon paid thirty gulden. This money formed one of the perquisities of the Captain and of the upper-steersman. As against this *Rudergang*, extra pay of two months was given if the homeward voyage was made round the British Isles as was done by the first and second fleets which usually reached Holland in the months of June, July and August (this was done to prevent the ships from carrying contraband and disposing of it to the English or French in the Channel.) The last homeward-bound ships arriving at the season of great cold, of short days and long nights, took the Channel route, and the extra pay was not given.

S. P. J.

A LETTER FROM LORENZ.

The following is a letter written by Lorenz to his young Matara kinsman, John Henry Ernst, then a student at the Colombo Academy.

Ernst had consulted Lorenz regarding the advisability of continuing at the Academy and competing for the English University Scholarship. Unfortunately for Ernst, his guardians did not accept Lorenz's advice. He left the Academy without competing for the University Scholarship, which was awarded to P. Arunachalam, who later won his way into the Civil Service and was knighted.

John Henry Ernst took to the law and rose to much eminence as a Proctor of the Supreme Court, practising at Matara. He lived for many years at Lodge Harmony, the home of Lorenz's boyhood.

The 'cousin' to whom Lorenz refers in the concluding para of his letter was George Edward Ernst, grandfather of John Henry Ernst.

Aunt E of Matara, whom Lorenz mentions in his letters from Holland, was wife of George Edward Ernst.

The Letter.

Caltura, April 21, 1870.

My dear Harry,

I have just received your letter of the 20th and lose no time in replying to it.

I have no hesitation in recommending you, and I wish to do so in the strongest terms, to continue your attendance at the Academy and to compete for the scholarship. I have reason to believe, from my own observations, as well as from Dr. Boake's account of you, that you will compete for it successfully when the time arrives; and in the meantime you need entertain no doubt that the scholarship *will* (in spite of certain departmental obstructions) be thrown open shortly.

Assuming this, there cannot be two opinions on the advisability of your availing yourself of the advantages of an English University education. You will be quite able, with prudence and economy, to subsist on the stipend allowed by Government; and should any additional out-lay become necessary, it will not exceed £40 or £50 a year, which I conceive your mother and grandfather will hardly object to contribute.

I look forward to your adopting a very different career from what you term in you letter "some course which may be profitably followed." With the little smattering of education you now have—(for, begging your pardon,

it is but the merest smattering, compared to the high intellectual and mental training you will receive in England)—you may become a respectable clerk, or a sharp proctor, or a third-class Medical Assistant: but—on the other hand—with hardly any out-lay on the part of your friends, you will on your return from England, be able to aspire to a far higher position at the Bar or in the Service, and be able also to *maintain* that position with greater confidence, than all the education you can obtain here will give you. I cannot better illustrate my meaning than by referring you to the position and bearing of such of our countrymen as have been educated in England. Take Mr. Dias, for instance, as compared (not only in regard to his education, but in regard to his bearing as a gentleman) with the generality of his own people. Take again Dr. Van Dort, in regard to his single-handed combat with the Planter's Association the other day; or Dr. Schrader in his relation with all classes of the community. You will at once see that, somehow or another, there is *something* in an English education, in the contact with Englishmen *in England* (as distinguished from the so-called Englishmen in Ceylon), and in the association with English ideas and institutions, which elevates one's thoughts and even one's nature above all that the best education in Ceylon can do. I am anxious to see you placed under the higher influences of a sojourn in England, and take a position which, with your abilities, will give you opportunities of conferring credit on yourself and your family. It was only a couple of weeks ago that my brother and I had a long and (to us) a very sad conversation regarding one of our earliest and dearest friends, whose great abilities and remarkable industry needed only to be supplemented by proper training and better associations, to have rendered him an ornament to the country, but who died early in life under circumstances which we both believed were imposed upon him by want of opportunities, and by the rebellion of an aspiring nature against the humble position thus enforced on him. Excuse me when I say I allude to your father. Had *he* been now alive, you would have had no need to consult *me*, for his instincts would have rendered all reference to me unnecessary on a subject on which I am sure he would have entertained precisely the same opinions as I now express to you.

I have only to add that you need entertain no apprehensions regarding your health, or the influence of an English climate. An English climate will kill you, just as the climate of Ceylon will kill you, if you neglect your health. I, for one, returned to Ceylon in better health than I left it; and, as you can see in *my* case, Ceylon has given me a consumption which England failed to give me. Alfred Drieberg injured himself by gross carelessness in exposing himself in wintry weather. Jim and Allan had both, in them, the seeds of disease before they left Ceylon. But all the rest of us (about a score—if not more—of my immediate friends) came back in robust health.

Now, ask your Grandfather and your mother to think over these few remarks carefully and candidly; and I am sure their good sense will prevail over any considerations of mere regret at being separated from you for a few years. It is a great trial, I confess, as I found in my own case: for at the last moment when I was bidding farewell to my sisters at the Pier, it was as much as I could do to refrain from turning back from the boat and running home again. But the achievement once accomplished, I now look back upon it as one of the most charming elements of my trip, especially when supplemented and set off by the companion-picture of the happy return and reunion with those I left behind me.

Give my best regards to the good old people; and tell my cousin that I have an intention of being present at his 50th anniversary, which I understand is at hand,—provided he will allow me.

Believe me, my dear Harry,
Yours ever very truly,
C. A. LORENZ.

THE DUTCH CONNECTION WITH BATTICALOA.

Batticaloa was for a long time associated in people's minds with malaria and the singing fish; more recently it earned the dubious honour of being the terminus of one of the costliest railways in the island; but its true claim to fame rests on a more solid foundation. It enjoys the distinction of being the first place in Ceylon where the Dutch set foot, but strangely enough, the present town bearing that name is not where they landed. Mr. Donald Ferguson surmises that the landing took place at a point "not far from Karativu", which is 27 miles south of Batticaloa and 2 miles from Sammanturai, the latter name being derived from the Malay word *sampan*, a boat, and the Tamil word *turai*, a ferry or harbour.[1]

The landing of Joris van Spilbergen at Batticaloa, which we must take to be "not far from Karativu", has been told and retold by historians, the last person to do so being Mr. R. G. Anthonisz in his admirable work on "The Dutch in Ceylon." Fortunately for us, an account of this first landing by one of those who took part in it is available. This event is of so much importance from a historical point of view that it deserves to be told in the narrator's own words:—

"The 23rd May (1602) we arrived at the altitude of 9½ degrees, very nearly opposite to Cochien on the coast of Malabre. Fearing that we might meet with some storm and so be driven upon a lea shore, we again proceeded somewhat more southerly in order to weather the Capo de Comorin, which we saw on the 26th ditto: it was low land with a round hill. We took note of a sign of many small black seamews with white heads, and so we set our course for Poincto de Gallo, the point of the island of Celon, which we saw on the 28th ditto, and so sailed onward along the land of Celon, and saw the first and second shoals, which we passed on the 29th, and had everywhere good ground of about twenty fathoms, and so sailed towards the river of Matecalo, but first seeing a bay where seemed to be a river we ran in towards it. Coming to the land on the 30th ditto, we saw that there was no river there, but found a great thicket of *Coques* trees, and saw a village wherein stood a *pagoda*. Coming to anchor there and sending our boat to land, they

1 R.A.S. Journal, 1927. Vol. XXX., No. 80. Parts I—IV.

of the country came in a canoe to speak with our people, and we asking them about Matecalo, they told us that it was yet more northerly; they also were able to name to us Capelle de Ferro.[2] We presented them with some knives; they promised to give us people the next day to bring us to Matecalo, the which took place on the 31st ditto, and we let a man go overland to Matecalo to speak to the King[3] who is named Dermuts Iangadare.[4] The same evening we came into the roadstead of Matecalo, which is a bay, where they build many ships, and the King has his town a mile from there; we heard of no river there, except about six miles further on, and it is a very dry river, where is scarcely 5 or 6 feet of water."

Spilbergen was treated very kindly by the *modeliar* ("the King's captain on land" as the narrator explains), and was in due course taken before "the King of Matecalo," who, as already stated, lived about a mile from the landing place. The narrator goes on:—"On first coming to Matecalo he (Spilbergen) was received by some principal lords, and was brought before the King, who had a guard of more than six hundred men with their naked weapons in their hands, and the King himself with a naked sword standing bade the general (Spilbergen) welcome, who then gave him divers presents; and thereafter, having heard the music and other instruments (which well pleased the King), he caused the general to be brought into the house of his *modeliar*, where he, with his servants, was well entertained. The next day the general was bidden to remain in his lodging with his people: towards the evening he was brought before the King, when it was strongly laid to his charge that he was a Portuguese, and with great difficulty did he made them believe otherwise, so that he again obtained his freedom to be able to go everywhere, so that the next day he came on board."

Spilbergen now began to press the "King" for supplies of cinnamon and pepper, but the latter kept putting him off on various pretexts, and finally informed him that they had to be procured "from where the great King was, for which purpose he should send some men thitherwards with one of our Clerks." On hearing this, Spilbergen resolved to visit the King of Kandy in person, and asked the King of Matecalo to give him five persons as hostages,

2 Friar's Hood.
3 The King was only a dissawa or Vanniya.
4 Apparently "dharmaccangattiyar (? friend of religion.)

which the latter was ready to do, but dissuaded Spilbergen from undertaking the journey in person. A Clerk was therefore sent "with divers presents." This Clerk returned on 3rd July from Kandy with two of the King's agents, through whom the King offered Spilbergen "all friendship and lading" and begged that the King would visit him in his royal court.

Spilbergen did not now hesitate to carry out his original intention, and on the 6th of July he set out on his perilous journey to Kandy "taking with him divers presents and accompanied by the men, among whom were some that played on instruments, the general not shunning the long way and great fatigue." The route taken was not along the present Batticaloa-Badulla road but from Sammanturai to Alutnuwara *via* Nilgala, and then across the Mahaweli Ganga. It is estimated that the journey to Kandy occupied six days, that ten days were spent in Kandy, and that the return journey also occupied six days, making 22 days in all. The towns and villages through which Spilbergen passed from Matecalo to Kandy are given as follows:—Aldea de More, Oncattoty, Viado, Neguritti, Nilvaele, Vegamme, Vintane, Vendro, and Kandy. "Aldea de More" is supposed to refer to the Moorish portion of Sammanturai, "Viado" may be Verayadi, "Neguritti" may be Nikawetiya. "Vintane" of course is Alutnuwara. The route taken from Alutnuwara is supposed to have been along the present Teldeniya road as far as Galmaloya, then down to Wenduruwa, up again to join the Teldeniya road, and then on to Kandy.

Spilbergen had no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of his mission, and after some time spent in preparations for the return voyage, he set sail from Matecalo on the night of 2nd September. "Thus, God be praised" concludes the narrator, "we departed from the island of Celon, where our General had seen no small peril, both with the King of Matecalo, who is a contributory of the Portuguese, as also with the journey to Candy; the far road and the great fatigue; but all was done in order to follow out the orders of the owners and in hope of our lading. * * * Thus in God's name we departed the 3rd September for Achien in the island of Sumatra."

And so ended the first visit of the Dutch to Ceylon.

We now come to the arrival of Sebalt de Weert, who, there is no doubt, landed at the same spot where Spilbergen landed. From

here he seems to have proceeded along the same route taken by Spilbergen and established very friendly relations with the King of Kandy. He returned to Achien on 5th February, 1603 in the ship "Ziericzee" and again departed on 3rd April for Ceylon on his ill-fated voyage as vice-Admiral in the company of seven ships. Owing to bad weather it was not until 25th April that this fleet reached Matecalo roadstead, where it cast anchor. The events which led up to the murder of de Weert are best related in the words of one who obtained his information from some of the actual participants in the expedition:—

"The 13th August there arrived before Bantam the ship named *Dergoes* of Zeelandt, the skipper of which was Pieter Jansz Soet and the upper merchant Jaques van Ray, who came from Celon, but brought (God better it) very bad news of the vice-Admiral Zebalt de Weert, namely that he was murdered by the King of Candy near Matecalo with some 53 persons of his Company, which is much to be wondered at, since our general had so often been entirely in the hands of the aforesaid King, and had received every friendship from the aforesaid King, as has been related above in this journal. On asking the aforesaid persons of the ship *Dergoes* what reason the King of Candy alleged for committing such a barbarous deed, they said that they considered the reason to be that they had let four Portuguese ships go with their crews which they had taken, and the *modeliar* Emanuel Dias, who was at Matecalo, asked of the vice-Admiral some Portuguese and mesticos for the King of Candy, but it seems that they were refused him. They were indeed also warned by Reynier Jansz, a man of ours that had remained on shore there, that they should let no Portuguese or their servants go, if they wished to expect any merchandise from the King of Candy. The King of Candy, hearing these tidings of the capture of the Portuguese, though he had meant to come no further than to Yintane, came to Matecalo, thinking to obtain the Portuguese there; but as soon as the vice-admiral with his broad council heard that the King was coming to Matecalo, they let the Portuguese with their servants and ships go free, which the King having seen when he came to Matecalo caused him to form a very bad opinion, because he cannot understand that we mean well towards him, and are also enemies of the Portuguese as we declared to him, whilst we treat the Portuguese with courtesy and no enmity. * * * * Being at Matecalo, the vice-admiral

received the King very magnificently with some 300 men all under arms. The King requested that the vice-admiral would give his men leave to return to the ships. It seems that the King did not take it well that anyone should come into his country with so many armed men, because (so we understood) the King appears to have said to the vice-admiral, "we shall afterwards speak to one another alone;" so the armed men withdrew, the vice-admiral keeping with him some clerks, trumpeters, and other servants. Coming into discourse with the King through the interpreter Erasmus Martsbergher, a man that was left by our general with the King, and now Secretary to the King, and well skilled in the Singales language, the King requested the vice-admiral to go to Pointo de Gallo with his ships, and the King would proceed thitherwards over land with an army in order to capture Pointo de Gallo; which the vice-admiral was very willing to promise the King, but asked the King that he would come on board, which did not please the King, and he also begged to be excused; whereupon the vice-admiral said through the aforesaid interpreter, that if the King would not come on board he also would not go to Pointo de Gallo with the ships. Upon this reply the King said: "Matta esto can"[5] (Kill this dog), whereupon followed the dreadful massacre. This is what we understood and heard from the persons on the aforesaid ship *Dergoes*."[6]

There is another version of this incident by a captive Spanish officer, who was an eye witness, which is somewhat at variance with the account given above, but as we are not concerned with the rights or wrongs of the matter, but only with its bearing on the history of the Dutch in Batticaloa, no useful purpose will be served by giving the other side of the story.

The Dutch now retired from Matecalo for a time, and when they next re-appeared on the eastern coast it was in response to an invitation from King Raja Sinha, who besought their aid in driving out the Portuguese, who had in 1627 built a fort at Batticaloa on the Island of Puliyantivu, in violation of their treaty with the King. "Batticaloa" must not be confused with "Matecalo", 27 miles to the South, the spot where the Dutch first landed. Raja Sinha's letter to the Dutch, which was dated 9 September, 1636, did not reach the Governor-General and Council of Batavia until a year

5 Portuguese. 6 R.A.S. Journal, 1927. Vol. XXX. No. 80 Parts I—IV.

and a half later. In this letter Raja Sinha gave an account of the wars waged against the Portuguese, who had made themselves master of the entire sea coast and of the most fertile parts of the island. He begged that the Dutch would now come to his assistance with five ships in order to capture the Portuguese strongholds on the coast, while he himself would attack them in the interior, and promised that the Dutch would not only be allowed to build a fortress in the island, but that he himself would furnish the necessary materials and bear the cost of its equipment.

The Dutch were only too glad to take advantage of this opportunity of establishing trade relations with Ceylon, and to Admiral Adam Westerwolt was delegated the task of carrying out operations against the Portuguese. Westerwolt sent vice-Admiral Willem Jacobsz Coster (who was afterwards destined to share the same fate as de Weerd at a place not far from Batticaloa) and Jan Thyssen, with two yachts and 110 men, to make preparations for the siege of Batticaloa, he following later. The details of the assault on Batticaloa are given in a report made by Coster to Governor-General Antonio van Diemen at Batavia, dated 4th June 1638:—

"On the 8th (April) we sailed in the morning from Calemanie (? Kalmunai) and anchored in the evening opposite the fort of Batticaloa. The Portuguese fired some shots at us at night with two guns from two boats. On the 9th we landed at noon to view the place and left 21 men ashore, and the day after sailed up the river and selected a spot on land and established ourselves there. The Governor came to us with some people and we brought three guns ashore to defend our post, and as we had no proper officers, we appointed some out of the soldiers we brought with us. And not to be here in vain till the arrival of the Admiral, as we understood that there was a goodly quantity of cinnamon, pepper, and wax, we began to make a battery called Coster's Battery right opposite the Portuguese fort across the river not a musket shot's distance, and daily worked at it with our men and blacks, although the Portuguese often fired at us with their cannon. On the 12th at night, two guns shooting 8 lb. iron were brought to the aforesaid battery. We sent out some blacks to burn the Portuguese niel (nelli) or rice standing on the fields, and placed our Lieutenant Christiaan de Swart in command of the aforesaid battery with 24 soldiers. On the 16th April at night we began a battery to the north of the aforesaid fort also over the river half a musket shot's distance

and daily worked at it with our people and blacks. On the 17th we placed on the Northern battery (called Jan Thyz Battery) two guns shooting 6 lb. iron, and placed there the Sergeant Cornelis Bloem with 30 soldiers, in the meantime cutting wood daily, and at night working at both the batteries. * * * In the meantime four *halve cartouwen* (18 or 24 pounds) were placed on our batteries, two on each, also two metal (brass) guns of 12 lbs. and we were ready soon to go to the island and storm the fort, but it was postponed till the arrival of the Emperor, who was close to our works. We had now five companies of soldiers, each about 70 men strong, a well-disciplined body. On the 14th His Majesty arrived about a mile from our quarters, and there were with him altogether about 15,000 soldiers and labourers. On the 15th we visited with Heer Westerwolt His Imperial Majesty and presented him with three Persian horses (two saddled) and two dogs, and afterwards also with two cases of rose water, a case of cloves, a ditto nuts and ditto mace, a golden alcatyft (carpet) and other knick-knacks with which he seemed highly pleased. He presented us in return with two gold chains, a jewel for the hat, and a ring, all the aforesaid being worth 100 reals. The Admiral was presented with a chain with a jewel on it, a hat-band ring, two white apes (sic) and a powder-horn, altogether as I think worth 1,000 reals. On the 18th an hour before daybreak, I went with a company of soldiers to the island under fire from the fort, and our batteries played merrily on the fort with 10 guns for about four hours until the enemy put up a flag of truce and surrendered the fort to us, coming out * * * * without arms. The conditions were that they should go to Negapatam and the blacks do homage to the King. There were about 700 in all, among whom were 50 Portuguese and mestices, the rest being blacks, women and children. We lost in this siege not more than one soldier, a drummer, and had five to six wounded, God be praised, although the enemy fired on us much all day. The enemy lost about 20 persons, among whom were four or five Portuguese, the rest being women, blacks and children."[7]

With the expulsion of the Portuguese from Batticaloa, the King of Kandy and the Dutch entered into a treaty which was made the basis of all the future relations between the parties, and was signed at Batticaloa on 23rd May, 1638, by Raja Sinha on the one part and Adam Westerwolt and Willem Jacobz Coster on the

7 Ceylon Literary Register, Vol II, Aug. 5, 1887.

other part. This done Westerwolt left Batticaloa on 4th June, and Coster took charge of the fort. Three days later the Portuguese prisoners were sent to Negapatam. The Dutch garrison now consisted of 105 men, and a supply of ordnance, and a large quantity of gunpowder was provided from the ships. Coster at once proceeded to repair the damages to the fort and to put everything into as efficient a state of defence as possible. The sanitary arrangements do not appear to have been very satisfactory, for Coster, in a despatch to the Governal General at Batavia reports that "we are much bothered with colic, diaarhoea, and many with fever, but hope that matters will improve after the worst part of the year is out. We have come to a vile stinking place, but we shall cleanse it as much as possible." And cleanse it he did, for a month later he writes :— "We have to a great extent repaired the breach in the fort and quartered the men in decent lodgings."

From this time onwards the history of the Dutch occupation of Batticaloa is very fragmentary. Coster experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of cinnamon, wax and pepper, and resolved to pay a visit to the King of Kandy to ask for his assistance "so that when our ships appear from Batavia we could show that we have been diligent and watchful." He accordingly proceeded to Kandy and presented a petition to the King on 27th August, 1638, in which he asked that His Majesty be pleased "to provide us with all such cinnamon, wax and pepper as lay ready close to Samanture and Velasse, and all which could still be obtained so that the Honourable Company way be compensated for all expenses incurred and to be incurred, and that these goods be in readiness when our ships should arrive." He added that "in the island on which the Castle of Bata Calappu is situated, as well as in the island Das Vagas, [8] are splendid rice fields which once were utilized by the Portuguese but are at present neglected. We should be glad if your Majesty will send us some blacks for the cultivation of these fields." This mission does not appear to have had very satisfactory results.

Coster continued to be in charge of the Fort until about the time of the attack on Galle, when Antonio Coen was sent from Batavia as commander of the fleet, with whom Coster was to cooperate at Goa, the place of the latter at Batticaloa being temporarily filled by the Head Factor Jacob van Compostel. After taking Trincomalee the fleet put in at Batticaloa where it was joined by three ambassadors from Raja Sinha to the Council of India.

8 The identity of this island is not quite clear. It may be Buffalo Island, situated on the lake close to the Batticaloa fort.

We next hear of the Dutch force in Batticaloa in connection with the projected attack on Colombo. The Sinhalese army joined Philip Lucasz, Director General of the Dutch forces, at Kaymal, five miles north of Negombo, on 29th January, 1640, together with the Dutch forces from Batticaloa under Jan Thysz. After an encounter with the Portuguese forces from Colombo, which they defeated, the allied army proceeded to Negombo and took the fort by storm. Owing to a difference of opinion between the Dutch General and the King of Kandy which made the former fear that the latter might attack the fortresses at Batticaloa and Trincomalee, Jan Thysz was sent back to Batticaloa by sea to warn and prepare the garrison there. But the expected attack did not come off. Jan Thysz again went to Galle on 8th March to assist the attack on that town.

Meanwhile the Dutch were not getting anything like the quantities of cinnamon, wax and pepper they expected, and Jan Thysz, who had now returned to Batticaloa, began to consider the desirability of abandoning this station. Writing on 14th September, 1641, to the Governal General of Batavia he states :— "Their Honours at Batavia had permitted us to remove the garrison, guns, and ammunitions of war from Batticaloa if we think that the enemy intend attacking it, and to hand over to the King the empty *corpus*. I consider this not inadvisable, as the place has so far not been of any advantage to us, as the King has not in the least allowed the inhabitants to sell us the produce of land close by."

The Dutch now pressed for a reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in driving out the Portuguese, but the King replied that he would repay them when the fort of Batticaloa was surrendered to him. It was in connection with these negotiations that Coster paid a visit to the King in person, and on the return journey *via* Batticaloa was murdered at a village called Nilgala. Thysz, who was at Batticaloa, succeeded Coster at Galle.

The Dutch experienced great difficulty in getting the stipulated quantity of cinnamon from Raja Sinha, which they had laid down as a condition precedent to the giving up of the fort at Batticaloa. Of 1,000 bhars, equal to 480,000 lbs. which had been promised, 165,720 lbs. had been delivered. The Dutch were in hopes that on

receipt of the full quantity they would be able to give over Batticaloa to the King and withdraw the garrison to Galle. The retention of that fort was of no advantage, but on the contrary was a burden and danger to the Company. Its bulwarks were weak and in a dilapidated condition, and there was constant fear of its being attacked and re-taken by the Portuguese. Nevertheless the Company was compelled to hold it as security for the expenses incurred in its capture, but it was eventually given up to the King and demolished by him in 1643.

The Dutch now abandoned Batticaloa, but they had no intention of giving up the place altogether. The opportunity to repossess it soon presented itself. The relations between the King of Kandy and the Dutch began to get strained and Jan Thysz (or Thyssen, as he was now called) declared war against the Kandyans. For this act he was re-called and was succeeded in 1646 by Joan Maetsuycker, who tried to adopt a more conciliatory attitude, but could make no headway with the King, and finally, on 31 May, 1646, he addressed a letter to Raja Sinha informing him that "it is decided in accordance with international law to oppose force by force, and that four ships and some smaller vessels are being prepared to occupy Batticaloa, Coetjaar, and Trincomalee, and to repossess ourselves of the places formally taken from the Portuguese."

It is not clear whether the Dutch re-occupied Batticaloa in 1646 or at a later date. In a somewhat recent publication there is a footnote, on the authority of Maetsuycker's letter quoted above, that the re-occupation took place in 1646, but from what follows, there is some ground for believing that this event was of a later date. In 1665, when Ryklof van Goens was Governor, a conspiracy against the King was hatched, and His Majesty fled to Hanguranketa, from where he wrote several letters to Colombo, "wherein his strained and humble condition could be gathered, requesting assistance, and that some well-appointed ships should be prepared to protect the ports of Batticaloa and Coetjaar against the treachery of the Portuguese.[9]" Van Goens then sent some soldiers to the King's country under the command of Captains Dupont and Marten Scholten, and the merchant van Goens, and they took possession of fifteen provinces. "Their Excellencies at Batavia, being apprised of this, earnestly recommended us by letter of July 11, 1665, to be careful not to expose ourselves to the dangers often experienced by

9 Beknopte Historie

expeditions in the mountains, and thought it more advisable for us to return to the low lands. They also saw no difficulty, now that fortune is so much in our favour, in taking possession as soon as possible of the harbours and territory of Batticaloa, Coetjaar, and Trinconomale, giving as our reasons, the King's commands and the impossibility of maintaining ourselves in these ports without having a garrison on shore. Trinconomale should be first occupied, and the point where the Portuguese had an old fortress strengthened; everything should be considered and arranged in the best manner, having regard to the size of the fort and its situation, so as to maintain our footing. The same measures might afterwards be taken at Batticaloa, and thus lay at rest once for all Their Excellencies' anxieties about the opening of those ports to other European nations."[10] There is thus good ground for the belief that Batticaloa was not re-occupied until 1665 the earliest, and this view is strengthened by the fact that Maetsuycker, who was now Governor-General, reported to the Directors in 1668 that the Portuguese fort at Puliyandivoe was being re-built. Further light on this matter is thrown by the following passage:—"In the year following, 1668, the road by Waluwe towards Batticaloa was opened and occupied by our troops, the inhabitants appearing before the Company's Dessave. * * * At the same time Coetjaar was also occupied, and in the meantime a letter was received from the King, stating *inter alia*, that Batticaloa and Coetjaar were occupied by the Company at His Majesty's express desire, as can be seen in the minutes of the Council of Ceilon dated September, 18, 1668."[11]

The Dutch were now firmly established in Batticaloa and set about in right earnest to lay the foundation of a system for the collection of a revenue which would repay them for all the trouble and expense which they had hitherto undergone. The Memoir of Ryclof van Goens, Jr., gives us a clear insight into the sources of revenue which were enjoyed by the Company. "For the maintenance of Ceylon and the Honourable Company, and with a view to making this splendid acquisition of ours a source of profit and enjoyment, the objects recommended were the following:—The collection of all arecanut in Ceylon, the capture of elephants, according to the demands of trade, the promotion of agriculture, the due collection of the Company's tolls, revenues, and taxes, the monopoly by the

10 Beknopte Historie. 11. Ibid.

Honourable Company of the trade in salt and cotton goods, as well as the appropriation of the profit from the chank and pearl fishery, and above all, of the cinnamon, for which, from olden times, this island appears to have been visited, occupied, and conquered by various people at the cost of much life and property. To these sources of income was also added the sale of all kinds of merchandise in the departments under the Company's administration in Ceylon." Batticaloa contributed its quota towards this revenue chiefly in elephants, grain, and salt. As regards the former the Memoir states :—" The largest sale takes place, as your Honour knows, in Jaffnapatnam, and next to that in Galle. The animals from Batticaloa and Trincoenemale were therefore to be sent to Jaffnapatnam, and those from Colombo to Galle." Paddy cultivation was a flourishing industry at this time. To quote again from the Memoir : —" In Batticaloa, Trincoenemale, and Coetjaar agriculture is so far advanced that not only is a sufficient supply yielded for the garrison, but with fair harvest and peaceful times there will be an excess of about 1,000 lasts of paddy per year over that required, which can be sold at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ stiver the parra, a price which must not be raised unless quite necessary. For the consumption of Colombo, supplies may be drawn from the stock in Batticaloa and Trincoenemale "

There seems to have been a poll tax levied, in commutation of which " the inhabitants furnish yearly as many beams and light timber as is required from them. They also sell a certain quantity of wax and honey at a low price." The writer of the Memoir sagely adds :—" It is not advisable to tax the natives of this Province very highly, on account of their capricious character and the small power which the army has in that district."

From the Memoir of Thomas van Rhee, who was Governor of Ceylon from 1692 to 1697, we learn that the chief of the fortress of Batticaloa during this period was the boekhouder Isaac van Heck. This same writer deplores the fact that in Trinconomale and Batticaloa the Honourable Company possesses nothing beyond the two strongholds, and no territory is attached to them, this having been evacuated and given over to the Kandyan King in fulfilment of the treaty with Westerwolt. This absence of territory seems to have been a sore point with the Dutch, for we find Governor Simons alluding to the matter in the following words :— " The question was also raised as to whether the King would be able to call in

foreign nations against us. This seems to be a fact that cannot be denied, because it is evident this Government will not be able to prevent such a thing, the whole of the coast between the river Waluwe and the corner of Coetjaar being ruled by the King, except the island Puliandive, where the Company possesses a fortress, garrisoned with 54 men."

Hitherto the references to Batticaloa in the Memoirs of Governors have been very casual. Hendrick Becker, who became Governor in 1707, is the first to deal at some length with the fortifications and trade of Batticaloa. He says :—" Batticaloa, 16 miles[12] from the fort of Trinconomale, situated on the island of Paleandivo, is also a strong and well-built fort, at which the Company's jurisdiction terminates. The island referred to is separated from the east coast of Ceylon by the river Batticaloa, which gives its name to the fort mentioned above, and bounds it on the south and west. The fort is 120 roods in circumference, and is at present garrisoned with a view to prevent as far as possible the smuggling going on there to the prejudice of the trade of the Company, and also for the collection of grain and other articles for the Company. On account of its restricted jurisdiction here as well as in Trinconomale and more inland, the Company has no power over the Sinhalese, who are subject to the King of Kandy : and they must therefore be treated with special kindness and consideration. So also must the Veddas, an almost savage tribe, who live in that territory, and who for various reasons are useful to the Company, especially their chiefs, who sometimes come to visit our people, and are often able to obtain for us, in return for a small present, the wax required for the use of this Government, which would otherwise have to be obtained with much more trouble and at greater expense from Bengal or Malabar.'

Baron van Imhoff, who assumed the Government in 1736, repeats the complaint of his predecessors about the inadequacy of territory in Batticaloa. " For the protection of all this Company possesses on that side of the island " he says, " there are only the two ports Trincomalee and Batticaloa, with a little ground around them, which is hardly worth mentioning. All the rest of the land belongs to the King." This state of things was however remedied by the treaty with the King of Kandy signed in Colombo on 14th

12 German miles.

February, 1766, by which the Company was acknowledged as sovereign over the districts previous to the commencement of the war with the Kandyans. In addition to this the King ceded to the Company the whole of the seaboard which had remained to him for the distance of a *gowwa* inland, the Company undertaking to pay him yearly the revenue which was collected therefrom. Among other conditions, the King agreed to supply the Company at Batticaloa with all the timber they needed.

The Dutch had now obtained their heart's desire. Their sphere of authority was no longer confined to the island of Pulyantivu, but by the Treaty their jurisdiction was extended and now comprised "the eight Pattus of Batticaloa". This District was now governed by a Chief, who was a Civil Servant, assisted by a Land Raad. The Chief was President of the Land Raad, the other members being the Commandant of the Troops, the Commercial Book-keeper, the Surgeon, the President of the Outstations, and the principal native Chiefs. The civil causes arising in the fort and adjoining districts were brought before the Land Raad. Such cases as arose in the interior were referred to an assembly called the *Lands Vergadering* composed of all the members of the Land Raad and all the native chiefs who held their appointment from the Governor of Ceylon. This assembly met twice a year, and its sessions lasted for several days. It decided all the disputes of the interior of the country, generally upon a verbal hearing of the parties, and no appeal lay from its decisions, except directly to Government. This assembly also examined the accounts of the revenue of the country delivered by the native servants of the Company. By the regulations of the Company all imposts, whether territorial or personal, were uniform in all the country dependent on Batticaloa, that is, from the limits of Matara to those of Trincomalee.

The Government of Ceylon, with respect to its judicial powers, was divided into three departments, viz., Colombo, Jaffnapatam, and Galle. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice of Jaffnapatam extended from the limits of Puttalam to the river Koomane or Koombookan, and this included the Batticaloa District.

In addition to the Courts mentioned above, there was also an inferior Court called the Civil Raad, the members of which were composed partly of the Civil Servants of the Company, and partly of the Burgher inhabitants. The jurisdiction of this Court extended no

further than the town and its precincts, and owed its institution to the necessity of relieving the Courts of Justice of a number of small causes which formerly were dealt with by them in the first instance.

The division of the Company's possessions with respect to Presidencies differed from that established for the limits of the Courts of Justice. The latter consisted of three and the former of six divisions. The territorial limits of Batticaloa extended from the Wisgal (Verugal River) to the Koombookan River. One item of administrative detail regarding Batticaloa may appropriately be mentioned here. It is said that a tribute of elephants was levied from various petty chiefs, including some of those of Tamankaduwa, who had for the time being joined the Company. It is also interesting to note that Governors van Goens and Falck were of opinion that the Batticaloa Fort should not have been built on the island of Puliyantivoe but further south, where there was a safe coast and deep harbour. It will be remembered that the first landing of the Dutch was at a place 27 miles south of Batticaloa.

We have now arrived at that stage when the Dutch were established in Batticaloa and had set up the necessary machinery for administrative and judicial purposes. The period of thirty years which followed must have been a very interesting one but unfortunately, owing to the loss of the Batticaloa records, we have no contemporary evidence to show what they actually did, and have therefore to fall back on such of the memorials as exist of their rule in Batticaloa. There is no doubt that they did everything in their power to foster paddy cultivation. In the words of Sir Henry Ward:—"The Dutch by wise regulations continued the labour of the rice-growing districts for the maintenance of the dams and canals upon which the common prosperity depended." In another place the same Governor states:—"The most thrifty of our predecessors, the Dutch, found it good economy to encourage agriculture in the low-country by costly works, which we have allowed to fall into decay". Mr. Francke, Chief of the District, is said to have erected certain dams at Kudavillu and Ambaravillu, closing the opening of the reservoirs and rendering them capable of retaining a large amount of water. Mr. Burnand repaired Amparai and erected a large dam at Irakkamam; he also constructed a dam on the river for filling these reservoirs and impounding the flood water.

Another writer [13] pays a tribute to the good work done by the Dutch in the cause of agriculture. After describing the state of things which existed in Batticaloa under the native rulers, he says :—"The whole community sighed to be delivered from the galling yoke, and implored the Dutch to assume the Government of the territory, to which the latter acceded on the breaking out of a war with Kandy, in 1764. Under the Dutch, prosperity began to revive, the headmen employed to collect the tithe on grain honestly gave in the quantum so collected ; but finding that the Government had little or no check on their proceedings, gradually delivered less and less, till the whole revenue had become a burlesque. The fraud was thus discovered, and they were compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, but they still continued to extract large profits from those employed in forced labour, and exacted heavy fines from those they exempted. On the arrival of Governor Falck, orders were issued for the mild and lenient treatment of natives, and the concession of popular institutions. The Mookwa headmen thus became reconciled to the limitation imposed upon their extortions, and thenceforth decided differences between the people in conjunction with the Dutch resident."

In Batticaloa as in other towns occupied by the Dutch, the most obvious symbol of their rule is the Fort. Cordiner describes this structure "as of square construction, having four bastions nearly uniform, on which twenty-four guns are mounted. The internal arrangements are small, containing only a low barrack, a granary, a magazine, and the spacious mansion of the Commandant." This latter is probably the building now being used as the Kachcheri. Tennent, who saw the fort later, describes it as "a grim little quadrangular stronghold with a battery at each angle connected by a loop-holed wall, and surrounded by a ditch swarming with crocodiles. The interior of the square is surrounded by soldiers' quarters, and encloses a house for the commandant, a bomb-proof magazine, and the invariable accompaniment of every Dutch fortification, a Church of the most Calvinistic simplicity" It is passing strange that Cordiner, who was Chaplain to the garrison of Colombo, does not mention the Church. There is now no

13. Pridham.

trace of this building except a stone bearing the following inscription :—

Dese kerk is gestight
Den 13 Feb. A.O 1740
Waar van den eersten
Steen is geleyt door
Mejuffw MA. M. de MOOR
Huysv van't opperht
De E Mr Rd Buyk.

Maria Margarita de Moor, who laid the first stone of the Church, was the eldest daughter of Pieter de Moor, of the Hague, and Johanna Obrak. She was baptised at Galle on August 5, 1718, and married, on May 30, 1734, Mr. Raymond Buyk of Batavia.

One would have expected the Cemetery to provide abundant traces of the Dutch occupation of Batticaloa, but whether the Dutch in those days were a long-lived race, or whether the tombstones marking the last resting place of the Dutch inhabitants have nearly all disappeared, the fact remains that the burial ground on the esplanade contains only about twenty old Dutch and British tombs of heavy masonry, from all of which, with one or two exceptions, the name slabs are missing.[14] Among these is one with the following inscription :—

Hier onder leyt seer soeten rust juffrouw Susanna Thonnon (geboren van der Horst). Overleden den 27 July, Anno 1730, tot gemeen.....

Susanna Thonnon was the daughter of Jan Jansz van der Horst, Scheepstimmerman, and Elizabeth Elslant, and was baptized at Colombo on October 22, 1702.

The town of Batticaloa itself, unlike that of Galle, presents very few features that are peculiarly Dutch. In the main street are a few houses abutting on the road and separated from each other by a single wall, which are such a marked characteristic of Dutch architecture in Ceylon, but whether these houses were built during the time of the Dutch it is difficult to say. Captain Percival, who visited Batticaloa about the year 1797, dismisses the place with the following words :—"The place itself consists of a trifling fort occupied by a subaltern, and a small detachment from the garrison of Trincomalee, with a village where a few Dutch families reside." There are indeed more traces of Dutch occupation outside the town than in it. There is the Dutch bar marking the attempts of

14. J. P. Lewis's "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon."

the Dutch to open communication between the lake and the sea at a point almost opposite the fort. The Dutch Canal between the lake at Pankudaveli and the lake of Chittandi, a distance of six miles, bears witness to the partiality of the Dutch for water communication. The northern basin of the Batticaloa lake washes the shores of Eraur and Pankudaveli, and along these shores lie rich paddy fields and coconut estates. This basin terminates at a point about nine miles from the town of Batticaloa northwards. The Valachenai or Natoor river enters the sea near Vendeloos Bay, 21 miles north of the town. What the Dutch did to connect the lake with the Natoor river was to cut a canal from the Morrocotan Chena on the Valaichenai River to the head of the Batticaloa lake at Eraur. Some years ago an officer of the Survey Department was deputed to survey the course of this decayed monument of the industry and skill of the Dutch, and he reported that the restoration of this admirable work would cost very litte, the simple clearing away of the weed growth and debris of the channel being all that was required to open out a water passage. The re-opening of this canal would connect Puliyantivu with Valachenai by water.[15]

Among other traces of the Dutch occupation are the remains of a fort at Koddaikallar, and another at Arugam Bay. Kiddankitherai, two miles from Kalmunai, derives its name from the *Kiddanki* or paddy godown of the Dutch, erected by Mr. Burnand, who has already been referred to, where tithes from Batticaloa South were stored. The south coast road runs for a distance of over 1000 feet over a wall or embankment built by the Dutch at Kallar.

Mr. Burnand seems to have been a most remarkable man and laid the district under a heavy debt of gratitude to him for his services in the cause of agriculture. In the memoir left by Governor van de Graaf to his successor J. G. van Angelbeek, dated 15th July, 1794 he says :—" Batticaloa, until the Senior merchant Burnand was appointed Chief there, did not produce to Government at an average more than 16,250 (parrahs) yearly ; the paddy duty produced last year 61,062⅔ parrahs. According to private information from the aforesaid Chief, there is reason to expect that the paddy duty will produce this year more or less 75,000 parrahs, and should the mode of administration established by Mr. Burnand be continued,

15 Ceylon Literary Register, Vol. 2, 1894.

he is of opinion that within a few years the paddy duty will produce 100,000 parrahs yearly."[16]

Mr. Burnand's activities were not confined to agriculture alone but was extended to other industries. He is said to have introduced "a great regularity amongst the weavers, a tolerable quantity of coarse cloth is made at that place, which is consumed both there and in the Trincomalee district, and to judge from the small sum that the Cloth Farm yields on the east part of the island, it must be supposed that the lower class is supplied for the greatest part with clothing from the Cloth Manufactures at Batticaloa." This industry is one that has survived to the present day, the principal seat of it being the Moorish town of Eraur.

Even in those distant days public officials' emoluments were not safe from the axe of retrenchment. The Chief of Batticaloa enjoyed, in accordance with an old arrangement, upwards of 600 rixdollars under the denomination of Field-duty, and 360 rixdollars under the denomination of Arstomado money or Capitation tax. By a resolution dated 22nd June, 1789, both these incomes were withdrawn and the Chief of Batticaloa was granted a fixed allowance of 1,000 rixdollars.

The military force at Batticaloa at this time included a native Company of about 100 men composed of the descendents of banished Malays and of Moormen, who on account of their being attached to the place, received less pay than the other troops. They were largely employed on police duties.

The history of the Dutch in Batticaloa at this period furnishes an instance of swords being turned into ploughshares. The "Pannoca Lands" were among the most fertile in the district, and near these lands was a fine plain which could not be cultivated for want of labour. In order to overcome this difficulty the Chief of Batticaloa authorised the selection from one of the companies of Sepoys, who had then recently arrived from Cochin for the purposes of garrisoning the Pannoca Lands, of such persons as were willing to settle themselves there as husbandmen, and this was accordingly done.

Events were now occurring which were to bring to an end the rule of the Dutch in Ceylon. In 1795 Holland was involved in a war with England, and the British proceeded to attack Ceylon. After taking Trincomalee, they proceeded against the other important Dutch forts. Batticaloa was in turn attacked and surrendered to a detachment under Major Fraser, consisting of the flank companies of the 72nd, two companies of the 1st Battalion, and a party of artillery. Thus ended the Dutch occupation of Batticaloa.

J. R. T.

16 Ceylon Literary Register.

ON SOME DUTCH WORDS COMMONLY USED BY THE SINHALESE. †

Archbishop Trench was of opinion that the relation in which the conquering Romans stood to ancient Britain could be understood without documentary evidence, merely from the evidence contained in the English language. And it is not impossible to reconstruct the general outline of the Modern History of Ceylon merely from the evidence which the Sinhalese language affords. A cursory glance at our classification of the Portuguese words which have been incorporated into Sinhalese (vide Orientalist, Vol. II, p. 214-218) will illustrate what we call the *negative* side of Sinhalese civilization—the progress which they had *not* made. Thus they were badly off in some of the first necessaries of a comfortable existence—good food, decent clothing, and sufficient house-room. The words for bread (*pan*), for porridge (*kanda*), for biscuit (*viskotu*), for apple (*anona*), for pear (*pera*), &c., are all Portuguese. So too the names of the following articles of clothing, trousers (*kalisan*), shoes (*sapattu*), hat (*toppiya*), handkerchief (*lensuvá*), &c. Their houses were not generally portioned off into separate rooms (*kamara*), nor was ventilation secured by means of windows (*janala*). In military service the Sinhalese must have been backward: the names for soldiers (*soldaduva*), for pistol (*pistole*), for shot (*munissan*), &c., are Portuguese. We can also know that the religion of the conquerors must have been Roman Catholicism. For the cross (*kurusiya*), and angels (*anjusvarayo*), and saints (*santuvarayo*) are its distinguishing tokens; and Easter was their great Festival (*Paskuva*).

In classifying the Dutch words which the Sinhalese have taken bodily into their language, we shall easily see that they fall under the same three general heads—articles of food, of clothing, and of the household. The number of such words is about 70, being considerably less than the number of Portuguese words. This difference seems strange, for both nations held possession of Ceylon during about equal periods—the Portuguese from about 1500-1650, the Dutch from about 1650-1800. But the Portuguese had the advantage of being the first in the market with words new to the Sinhalese, and were thus enabled to establish their language so firmly in the island that, notwithstanding the lapse of 350 years,

† Reprinted from "The Orientalist".

it still remains alive, better known, better understood, and better spoken than its later rival. There are probably not a dozen Ceylonese who know Dutch; less than half a dozen who can speak it.

A.—Clothing, &c.

DUTCH	SIN.	ENG.
Das	Dasiya	Necktie
Strik	Strekke	Tie
Luier	Lueru	Swaddling clothes
Kapstok	Kabustokkuva	Cloak peg
Haak	Hak	Hook (in the expression hooks & eyes).
Haarnaald	Harnal	Hairpin
Gesp	Gaspuva	Buckle
Knoopsgat	Knopskattia	Button-hole
Plooi	Ployi	Plait, fold

B.—Food, &c.

Pannekoek	Pannekuk	Pancake
Pastel	Pastala	Pastry, pie
Poffertje	Poperci	Fritter, puffcake
Rozijn	Rosin	Raisin
Suikerbrood	Sukiripan	Sugarbread
Vla	Pla	Custard
Kalkoen	Kalukun	Turkey
Schenkel	Senkala	Shank

2. Drinkables, &c.

Pons	Ponsa	Punch
Zuur (= sour)	Sura	Toddy
Snaps	Snaps	Gin
Zoopje = a dram Zuipen = to drink	Soppi	A glass of wine
Kurk-e-trekker	Korkatrekkuva	Corkscrew
Bottel	Botale	Bottle

3. Fruit, &c.

Aarden-appel	Artapal	Potato (earth apple)
Boontje	Bonci	Bean
Karbonade	Karabunati	Carbonade
Selderij	Saldiri	Celery
Korrel	Karala [1]	Grain
Agurkje	Goraka	Gherkin
Pietercelei [2]	Pitarsali	Parsley

1. Karala does not mean grain, but an *ear of corn*.—Editor.

2. Thus J. C. Wolf says in his Reyze naar Ceylon, p. 91:—Onze Europische tuin-vruchten worden met een goed gevolg op Ceilon geteelt, als geele Peen (yellow carrot), Witte kool (Sin. Vatakolu, white cabbage) Salaade (Sin. Salada) en Komkommers (cucumber)..... Pietercelei (Sin. Pitersali), Zelderij (Sin. Saldiri).

4. Kitchen :—

DUTCH	SIN.	ENG.
Kok	Kokiya	Cook
Koek	Kokis	A kind of cake
Ketel	Ketale	Kettle
Smoor	Ismoru	Stew
Blaasje	Blasiya	Bladder

C. The Household.

Zolder	Soldare	Staircase
Trap	Trappuva	Stair
Balk	Balke	Beam
Canape	Kanappuva	Sofa, small table [3]
Tafel-laken	Tapalakkuva	Table cloth
Boender	Bundare	Broom
Lantaarn	Lantaruma	Lantern
Pennemes	Panamaspihiya	Pocket-knife
Teer	Tara	Tar
Blik	Belek	Tin
Bakje	Bakkiya	Box
Kak-huis	Kakkussiya	Water-closet
Kake	Kake	
Potje	Pocciya	Pot

In fact the words under the above three headings are just such words as we might have expected the Sinhalese to have borrowed soonest. It is a common tendency among conquered races to imitate the dress and manner of living of the conquerors. Thus after the Norman conquest of England the foreign style of dress was gradually adopted among the English. And to this day we find an illustration of this peculiarity in the assumption of the European garb by the natives. With regard to names denoting articles of domestic use, it must be remembered that the class of servants in Dutch households was largely recruited from the native Sinhalese. Dutch words would thus spread into general use among the permanent native population of the forts and towns of the maritime districts, and would be carried thence into the neighbouring bazaars or market places, and into adjoining villages. Moreover we learn from Valentyn that the Government compelled all slave servants to learn Dutch, hoping in this manner to destroy the influence of the Portuguese language. But the effect of this proclamation was much lessened by the opposition of Dutch householders, who feared that their conversation would become matter of common talk among the servants.

3. The Sinhalese word kanapuva means a small table with one leg in the centre which branches off into three or four at the bottom. It does not mean a *sofa*,—Editor.

When we look round for other monuments which have outlived the decay of the power of Holland in Ceylon, we see a system of Roman Dutch law which still holds its ground. And we should expect to find some words connected with the administration of the law. Thus :—

DUTCH.	SIN.	ENG.
Kantoor	Kantoruva	Lawcourt, office
Boedel	Budale	Estate
Betaalen	Bata	Pay (?)

The Law-courts at Hultsdorp, at Matara, and at most other important towns, are Dutch buildings, and so are the fortifications and churchyards at Galle, Kalutara, Matara, Negombo, &c. Hence :—

Battery	Batteriya	Rampart
Kerk-hof	Karakoppuva	Churchyard

When examining some plans of the forts of Ceylon in the Archief Chamber in Holland, I was quite taken by surprise on hearing a familiar Sinhalese word from the lips of the keeper of the records, who was assisting me at the time. He pointed to the site on which Wolfendaal Church now stands, and read out "*karakop*". This represents as near as possible the pronunciation of the Dutch *kerk-hof*.

Some people, I dare say, remember the peculiar, broad vessels which call at Valigama once or twice a year. They are used only for coasting trade and to ply in Dutch days between Negombo and Tangalla. The Sinhalese call them yatra. This word is from the Dutch jacht[4] from which is also derived the English *yacht*.

Games of Cards.

There are many Ceylonese who know the different games of cards, and who can enjoy a quiet rubber or a hand at Nap. And yet we do not believe that there is one among them out of a hundred who knows that every time he calls the ace of hearts "harta-asiya", or the king of spades "iskoppa-hera", he is making use of Dutch words. It must undoubtedly have been in Dutch times that games of cards came into general fashion in Ceylon.

4 It is doubtful whether the word yatra is derived from *jacht* or whether it is the identical Sanscrit word *yatra* (signifying going, getting off, journey, travel, march, etc.) with an extended meaning—Editor "The Orientalist.")

As in Dutch so in Sinhalese the compound words for ace, king, queen, knave, of hearts, diamonds, &c., are formed by adding the former as suffixes :—

DUTCH.	SIN.	ENG.
Harten	Harta	Hearts
Klaveren	Kalabara	Clubs
Ruiten	Ruyita	Diamonds
Schoppen	Iskoppa	Spades
Aas	Asiya	Ace
Heer	Hera	King
Vrouw	Porava	Queen
Boer	Buruva	Knave

It is curious that *heere* should have been preferred to the native word for king *rajjuruvo*, and *porova* for the native word for queen *biso*. The Dutch word is *vrouw*. The Sinhalese for donkey is *buruva* and it seems likely that this has some connection with the Dutch *boer* which also means a simple fellow, a clown, a boor. Lastly I should be much obliged to any kind reader who could procure for me a pack of old Dutch cards used in Ceylon in the 17th Century.

Among miscellaneous Dutch words used by the Sinhalese are :—

DUTCH.	SIN.	ENG.
Kijker	Keikera	Telescope
Zadel	Sadale	Saddle
Molen	Mola	Mill
Poespas	Puspas	Medley, hurry
Danwel	Daval	Loiter
Wapperen	Vapara	Squint (eye)
Baas	Bas	Foreman

There are certain other Dutch words which have passed into the colloquial Portuguese of Ceylon. *Tak* (bough) and *Tante* (aunt) are instances. The Portuguese had no one word for aunt. So they got over the difficulty either by using the Arabic *tia*, or by circumlocution, *irmaa de men pay* (father's sister) *or irmaa de minha may* (mother's sister). In Ceylon the Dutch word *tante* is generally used. Similarly in Portuguese we have the Dutch word *Das* (Sin. dasiya, tie). This, as well as *Boender* and *Gesp*, which Mr. Woodhouse in Vol. II, p. 155 of the *Orientalist*, classes as Portuguese, are in reality Dutch.

With regard to the Editor's comment on *Frangue* in Vol. II. p. 218, we may notice that the word Farang was applied to Europe as being the country of the Franks or French (Farang-istan). As in the times of the Crusades all Europeans were to the Saracens known as "Franks" because the French were the most prominent of the crusading nations, so to the Indian and the Sinhalese, all Europeans, whether English or Portuguese, were Feringhee or Parangue.

My hypothesis as to *Uva* being so named from the Portuguese *uva*, grape, seems to receive additional weight from the evidence given in Bennett's Ceylon and its Capabilities, p. 318 :—" The grape was originally introduced from Goa by the Portuguese, whose envoys carried grape vines to the Rajah of Ceylon, which throve well in Kandy. Knox mentions both black and white grapes."

Geographical Names.

These are of two kinds, i.e., names of towns in Holland given to places in Ceylon probably from some supposed points of resemblance, or Dutch names arising from historical incidents. Thus in the North of Ceylon we find the islands of Delft, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Middleburg, Haarlem and Enckhuysen, and *Ostenburg* (East Citadel) near Trincomalee. Koggala near Galle is probably so named from the Dutch *kogel*, bullet; *Pass Beschutter* in the Peninsula N. of Ceylon means Pass of Defence, and a few miles off is *Pass Pyl* which perpetuates the name of the Dutch Governor Laurens Pyl.

A. E. BUULTJENS.

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

(Compiled by R. G. ANTHONISZ.)

(*Continued from page 31.*)

A. D. 1717.

3 Jan. —Hans Pieter Ritser van Halberstad, Sergt. in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Francisca de Costa van Colombo, jonge dogter.

17 do. —Fredrick Correman van *Breemen, quartiermeester in* dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Anna Maria Stuurmans van Colombo, jonge dogter.

24 do. —Benjamin de Roy van Middelburg, adsistent in de dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Susanna Kreyts van Colombo, jonge dogter.

7 Feb. —Reynier Hendrik Pyll van Colombo, adsistent in dienst van d'E. Comp., jongman, met Geertruyda Maria Vissir mede v. Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Adam Effing van Haarlem, Corpl. in dienst van d' E. Comp., jongman, met Anna Maria de Wever van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Christoffel Hoffman van Tweebrugge, Corpl. in dienst *van d' E. Comp., jongman, met Maria Vaas van* Colombo, jonge dogter.

14 do. —Gerrit Jansz van Laten van Embden, Boekhouder, weduwenaar, met Elisabeth Schaapmeester van Colombo, laast wed. wylen den Chirurgyn Thomas Martin.

28 do. —Jan Jansz van Leuwaarden, mandadoor over 's Comps. slaven, jongman, met Elisabeth van der Spyher van Negombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Pieter Aarnoutsz van Middelburg, matroos, jongman, met Maria Stam van Colombo, jonge dogter.

20 Maart —Pieter de Beenhouwer van Colombo, pl. adsistent, jongman, met Barbara de Vos van Colombo, jonge dogter.

28 do. —Jeremias Jeremiasz van Amsterdam, blokemaker in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Magdalina Pieris van Colombo, jonge dogter.

25 April —Coert Stam van Colombo, huystimmerman, jongman, met Anna Waarhuysen van Colombo, jonge dogter.

2 Mey —Aarnout van den Broek van Weelsbeek, sergeant, weduwenaar, met Maria Fernando van Colombo, jonge dogter.

9 do. —Zacharias Bergman van Berlyn, sergeant, jongman, met Anna Baak van Colombo, jonge dogter.

30 do. —Jan Hendrik Steyn van Colombo, pl. adsistent, jongman, met Catharina Thomasz van Colombo, jonge dogter.

6 Juny —Joannes van Campen van Colombo, adsistent, jongman, met Hester Cloppenburg van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Thomas de Ridder van Colombo, soldaat, jongman, met Elisabeth van Loo van Colombo, jonge dogter.

5 September—Jan Thomasz de Kock van Leyden, huystimmerman in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Catharina Willems van Colombo, jonge dogter.

12 do. —Pieter Cornelis de Patot van Deventer, vaandrig in dienst der E. Comp., alhier, jongman, met Marya Margarita Visboom van Colombo, jonge dogter.

19 do. —Abraham Dormieux van Nagapatnam, Boekhouder in dienst der E. Comp., weduwenaar, met Petronella Verschmer van Colombo, jonge dogter.

24 October—Liebert Engelbert van Hasfeld van Colombo, adsist., jongman, met Lousia Maria Cloppenburg van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Anthony van den Berg van Colombo, adsistent, jongman, met Geertruyda van Ooyen van Colombo, wed. *wylen der boekhouder Manuel Eppingh.*

do. —Joannes Albertus van den Helm van Uytrecht, adsistent, jongman, met Sara Magdalena van Asseld van Colombo, jonge dogter.

31 do. —Michiel Fransen van Colombo, onderchirur., jongman, met Elisabeth van Ooyen, jonge dogter.

14 November—Jan Driemond van Wesop, boekhouder in dienst der E. Comp., weduw., met Susanna Franse van Colombo, weduwe der Sergt. Thomas Kessel.

A. D. 1718.

6 Feb. —Jonker Joan van Naarden van Utregt, onderkoopman in dienst der E. Comp., en lid van de E. Agtb. Raad *van Justitie alhier, jongman, met Mejuff. Joanna Jacoba* de Carpentier van Nagapatnam, wed. wylen d'Eerw. Heer Gellius Gelderman in syn Eerws. leven bedienaar des Goddelyken woords in de gemeente Jesus Christi tot Gale.

13 Feb. —Hendrik de Haan van Amsterdam, scheepstimmerman in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Maria Rosendaal van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Francois Le Dulx van Colombo, adsistent, jongman, met Christina van de Rondewerken v. Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Salomon Jansz van Colombo, vryburger, jongman, met Elisabeth Lambertsz, vryburger, jonge dogter.

3 Maart—Dirk Pieter Beeckman van Nimwegen, pl. vaandrig, jongman, met Adriana Margarita Beeckman v. Colombo, jonge dogter.

24 April —Hendrik Faber van Colombo, soldt., jongman, met Johanna Meyer van Colombo, jonge dogter.

22 Mey —Dirk Brummer van Breeman, adsistent, jongman, met Otilia Borman van Colombo, jonge dogter.

19 Juny —Abraham de Koster van Gale, vryburger alhier, jongman, met Anna Steenhuysen mede van Gale, jonge dogter.

17 July —Willem Lamberts van Gulich, vaandrig provl. in dienst der E. Comp, jongman, met Catharina van Doorn van Jaffenapatnam, jonge dogter.

24 July —Daniel Overbeek van Amsterdam, adsistent in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Elisabeth Hals van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Jan Ocker van Macasser, soldaat in dienst der E. Comp., met Ursula Joris van Colombo, weduwe wylen den Smit Jan Pasquier.

31 do. —Pieter Eeckhoudt van Amsterdam, onderstuurman in dienst der E. Comp,, jongman, met Sibilla Veronika Lonin van Colombo, jonge dogter.

30 October—Bernardo de Fonseqina van Colombo, vryman alhier, jongman, met Pasquella de Sylva mede van Colombo, jonge dogter.

do. —Lambert Claasz van Amsterdam, corporaal, weduwr. met Susanna Nek van Colombo, wed. van den corporaal Gerrit Schaffhaat.

27 November—Huybert Langerak van Amsterdam, jongman, met Maria Elisabeth Arendze Schokman, jonge dogter.

4 December—Marcellus Boudewyn Goltzius van Coychin, boekhouder in dienst der E. Comp., jongman, met Rachel de Haan van Colombo, jonge dogter.

18 do. —Pieter Pietersen de Jong van Rotterdam, weduwenaar, met Cornelia de Boot van Colombo, wed. van den adsistent Pieter Burgmolen.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond. The June number of "Neerlandia" gives the names of the following who have been admitted as members :—Mr. L. E. Blazé, O.B.E., Dr. E. W. Arndt, and Mr. J. A. Poulier, Jr.

Wolfendahl and Hultsdorf. The same number of "Neerlandia" notices an article contributed by Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz, I.S.O., to the "Ceylon Daily News" regarding the misspelling of Wolfendaal and Hultsdorp. According to Mr. Christoffelsz, the blame rests with the soldiers of the de Meuron regiment, who, consisting as they did mostly of Germans, adopted the German method of spelling, and Rev. J. D. Palm, who was not a Hollander by birth, perpetuated the error.

Mr. Maurits Wagenvoort. A highly appreciative reference to this old friend of the Union appears in the July number of "Neerlandia", the occasion being the attainment by him of the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Wagenvoort will be remembered by our older members for the great interest he took in the formation of the Union 22 years ago. He addressed a meeting held in the Lindsay Lecture Hall, Bambalapitiya, on the 12th November, 1907, in the course of which he said many kind things of the community. The article in "Neerlandia" concludes with the following words :—"Moge het Wagenvoort gegeven zijn nog vele jaren de leus in toepassing te brengen : Eigen kunst is eigen leven"—a sentiment which we heartily re-echo.

A Letter from Holland. We were very pleased to receive a letter from Amsterdam from Very Rev. Father D. J. M. Berenger, O.S.B., one of our most enthusiastic members. Writing on 16th June, Father Berenger says :—"I am just finishing my trip on the Continent and leave for England in a few days. After some time there I will be visiting the United States and Canada, where I mean to spend the greater part of my holiday, hoping to be back in Ceylon about April or May next year. As this is my third trip to Europe, which I know fairly well, I intend to re-visit the States and Canada, and probably return once again *via* Japan. I am here in our native land, which is more charming each time I come here, but to my regret I do not know Dutch, my mother tongue. Still, I jog on nicely as I know three or four other European languages." Father Berenger is very modest as regards his knowledge of Dutch, for we know that for some time before his departure from Ceylon he was studing the language. He concludes his interesting letter by asking us to see that the JOURNAL is sent to his American address.

NOTES OF EVENTS

Illness of Our President. We feel sure that every member of the Union must have heard with deep concern of the serious illness of our worthy President. Mr. Anthonisz took ill on his estate at Heneratgoda and was brought down to Colombo suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, but under the skilled medical attention which he is receiving he has got over the severity of the disease, which, however, has left him in a very weak state, and his complete restoration to health will take some time. Meanwhile, the knowledge that his friends sympathise with him in his illness, and are looking forward to seeing him resuming once again the important work on which he has been engaged, must be a source of much consolation to Mr. Anthonisz, who, we are aware, is chafing very much at this unexpected interruption to his labours.

"*By the Way.*" Our readers will miss in this number the apposite comments on current topics by our good friend "Niemand," which has been such an attractive feature of our journal from its very inception. There is, however, no fear of a complete cessation of these interesting articles. "Niemand" is merely suffering from a temporary breakdown in health caused by over-work, and we have every reason to hope that he will resume the series in the next issue of the Journal.

The Lorenz Centenary. The Centenary of the birth of C. A. Lorenz was celebrated with much eclat in Colombo, as such an outstanding event deserved to be, and the Union naturally took a worthy part in the manifestations of regard for the memory of this great man. The actual date was 8th July, but in order not to clash with the general meeting of all communities which was fixed for that date, the Union celebrated the occasion on 6th July, when Mr. E. H. van der Wall, than whom there is not a more ardent admirer of Lorenz, delivered a lecture on the life of this great man, and in paying a worthy tribute to "the greatest Ceylonese of all times" enhanced his own reputation for high scholarship. Mr. van der Wall in one pithy sentence summed up the whole life of Lorenz :— "Legislator, lawyer, jurist, scholar, speaker, writer, artist, musician, patriot, social-worker—he touched nothing that he did not adorn." By way of giving a touch of reality to the celebrations, the lecture was followed by the singing of some of Lorenz's topical

verses appearing in the "Christmas Debates" by a special choir of ladies and gentlemen. The audience entered fully into the spirit of the proceedings, and shewed their appreciation by joining heartily in the choruses.

On the morning of 8th July a portrait in oils of Lorenz, presented by three lawyers, one of whom was Mr. H. H. Bartholomeuz, a member of the Union, was unveiled in the Law Library by the Chief Justice, and among the speakers was Mr. J. R. Weinman, who claimed the honour of having been tapped on the back by Lorenz.

The public meeting took place the same evening at the Public Hall under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice in the absence of the Governor, the principal speaker being Mr. Charles van der Wall, who was in a reminiscent mood, and gave several interesting anecdotes of Lorenz. Mr. van der Wall was followed by Mr. E. W. Perera, Mr. M. T. Akbar, Mr. T. Villiers, and Mr. A. Mahadeva, who, as representatives of the different communities in the Island, paid their tribute to the memory of a great man. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, added a few further reminiscences of Lorenz.

On 24th July a portrait in oils of Lorenz, presented to the Royal College by Mr. E. O. Felsinger, an Old Boy, and also a member of the Union, was unveiled by H. E. the Governor.

Obituary. We regret to record the death of Mr. A. W. Metzeling, which took place on 8th August. Mr. Metzeling was an original member of the Union, and served for a considerable time on the Committee, where he made himself very useful.

"*The Dutch in Ceylon.*" A few copies of this book by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz are still available at the D.B.U. Hall and at all booksellers' stores at Rs. 5 a copy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the object laid down in sub-section *(f)* of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blazé, O.B.E., Alfred Place, Bambalapitiya.

The Journal will be issued at the end of every quarter, post free, to each member of the Union who pays a subscription of Rs. 5/- per annum towards its cost of publication. Literary and other contributions are invited and should be sent to Mr. J. R. Toussaint, "Muresk", Clifford Place, Bambalapitiya, to whom also all remittances on account of the Journal should be made. Dr. L. A. Prins has been made a member of the Board of Management.

Changes of Address.—**All changes of address (especially within the last three years) should be notified without delay to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Reid's Avenue, Colombo, or to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.**

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. J. Ludovici, Buller's Road, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on the account of the Social Service Fund must be made to Mr. J. Ludovici, Buller's Road, the Honorary Treasurer of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd.—All communications should be addressed to G. H. Gratiaen, Esq., Secretary of the Company D. B. U. Hall, Reid's Avenue, Colombo.

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