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Editorial Note

This Journal will appear quarterly, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, each year.

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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COLOMBO.
Our last number contained a picture and a short account of Wolvendaal Church, the time-honoured place of worship of the Dutch in Colombo. We now present our readers with a view of the sister church at Galle, a building which claims quite an equal share of veneration from the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon. It is nearly the contemporary of Wolvendaal Church, having been erected in the year 1754; but it has many points of special interest which appeal to us as the descendants of the men to whose piety and skill the erection of such edifices in Ceylon has been due. We have only to refer our readers to the very full account of this Church which appears in the valuable article on "Old Galle" by Mr. F. H. de Vos, begun in our last number and continued in the present. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, in the paper from which we quoted when speaking of Wolvendaal Church, thus refers to the Galle Church:—"The most characteristically Dutch Church in Ceylon, perhaps, is the Church at Galle. It is of quasi-cruciform shape, with very shallow transepts, but it is the gables that give it its distinctly Dutch appearance. They are the best examples of the Dutch gable to be found in Ceylon. The gables of the Jaffna Church are not of so markedly a Dutch shape, while those of the Wolvendaal Church are more of the ordinary Renaissance or Italian character." The architect or builder of the Church was, as Mr. de Vos states, Abraham Anthonisz of Amsterdam, who was at that time at the head of the Public Works
Department of the Dutch Company at Galle. The entire cost of the building was borne by Casparus de Jong, the Commandeur of Galle, an official who had expended large sums of money out of his private purse in several other public enterprises, notably that of agriculture, but whose liberality and munificence do not appear to have met with the approval they deserved. His official connection with Ceylon terminated shortly after the completion of the Church, and, after serving the Company a few years longer as Governor of the Coromandel Coast, he retired to the Fatherland early in his career. It is a curious fact that while handsomely emblazoned mural tablets to the memory of his two immediate successors, Ras Macquet and Abraham Samlandt, grace the walls of the Church, no memorial of any kind exists of him through whose munificence the Church was built.

The Galle Church is rich in mural tablets, painted and emblazoned with heraldic achievements or wrought in black and white marble, while a considerable number of gravestones with sculptured shields of arms pave the entire floor. The most recent addition to the emblazoned tablets is a handsome emblematic monument erected in 1904 to the memory of the late Dr. Peter Daniel Anthonisz, C.M.G., whose distinguished and benevolent services to his countrymen and to his townsfolk, and whose association with the Church give him a special claim to a place among the worthies whose names are recorded on the walls of the ancient building.

There is little else that we have to add to the account given by Mr. de Vos, which we have no doubt, will be read with appreciation and pleasure, not only by our members, but by all those to whom the antiquities of the Dutch in Ceylon are a subject of interest.

OUR YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

On the 18th January we celebrate the first anniversary of the Dutch Burgher Union, that being the day on which, at the inaugural meeting held at the Colombo Pettah Library, the Constitution of the Union was formally adopted; although, it may be mentioned, that the first preliminary meeting was held on the 13th November, 1907. This seems, therefore, a suitable opportunity to briefly review the events of the past and to calmly look our future position in the face. In doing so it is necessary that we should keep clearly in view the aims and objects which we have set before us. They are stated in concise form in article 2 of the Constitution, and are classified or divided under eight heads. It will be seen at a glance that the principal objects of the Union could only be achieved by a slow process and by the gradual development of our various agencies and resources, all which must be calculated to take time, and the full benefits of which could only be reaped by posterity. To these, therefore, who may ask what the Dutch Burgher Union has yet done, we answer that it is quite too early in the day to estimate the value of our services to the community; although we may state that our position as a united association is stronger today than it was when the movement was inaugurated twelve months ago. This will be evident at least from the fact that the number of original members was 267, and the number on the roll as we go to press is 357. The new members were all admitted by ballot under the limitations as to qualification and eligibility defined in rule 3.

The chief transactions of the Union during the year have been reported from time to time in the pages of this Journal. They consisted of lectures, lantern exhibitions, social entertainments, etc. But it is, we fear, a poor conception that will be formed of the zealous and arduous labours of the Committee which, met regularly month after month to deliberate upon and to take action in regard to matters of moment to the Union. Seeing how far-reaching are its objects, affecting as they do the sentiments and actions of a large community, it is little that a handful of committee members could do without the co-operation of those in whose interest they act. Plow this co-operation is to be manifested is a question that perhaps will here arise. We would say, looking back through the months that have passed, during which the Committee had to cope with much indifference on the part of members, opposition from outsiders, and with the malicious designs of evil-minded individuals, that, if actual participation in the labours of the Committee were not possible to most of the members, they would greatly advance the objects of the Union by reposing more confidence in the measures taken on their behalf by the Committee, and by shewing some appreciation of the good services which these gentlemen have ungrudgingly undertaken to perform.
We do not believe that any words of ours are needed to commend the objects of the Union to our members. These objects are one and all directed towards the improvement, moral, intellectual, and social, of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon. We fail to see what any one, whether a member of the Union or an outsider, has to say to such an undertaking. Yet much misapprehension appears to have spread among the various communities in the Island regarding what have been termed the "ulterior" objects of the Union. We could only say that we recognize no objects beside those which have been officially set forth in the Constitution, and we are not responsible for any acts or statements which have not been authorized by our executive committee. Having said this we feel that we have said enough to prove that we have not swerved in any way from the purposes with which we started, and that we continue to maintain the attitude we took up at the first, both among to ourselves and with regard to other communities. This will be found fully and lucidly explained in the instructive address delivered by Dr. van Dort at our inaugural meeting, and reported in the first number of this Journal. It only remains for us to add that in the programme for the operations of the ensuing year it will be seen that no abatement will be made in the efforts to be put forward for the improvement of our community, efforts which, we may safely say, are in no way calculated to bring us into conflict with other communities. We feel confident that, working thus in harmony with those around us, the members of the Union will reap all the advantages which concerted action among themselves, in the lines laid down by us, is sure to produce, and that it will not be long before they realize the fact that it is only by such united effort that they could hope to maintain their own integrity and win the confidence of other communities.

OLD GALLE.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS
IN AID OF THE GALLE BRANCH OF THE Y. M. C. A.
(Continued from p. 139).

PREDIKANTEN.

A CORDING to Valentyn, Antonius Hornhovius of Utrecht was the first Predikant of Galle. He was so appointed on the 6th October, 1642, but died on the voyage from Batavia to Ceylon. He was succeeded by Johannes Stertemius of Axel, who arrived in Galle on the 7th July, 1643, and remained here till 1645. The next Predikant was Antonius Hilarius (1645). Disputes arose between him and Commandeur Joan Maatzuiker, in which the former was not quite blameless. Preaching in Batavia on the 15th May, 1645, before he came to Galle, taking as his text Dan. ch. v. vers. 4 & 5, he so inveighed against the envy, hatred, and uncharitableness of the age, that the Governor-General and his wife thought the remarks were directed against them and were much displeased. In this connection it must however be stated that the Governor-General van der Lyn did not "hit it off" with his sister-in-law Dina Poleth, who was a special friend of Hilarius. Antonius Lentius was the next Predikant, and took up duties on the 10th August, 1648; but he fell out with the Church Council in 1650 and left for Batavia in 1651. The Governor-General gave him the choice of returning to Galle or the Fatherland, but he chose the latter. Lentius was succeeded by Henricus Bomgaard of Essen, who was associated in the ministry with Baldaeus. He was married at Batavia on the 10th August, 1648; but he fell out with the Church Council in 1650 and left for Batavia in 1651. The Governor-General gave him the choice of returning to Galle or the Fatherland, but he chose the latter. Lentius was succeeded by Henricus Bomgaard of Essen, who was associated in the ministry with Baldaeus. He was married at Batavia on the 10th September, 1648, to Helena Costerus of Houten. Francois Wyngaards of Hertogenbosch was the next Predikant (1651). He repatriated in 1660, when his wife was drowned in 1661 during the voyage. Dominicus Vinsemius of Amsterdam succeeded Wyngaards (1652), but was recalled soon afterwards, being followed in the ministry by Petrus Kesselerus of Amsterdam (1655). He accompanied Hulft in July, 1655, in the Fleet to Goa, and died on the 19th October, 1656. Philipus Baldaeus, the great historian of Ceylon, was the next Predikant (1656-7). He was the son of Michael Baelde and Gertruida van Oosterwijk, and was born in Delft in October, 1632, being descended from one Jacques Baelde,
who lived about the year 1366. He was appointed to Galle on the 18th September, 1656. He returned to Geervliet; there he was Predikant till his death in 1671. He was twice married: (1) with his cousin Maria van Castel in Batavia, 1654, and (2) with Elizabeth Tribolet. It is a curious fact that we have in this church a tombstone of Johanna Maria Baede (of which Baldaeus is the Latinized form), wife of the Fiscal Willem Mode. She was born in Amsterdam 2nd March 1661, and died in Galle 1697, probably a niece, as the Predikant died childless. The arms on the stone are the same as those of Rev. Baldaeus, viz., Sable, a chevron or, between three fleur-de-lys argent. Bartholomœus Heynen of Paraiba (Brazil) succeeded Baldaeus (1664-79). He was the grandfather of Elizabeth Margareta Heynen, whose tombstone is in the church, and who was the wife of Iman de Jong, Commandeur of the Jesuits, a cheor-on or, between three fleur-de-lys argent. Bartholomœus Heynen of Paraiba (Brazil) succeeded Baldaeus (1664-79). He was the grandfather of Elizabeth Margareta Heynen, whose tombstone is in the church, and who was the wife of Iman de Jong, Commandeur of Galle, and related through the Gobius family to Governor Falck, the Ceylonese Governor of Ceylon. Jacobus Bernus van Burum of Utrecht was the next Predikant (1667-76). He ill-treated a slave, causing his death (Valentyn calls it an "accident"), and was thereupon sent to Ternate, where he and most of his children died. Nicolaas Agatha, his successor (1668-1718), was born in 1637, and came out to the Indies in 1668 in the ship "Bermster"). He settled in Galle, where he died in 1718 aged 82 years. The tombstone of his wife Maria Elizabeth van Leesten is in the church. She was no doubt a relation of Rev. Johannes van Leesten, Predikant of Matara in 1711. Jacobus Scheu was the next Predikant (1668), followed by Jacob Corf (1671), and Johannes de Voogt. Laurentius Heming of Leyden was the next Predikant (1669-75). He died in Galle 19th November, 1681, where his tombstone (now in the church) was recently discovered, built into a drain close to the new gate. Nicolaas Livius of Dokkum, though appointed to Galle, was drowned in the roads of Colombo whilst removing his luggage from the ship (1690). He was succeeded by Gerrardus Hackoma (1692-7). He died in Sneek, Holland, 24th June, 1722. His daughter was the wife of Sybrand Wylsma, who was first married to Francina Clara Franen, both familiar names in Galle in the beginning.

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1 He was her second husband. She was first married to Jan Brengman, by whom she had with other issue a son, Elbert Brengman, born at Galle, 4th March, 1695, and died at Jaffna as Koopman, and Administrateur 25th October, 1731. He is buried inside the Jaffna Church, and has a tombstone over his grave. (See Lapid. Ceyl. plate 81.)—Editor.
He left Galle for Colombo on the 2nd March, 1806, and
which these memorials of the past refer. Under the organ
without some reference to the monuments on its walls, the
from weak intellect and to have proved somewhat eccentric in his
inside the church. In his later years he is said to have suffered
from whence he was transferred to Galle about the year 1750. He
died at Galle on the 22nd December, 1775, and was buried in the vault
His first charge in Ceylon appears to have been Jaffna,
again in 1755 Isabella de Kroese, widow of Pieter Croef, by whom he
died in Colombo 1759, being the son of Jan Hendrik Vos of Batavia
predikant. He was married (1) in 1779: to Elizabeth
Dillenburg succeeded Spoor (1778-81). He was married in
Colombo 9th August, 1778, to Margareta de Cock, and had a
son born in Galle 23rd July, 1781. Abraham Anthony
Engelbrecht was the last predikant. He was succeeded by
Fredk. Willem Capelle (1785-89). His coadjutor was Arnoud
Engelbrecht van Den Broek (1790-2), born in Colombo 1759, the
son of Capt. Johannes van den Broek and Engelberta Plantina
de Moor. Van den Broek died in Amboina, 1808. The last
predikant was Michael Christian Vos, born in the Cape 31st
December, 1759, being the son of Jan Hendrik Vos of Batavia
and Johanna Bok. He was married (1) in 1779: to Elizabeth
Jacobs, and (2) in 1805 to Johanna Petronella van Geyzel.
He left Galle for Colombo on the 2nd March, 1806, and
returned to the Cape in 1809.

No account of the Galle Church will be complete
without some reference to the monuments on its walls, the
elaborately engraved tombstones on its floor, and the people
to which these memorials of the past refer. Under the organ

28th August, 1789, Johanna Constantia, daughter of Pieter Pfeil,
Burgerraad of Cape Town, and Anna Maria Six van Chandelier.
The only issue of this marriage was a daughter, Maria Adriana Constantia
Smit, born at Jaffna, who married first, at Galle, on the 18th July,
1779, Hendrick Antoonsz, Vryburger of Jaffnapatam, and secondly, in
1785, George Michael Kroener, a Captain of the Dutch East India
Company's Forces. After the death of his wife the Rev. J. P. Smit married
again in 1788, Isabella de Kroese, widow of Pieter Kroese, by whom he
had no issue. His first charge in Ceylon appears to have been Jaffna,
from whence he was transferred to Galle about the year 1750. He
died at Galle on the 22nd December, 1775, and was buried in the vault
inside the church. In his later years he is said to have suffered
from weak intellect and to have proved somewhat eccentric in its
behaviour. His last will, by which he devised all his property to his
slaves, was contested by his daughter on the ground of his unsound-
ness of mind—Editor.
19th May, 1730, where the van der Spar family was long settled. A tombstone in two pieces was recently discovered in Mannar to the memory of Johanna Croon, wife of Johannes van der Spar, and her grandson Johan Christian van der Spar, baptized in Galle 15th January, 1758. This latter was the son of Matthias, who must have put up the tombstone to his mother and son when he was Chief of Mannar. Matthias van der Spar was married to the daughter of R. Fybrandts, and was the father of Johan Joachim van der Spar, the founder of the firm of J. J. van der Spar & Co., to whose memory was erected the elaborate marble monument now in the church. As regards the tombstone of Elizabeth Mooyaart, “who died about 11 a.m. on Saturday, 21st October, 1717”, she was the wife of Jacob de Jong, Commandeur of Galle. She was born in Jaffna on the 10th May, 1700, being the sister of Antony Mooyaart, Commandeur of Jaffna, and daughter of Nicolaas Mooyaart and Joanna van Eschweiler, and grand-daughter of Antony Mooyaart of Amsterdam, a Surgeon in the Dutch Service, and Maria Durhee. As she died before the building of the church her tombstone must have been removed subsequently to the church. The Mooyaart family papers thus record the event:—“21st October, 1747. There came to sleep in the Lord in Galle our very dear and most estimable sister Elizabeth Mooyaart who was married to the Commandeur there the Hon. Jacob de Jong, and this whilst she was in good health and up and doing and whilst unpacking a box was seized with a fit and expired in a moment afterwards. However hard and sorrowful this blow may be to us we must put our trust in the pleasure of the Lord.” Her grandmother, Susanna Durhee (wife of the Administrateur of Galle, Magnus Wichelman) also died in Galle, and her tombstone is in the church. The daughter of Magnus Wichelman (Henrietta) was the second wife of Rombout van der Parra, Dissave of Colombo. By his first wife Maria Strick, Rombout had a son Cornelius, who was the father of Petrus Albertus van der Parra, baptized in Colombo 30th September, 1714, who, from the rank of “soldaat by the pen”, rose to be the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies—a Ceylonese Governor-General. Of the epitaphs in English, that to the memory of John Henry Rabinel, C.C.S., deserves some notice from its connection with Dutch times. He was the son of Jean David Rabinel of Middelburg and Johanna Plantina de Moor. His two sisters married two brothers...
tied up and flogged to death. Whether the infliction was excessive, or whether he was at all aware of the probable result, I could never learn; but the plain fact that the poor old man perished under the lash was undisputed, leaving a son, a powerful young man, in his murderer's service. This gentleman, being relieved by an officer of our corps at Matura, returned with his family to Point-de-Galle, where he possessed a delightful garden-house, and every comfort which riches could procure; and being a man of respectable family, and well connected, he had married a lady of considerable personal charms, who, unlike himself, bore a most excellent character, and was much esteemed by both Europeans and natives.

"A point of honour among the Malays, too little attended to or understood, is revenge for every injury or insult, imaginary or real, and always sought in a manner which leaves the object little or no chance of escape; but in painting the character of the drover Robin Aig, Sir Walter Scott has described the Malay so fully to the life I need only refer to that inimitable author for a perfect illustration.

"The extinction of the Dutch power in Ceylon, and perhaps a very erroneous notion of our criminal jurisdiction, induced the Malays to consider this a favourable opportunity for carrying into effect their summary application of the Lex talionis. Among the principal native inhabitants at Galle resided a man called Noor John, the Prince of the Malays, to whom all the rest looked up, and who was much respected by the Dutch Government. This man, getting hold of Mr. Van Schuler's Malay servants, insisted on taking vengeance for the death of the old man; and the more to encourage the son to perpetrate the deed, while the rest were to connive at it, and protect him from without, he gave him his own creese or dagger. The young man, whose name was Gabong, readily agreed, and they proceeded together to the house, where Gaboo, the confidential slave of Mr. Van Schuler, opened the door for them, and secreted Gabong under his master's bed.

"The lady and gentleman retired to rest as usual and being more than ordinarily drowsy, he almost immediately fell fast asleep. Mrs. Van Schuler sat up reading her Bible for some time, and then prepared to follow him. She was in her seventh month of pregnancy, and, like many mothers in the same state, was under considerable anxiety of mind, imagining that she should not survive her confinement. She laid down, and was just falling asleep, when she was awakened by something moving under the bed. She immediately awoke her husband, told him what she had felt, and entreated him to get up and look there. But no entreaties could induce him to shake off his drowsy fit; he grumbled, and immediately slept again. Overcome with fatigue, she had at length fallen into an uneasy slumber, when, roused by a deep groan, she opened her eyes, to behold her husband weltering in his blood, and a man standing beside him with a creese in his hand. Regardless of all personal danger, but intent on saving her husband, this devoted wife sprang from the bed, ran round to the other side, and immediately seized the murderer by the hair. He struggled to get away, but twisting the locks round her hands, she persisted in holding him, and calling loudly for assistance. In this manner he dragged her to the door, when, turning about, he said: 'Let me go, madam: I do not wish to hurt you.' But she screamed, and prevented his departure by main strength, until at length he turned round and stabbed her in the stomach. She fell, and he escaped. How long this unfortunate pair continued without assistance was never exactly known. But the next day they were found by our medical men, who had been called in, both lying in the same room, in which the husband shortly afterwards expired, and was carried out, when she waved her hands towards him and said she should soon follow. The wound in her stomach was sewed up, and for some days hopes were entertained of her recovery, while in the meantime every exertion was made to trace the murderer. The servants of the house being confined on suspicion, Gaboo volunteered a confession. It appears that the murderer, Gabong, had been turned off previously, and immediately after the perpetration of the bloody deed had absconded. He was, however, speedily apprehended, and brought back a prisoner, though then having very short hair, it was feared that he was not the man. Being, however, along with several others, who had been confined on suspicion, brought into the room where his victim lay, Mrs. Van Schuler immediately pointed him out, and made oath to his identity. Still she asserted that she was mistaken, when solemnly, and with a firm voice, she exclaimed: 'No, Gabong; you cannot deceive me, although you have had your hair cut off since. I am now on the brink of eternity, and I swear that this man is the murderer of my
husband.' She lived but to secure the conviction of the murderer, and her unborn child perished with her.

"The traitor Gaboo turning King's evidence, the rest were tried, and Noor John and Gabong found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; which sentence requiring the confirmation of General Stewart, the English Governor, at Colombo, great interest was made by both the Dutch Governors for the Prince's life, but in vain, a feeling of great anxiety being evinced by the whole of the Dutch community to have a public execution of both the criminals. They had their wish as soon as an answer could be received; and both prisoners were hanged on two gibbets erected in front of the garden where the deed was perpetrated, in the presence of all the men and most of the women of the place—many Dutch ladies of respectability being seen in the foremost ranks of spectators, exulting in the agonies of the poor mistaken wretches who were thus hurried into eternity. The Prince died hardened in his guilt, and not only refused all ghostly advice or assistance, but even kicked a Malay priest out of his cell, and insisted, that in hanging him for only aiding a fellow-creature in his just revenge, the English would be answerable for all the sins he had ever committed during his life. He was a remarkably handsome, active young man, and his dying struggles lasted for several minutes. Gabong, on the other hand, received the same priest with mildness, even acknowledged his error, prayed to heaven for forgiveness, and died, without a struggle."

To resume. On either side of this building stood two other historical residences, the one on the fort side being that of Rev. Abraham Antony Engelbregt, and bore the name of Eendragt. On the other side, where now is to be seen an almost level tract of ground with but a few mounds formed of fragments of the original building, there still stand two venerable moss-grown pillars forming the gate-way of the original entrance to the house. These pillars bear on stone slabs let into them the words Vrijheid-Blijheid. Here lived Abraham Christiaan Frobus.*

**COMMANDEURS.**

No account of Galle would be complete without some reference to the men under whose administration and command the town and district attached to it grew in importance and resources until it developed from the little citadel it was under the Portuguese to the fortified township and city it became before the Dutch handed over the Government to the British. Before the conquest of Colombo the Dutch had made Galle their seat of Government, and therefore the few first names of our list of Commandeurs are not merely the Governors of the "stad en land" of Galle, but of all the Dutch possessions in the island.

**WILLEM JACOBZ COSTER.**

Willem Jacobz Coster, famed in the history of Ceylon as the conqueror of the city of Galle, stands at the head of the list of Governors of that place given by Valentyn. He may be said, in a manner, to have laid the foundation of Dutch rule in Ceylon, and, but for his untimely death, would have materially furthered the interests of the Company in this island. A brief sketch of his life may perhaps be not without interest.

He was a native of Akersloot, a village in Kennemerland, situated to the south of the town of Alkmaar. In 1607 he entered the service of the Company as schipper on board the "Zeelandia", and in 1610 we find him occupying a similar position on the "der Verre". In 1618 he was in charge of the "Middelburg"; and in 1627 of the "Briel". The Company appears to have been so satisfied with the services he rendered in the above capacities, that, on the 10th December, 1633, the Chamber at Amsterdam resolved to raise his salary from 150 to 160 £ a month; and, on the 24th August, 1635, the Council at Batavia presented him with a reward of 800/.

Less than a year later, viz., on the 2nd May, 1636, he left Texel for the Indies again, as Commandeur of the ship "Jutphen".

He was married to a lady by name Wilhelmtje Ren; but whether she accompanied him to the Indies or not I am not aware. If she did, she could not have long survived the voyage, for a little more than a year after his departure from Holland the Marriage Register at Batavia records his marriage, under date 30th July, 1637, with one Johanna Goossens of Dantsic. He does not appear to have enjoyed the society of his second wife long, for we find him present at the memorable naval engagement between the Dutch and the Portuguese close to Goa on the 4th January, 1638. Nor was she destined to see her husband again, for he was cruelly

* Born in Galle in 1768, and married in 1789 to Wilhelmina Gertruida Prins, the daughter of Major Francois Albertus Prins.
8th, and commenced the storming of the fort (Lit. Reg. II. p. 45), written from Batticaloa to the Governor-General Van Diemen, he requested that she be sent out to him along with the wife of Lieut. Christiaan Swart. She arrived in Galle on the 25th November, 1640, but Coster had, as before stated, already been massacred. She afterwards returned to Batavia, where, on the 14th February, 1648, she married Pieter Coury of Rotterdam, “de weduwenaar van Agnita Cluyten Commissaris in dienst O. I. C.,” as the Register further describes him.

From the fleet at Goa, Coster was, on the 17th March, 1638, sent to Ceylon with the ships “Texel”, “Amsterdam”, and “Dolphyn”. He appeared opposite Trincomalee on the 2nd April, and left for Batticaloa, where he arrived on the 8th, and commenced the storming of the fort (Lit. Reg. II. p. 44). He seems to have remained in Batticaloa at least till the 31st December, 1638, for we find him writing from there under that date to Van Diemen (see Lit. Reg. II. p. 52). It also seems that he was ordered off to Goa to inform Admiral Westerwolt of the state of Raja Singa’s forces in Ceylon in order that the preliminary arrangements might be made to expel the Portuguese from Ceylon by means of the allied forces of the Sinhalese and the Dutch. He next appears at the siege of Negombo, which was taken by the Director-General Philip Lucasz on the 9th February, 1640; and, on the latter’s departure to Batavia on the 21st, was left in charge of the fort. Leaving Paulus Pietersz in command of Negombo, he left on the 3rd March, 1640, for Galle, where he arrived on the 8th, and which he took by storm on the 13th.

On Coster’s departure to Kandy, Lieut. Christiaan Swart was left in charge of the Fort. He appears further to have been left in charge of Coster’s house and property, consisting among other articles of the following:—10 rods gold each about a palm long and thinner than a goosequill, being arm-rings bent straight, 4 pearls, some rubies, a silver paper belt, 3 pieces of fine linen, a white embroidered Bengal sheet, 3 pairs silk socks, half a piece of Guinean linen, 2 Bengal gingans, 2 pieces cromees [sic—perhaps kronnus, sergo] each five ells long, 3 dark grey and one striped silk dress, and other trifles. These were left in boxes by Coster duly sealed, and were broken open by Christian Swart, his wife Maria “geboortig van Chincheuse” [sic], and Coster’s black servant (“zwart dienaar”) Clement Marot “geboortig van Bengal”; and in the town of Galle was enacted, on the 19th February, 1641, the strange scene of the Acting Governor, his wife, and a native servant being indicted and convicted of theft. The indictment against Christian and Maria states that the various articles were buried at various places, and that the gold rods were so shortened by means of a sharp knife that from one rod were made 2½, and that it was likely that the 365 St. Thomases, 2 shuttles and one rod of gold, a great thick gold chain and 100 reals van aglen, with the theft of which Maria had charged the aforesaid Clement, were really received by her. The Onderkoopman Gerrit Moutmaaker prosecuted nomine officii, and the sentence was a confiscation of goods. The judgment was signed by Jan Thyssen, Pieter de Moyne, Gerrit Moutmaaker, Jan Symonsen der Laan, and Dirk van Gemmen. The indictment against Marot recites that the seals were broken by a heated knife, and that the accused endeavoured to escape from custody and desert to the “common foe” the Portuguese.

He was tortured with water and died in prison. His body was condemned to be dragged outside the gates of the town and hanged on a gibbet and his goods to be confiscated. Christian Swart was sentenced to be whipped and put in chains for 25 years with confiscation of goods and to be detained in the fortress Hollandia. The sentence of whipping was remitted on the urgent entreaties of the Singalese Sabandaar. Maria Swart was sentenced to be taken to the place of public execution to witness her husband’s punishment and to confiscation of goods.

When intelligence was received of the death of Coster, Jan Thyzen Payaart, born in Amsterdam 14th October, 1606,
was appointed Commandeur 21st August, 1640. From 1645-52 he was Governor of Malacca, and returned to Holland as Admiral of the Return Fleet in 1669. His mother-in-law was Anna Steer, and he had children of whom nothing is known. He proclaimed war against the King of Kandy without orders to that effect, and was in consequence replaced by Joan Maatsuiker (1646-50), born in Amsterdam 14th October, 1606—a man no less renowned than Coster. He was a Doctor of Laws before he came out to the Indies (1613-5), rose to the rank of Governor-General in 1653, and died in Batavia as such in 1678. Jacob van Kittensten, who succeeded to the command of Galle on the 25th February, 1650, upon Maatsuiker's promotion, was the next Commandeur. He was a native of Delft, and is said to have constructed the water way or canal which ran along and protected the low rampart walls of the town extending from the old gate as far as the Sun bastion. It was during his tenure of office that intelligence was brought to Galle on the 2nd April, 1650, by the jacht "Lillo" from Persia that Charles I. of England had been executed. Van Kittensten left Ceylon, having handed over the reins of Government to Adriaan van der Meyden, and arrived in Batavia by the "Tortelduyf" on the 14th December, 1653, in a weak state of health. He died at the Governor-General's house on the 11th August, 1653. He held the command of Galle while the siege of Colombo was carried on by General Hault, whose untimely death secured for Van der Meyden the Director-Generalship of the Forces, and eventually, on the conquest of Colombo in 1656, the Governorship of the Dutch forts of Ceylon. He was in Colombo as Governor from 1656-60 and 1662-63, when he soon after repatriated. He was married in Batavia 27th September, 1663, as Extraordinary Councillor to Clara Sweers de Weerd, widow of Adriaan van Groenestein, formerly as adyocate in the Hague and afterwards opporkoopman. Nicolaas Van der Meulen was the next Commandeur. Thomas van Rhee succeeded him in 1686-89. He was a native of Wijk-by-Duurstede, born there 16th December, 1634, and married 7th August, 1661, Henrietta van Kriekenbeek, born in Wijk-by-Duurstede 1st October, 1640. A silver medal in commemoration of their silver wedding was struck in 1686, and is in the possession of a member of the Kriekenbeek family of Ceylon; another of these medals is in the Museum in Batavia. A copper medal among the state collection in the Hague commemorates the death of Thomas van Rhee in Batavia on the 31st March, 1701. Henrietta van Kriekenbeek (died in Colombo 24th October, 1696) was the daughter of Rutgerus de Heyde was the next Commandeur (1692). He died on the 19th October, 1693; was married to Christina Eggers, and had two children, born in 1666 and 1669. The next Commandeur was Carel Bolner of Dantzic (1693-1704). He was married (1) to Magdalena Snevens, (2) in Colombo, 1st February, 1682, to Maria van der Heyden, and (3) as Commandeur of Galle, on the 5th March, 1702, to Maria van Schaick, the widow of the Rev. Hermanus Specht. He was afterwards Governor of Malacca. Gerrard van Tol was Commandeur from 1704-05. He was married to Johanna Margarita Schildhoorn, whose tombstone is to be found in the Wolvendaal Church. His sister Elizabeth was married to Jacob van Rhee, the first Commandeur of Jaffna. Van Tol was succeeded by Nicolaas Welters (1705-07). He died
in the Cape, 10th February, 1708; and Valentyn (Cape, p. 15) says that he saw the wepen of Welters hung up close to the clock tower of the church there. Adam van der Duyn was the next Commandeur (1708). He died in the Malabar Coast in November, 1723, and was married to Barbara Margarita Cadensky, whose tombstone is in the Wolvendaal Church. The next in order was Johan van der Velsen of Leyden (1708-10). He was married to Anna van Cralen, and had a son Johan, who was living in Leyden in 1712 and afterwards left for Batavia as a cadet. This Commandeur died in Galle, and his tombstone is in the church. Philip van Uchelen succeeded van Velsen (1710-13). In 1713 as ex-Commandeur of Galle he was present in Batavia as a pall-bearer at the funeral of Abraham van Riebeeck. He was afterwards Governor of Banda. Cornelius Taay van Wezel (1713-14), his successor, was a native of Dordrecht, and was married to Johanna van Rhee of Negapatnam, widow of Anthony van der Goes, Koupman. Her tombstone is in the church. Johannes Hertenberg of Enkhuysen, the next Commandeur, who eventually succeeded to the chief authority in Ceylon, and whose sudden death on the 19th October, 1724, brought the tyrant Vuyst to our shores, held the command of Galle (1714-15); and on his promotion to the command of the Malabar Coast, Antony Snaats succeeded him. Hertenberg came out in the ship “De Groote Visschery” as 3rd surgeon in 1687. Antony Snaats was Commandeur from 1715-19. He was a native of Den Briel, and was four times married: (1) to Jacoba de Vroom, (2) to Helena Abangelis, (3) to Catherina Wynsgarden, and (4) to Colombo, 3rd November, 1709, to Maria de Haan of Colombo, widow of Allard de Keyzer. His sister Cornelia was the wife of the Revd. Francois Valentyn, the historian of the East Indies. Nicolans van Heuvel, whose tenure of office was marked by the melancholy incident of the death of his youngest and favourite son at the age of about 20, was the next Commandeur (1719-21). As an ouderschepen van Heuvel was at Manaar in 1687, where his wife Anna van Oraien lies buried. Hendrik Laurens was Commandeur in 1720, and he was followed by Arnold Moll (1721-23). Moll was born in Batavia, 5th May, 1675, and died in Jaffna in 1720 as Commandeur of that place. He was married to Christina van Rhede, Johan Pau Schagen, the next Commandeur (1723-32), was so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of Governor Vuyst and to have been removed from office in consequence of the stout resistance he made to the innovations of this misguided ruler; but he was restored to the Commandement by the chief authority in Batavia. He was born in Malacca, and from his testament (9th June, 1724) it appears that his wife was Suanssa Cornelia Breveng of Batavia, daughter of Adriam Albert Breveng oud-scheepen Batavia. Jan Macare, who followed Schagen in 1732, was in office till 1736, when he acted as Governor till the arrival of Baron von Imhoff (1736). Macare was the son of Peter Macare and Susanna Willebout. He was born in Middleburg 5th July, 1686, and came out as a matroos in 1720 in the ship “Oosterziegen” with his brother Cornelis, who was “Kajuitwacht”, and sister Elizabeth Francoise, the two latter marrying and having children in Ceylon. Jan Macare was unmarried. Daniel Overbeek was the next Commandeur (1736). He was a native of Amsterdam, and was married (1) to Elizabeth Hals, and (2) to Gertruida Brengman. The tombstone of his first wife is in the church. Iman de Jong succeeded him in 1737. He was a native of Zierickzie (died in Jaffna, 13th December, 1737), being the son of Johan de Jong of Zierickzie and Sara Danckers, and was married to Elizabeth Margareta Heynen, whose tombstone is in the church. Jacob de Jong (junior) was the next Commandeur (1742). He was born in Manaar, and was the son of Jacob de Jong of ter Veer and Johanna Pasque de Chavonnes of Huelst. He was married (1) to Elizabeth Moomart, (2) Maria Sophia Ravens, (3) Antonia van Pelt, and (4) to Cornelius Schokman. He eventually succeeded to the command of Jaffna, and had the honour, like his predecessors Moll, Schagen, and Macare, of acting as Governor during one of the changes in that office. He was followed by Gerrard Johan Vreeland (1747-51). He was born in Utrecht 24th September, 1711, being the son of Gerrardus Joan Vreeland and Petronella van Romout, and was married to Susanna Petronella Visboom, the daughter of Marcus Visboom and Cornelia van Wynbergen. He died, as Governor of Ceylon, in Colombo, 26th February, 1752. The next Commandeur was Casparus de Jong (1752-58), the builder of the church already referred to. Abraham Samlant (already spoken of) followed next (1758); to be succeeded by Ras Macquet (already mentioned) 1759. Abraham Samlant seems to have resumed the command in 1760 till his death (1766). Arnoldus de Ly was the next Commandeur (1768). He was a native of Bergen op Zoom, and was married in Colombo 7th November, 1758, to Maria Cornelia Schuttrup of Galle. His son Andreas
de Ly, Onderkoopman stationed at Matara, was educated at Hardewyk (1776), and was married (1) to Dorothea Petronelia van der Spar. He lived through a few years of the last century, and was well known to Dutchmen of a generation just died out. By his first wife he had two daughters: Arnoldina Johanna, married to George Laughton of London, Harbour Master; and Dorothea Agatha, married (1) to Capt. John William Young, and (2) to Capt. Edward Lockyer of the 19th Regt. As he left no male issue he made a will in which a passage occurs which I cannot refrain from quoting:

"Thirdly: whereas I am the last surviving heir of the "male branch of the family and house of de Ly, I hereby "require wish and desire that my said testamentary executor" "will nominate and appoint a person to carry my family arms" "before my corpse to the place where it is to be interred and "then and there have my said family arms beaten to pieces" "as being then extinct."

It may be interesting to know that this injunction was carried out to the letter when a few years later the last of the de Lys was gathered to his fathers. Before his death at the age of 60 he again married in 1818 a Miss Elizabeth Theresia Hollebeek. By her who survived him he had no children. Cornelius Dionysius Crayenhoff succeeded de Ly (1787). He was a native of Hoorn, and was married in Colombo 17th December, 1769 (1) to Anna Jacoba van de Leur of Oudetonge, widow of Major Pierre Dufloo of Rouen, and (2) in Galle, 1st June, 1788, to Magdalena van Angelbeek of Batavia. His first wife was buried in the vault of the church.

Pieter Sluysken was the next Commandeur (1788-92). He was a native of Amsterdam, and married at Galle on the 17th July, 1663, Susanna Petronella Medeler, daughter of Major Hendrik Medeler. Sluysken was alive in Ceylon in 1807, the last post he held being that of Commandeur of Surat. An elaborate MS. prepared by him, and entitled "Beschrijving van al't voornaamste hetgeen den landsdienst betreft bestaande en het onderscheid en costumen der Castes op Ceylon enz", was once offered for sale by Martinus Nyhoff of the Hague. To students of the great caste question the work would be invaluable.

We now come to the last of the Dutch Commandeurs of Galle, Diedrich Thomas Fretz of St. Goar in Hessen-Nassau, son of Jan Frans Fretz and Anna Gertruida Herpel. Commandeur Fretz was well known to more than one Dutch gentleman now dead, whom some here have doubtless met during the last century. After the capitulation of Colombo, in which, as we all know, was included also the Fort of Galle, Commandeur Fretz, for whom special provision was made in the articles, lived a quiet and unostentatious life among the townfolk that he governed. He was twice married: (1) 28th October, 1764, to Cornelia Reynera van Sanden of Jaffna, who died in 1790; and (2) to Gertruida Henrietta Bartels of Tutucorin. One of his daughters by the first marriage was the wife of Lt.-Col. John Macdonald. His son Diedrich Cornelis Fretz was married thirdly to Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottan, and the children of this marriage married into the Stork, Wood, and van der Straaten families. Frans Philip Fretz of Kirchheim, whose descendants in the male line are still living in Ceylon, was perhaps a nephew of the Commandeur.*

"EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT."  
(ORIGINAL POETRY.)

Union is strength: and shall not we unite—
We who have known the shame disunion brings;
Whose hearts oft glow with dim rememberings
Of days when, yet un vex'd by Fortune's spite,
Our fathers sojourn'd in this land of light?
Has the long lesson of a hundred years
Still to be learnt with bitterness and tears,
And shall the fatal blindness end us quite?
Ah! let us wake from slumber's soft repose
To the new promise of a nobler day;
Proud of ourselves, proud to be kin with those
Who won their homes from Ocean's grasping sway,
Who dated unvex'd seas, tamed ruthless foes,
And held embattled France and Spain at bay.

* They bore the same arms.—Editor.
HOLLAND UNDER THE COUNTS OF HAINAULT.—On the death of Count Floris V., his only son, who was married in England to Elisabeth, the daughter of King Edward I., was at once sent for. But this youth, who succeeded as Count Jan I., had little capacity for ruling, being weak and sickly and accustomed to depend on others. He was greatly influenced by Wolfaert van Borselen, a noble of Zealand, who so embittered the people against him that he was murdered at Delft in 1299. Count Jan now sent for his cousin Jan van Avennes, Count of Hainault, and made him Regent for a period of four years; but the same year he himself died of a sudden illness, and with him the House of Holland became extinct.

The Count of Hainault, being next heir, succeeded as Count Jan II. As he resided mostly in Hainault, he appointed stadtholders to represent him in his other counties. About this time a war broke out between France and Flanders, into which Jan II. was drawn as an ally of Philip the Fair. The Flemish invaded Zealand and Holland, advancing as far as Haarlem. Here their progress was arrested by Witte van Haemstede, an illegitimate son of Floris V., and Willem van Oostervant, son of Jan II. The Flemish were routed at a place near Haarlem, which, on that account obtained the name of Manpad (man path), which it bears to this day. Within a week the enemy was driven out of the country. The Count, who had remained in Hainault, died that same year, A.D. 1304.

His successor was Willem III., who earned for himself the name of “the Good”, having been just, firm, and gentle. As a proof of how much the people regarded him, it is related that when, at a meeting of nobles and dignitaries of the towns, he asked for a thousand guilders, ten thousand were offered to him; upon which he refused to take even the one thousand, saying that from such a people he should always be able to obtain what was necessary. As the number of bondsmen decreased and the expenses of the counts increased, these found it necessary to ask the nobles and the towns for an addition to their income. The towns then, with consent of the counts, began levying taxes on foodstuffs, clothing, etc. The chief event during the rule of Willem III. was the treaty he made with the Count of Flanders, A.D. 1323, by which the latter relinquished his claim to Zeeland west of the Scheldt. This put an end to the continual strife between Holland and Flanders, and brought the whole of Zeeland under the Counts of Holland.

His son and successor Willem IV., who ruled from 1337 to 1345, sailed with a fleet to Friesland to obtain a firmer footing there, but was killed in landing, and his army slain.

HOLLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF BAVARIA.—Willem IV. left no issue, and disputes arose in regard to the succession. His eldest sister Margaret succeeded him in Hainault, which, being a spindle loan, could descend in the female line; but she also wished to take possession of Holland and Zeeland, which were, however, sword loans, limited only to the male line. The majority of the nobles had no objection to this; but the towns, considering it safer for them to be under the rule of a man than a woman, refused to acknowledge her. Her husband, the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, then asserted that Holland, Zeeland, and Friesland had, by the extinction of direct heirs, come to the crown, and as he desired to have one of his sons put in possession he loaned these provinces to his wife, who at once repaired to Holland. This was the signal for the commencement of strife, and the civil wars which ensued lasted nearly a century and a half. In Holland, as elsewhere in Europe, the real cause of the disturbances lay in the struggle for supremacy between the rising middle class and the impoverished nobility. Those nobles who derived part of their income from the towns took that side of the quarrel, and desired a man at the head of affairs, while the others preferred a weak ruler, who would enable them to extend their own power. In Holland these wars are known as the “Hoeksche en Kabeljauwse twisten” (Hook and Codfish Quarrels). It is supposed that the latter party took its name either from the Bavarian coat-of-arms, which was made up of blue and white checks, resembling fish-scales, or from the fact that many of the participants lived by the fishing trade. The former are supposed to have adopted their name from the hooks with which the fish was caught. The “Hoeken” wore red and the “Kabeljauwen” gray hats as a mark of distinction.

* See p. ante 144.
Margaret, after the death of her husband, found an ally in her brother-in-law Edward III. of England. With the help of her adherents in Holland and Hainault and the English troops she was at first victorious, but was soon vanquished and forced to withdraw. Gunpowder was used for the first time in Holland during this war, and added to the destruction carried on everywhere.

These wars spread to all the surrounding counties, where, although carried on for apparently different reasons, the real cause was the same. In Gelderland the struggle was between the two noble families of the Heckerens and the Bronkhorstens, each fighting for influence and power. In Friesland the two factions were known as “Schieringers” and “Vetkopers”, the former being the appellation of the poor nobility, most likely derived from schier (meagre), the latter that of the rich farmers or verweiders. It was only when an enemy threatened from outside that the mutual hatred was forgotten for a while.

Margaret at length abdicated in favour of her son, who became Count Willem V., but who, in 1357, lost his reason. His younger brother Albrecht then ruled as regent, and succeeded him at his death. While Albrecht was regent he maintained a neutral position between the two factions; but when he succeeded to the title he began to favour the towns above the nobility, and so provoked a new outburst of hostilities. His son Willem VI. succeeded him in 1906, and favoured the opposite party. Knowing how much the people disliked having a woman as their head, and hoping to strengthen the position of his only daughter Jacoba, he married her at the age of fourteen to Jan van Tourenaine, the dauphin of France. A year before his death Count Willem called a meeting of the nobles and the chiefs of the towns, requesting them to take an oath that at his death they would recognise his daughter as his lawful heir. Only the “Hoeks” appeared and complied with his request. He died in 1417, having ruled with a steady hand, putting down the civil wars for a time, and maintaining neutrality in the wars raging outside. Jacoba’s husband had died before him; so she succeeded, an orphan and a widow, at the age of sixteen, to her father’s honours. There were at first no difficulties as to her succession; but soon a second claimant appeared in the person of her uncle and guardian, Bishop Jan of Luik, nicknamed “Zonder genade” (the merciless), because of the cruelty with which he had put down a disturbance in Luik. The “Hoeks” supported Jacoba, and at first were victorious, but soon lost ground, although they formed the majority even in the towns, which they had never done before. Jacoba sought to strengthen her position by marrying her cousin Jan IV. of Brabant, for which she obtained a dispensation from Pope Martin V. This was however recalled at the instance of her uncle and of the Emperor Sigismund. The marriage took place, when the Emperor gave Holland, Zeeland, and Hainault to Jan of Bavaria, who, not having been consecrated, laid down his dignity of Bishop. Through the mediation of the Duke of Burgundy an agreement was made between Jacoba and her uncle, by which she obtained a part of Holland. Jacoba’s husband, idle and pleasure seeking, neglected her and the affairs of state, and mortgaged her dominions to her uncle for a large sum of money. She took recourse to the recall of the dispensation to her marriage, left him, and went to the English Court, where she married the Duke of Gloucester. By this action she estranged many of her friends in Holland, while also it was of no avail to her, as the marriage was declared illegal by a council of the clergy called together at Rome by Pope Martin. The Duke of Gloucester acknowledged this verdict, and the poor Countess was left again to fight her own battles. Her uncle died, and Philip of Burgundy succeeded as heir to his rights. Although she led her own army and gained a few victories, she was in the end obliged to enter into a treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, by which she retained the title of Countess of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, while he was to rule as regent and to be her heir until she made a new marriage, which she could do only with his consent. When some time after she contracted a secret marriage with one of Philip’s stadtholders, Frank van Borselen, a noble of Zealand, who had often helped her, the Duke forced her to make a new treaty, by which she had to resign the title of Countess, in order to obtain her husband’s liberty, he having been imprisoned on a charge of complicity in an attack on the life of Philip of Burgundy.

Holland under the House of Burgundy.—During the rule of Philip of Burgundy, from 1433 to 1467, the Netherlands experienced a period of rest. He was strictly just, and ruled with a firm hand. The inhabitants recovered from the misfortunes they had been subject to in the former troublesome days, and in gratitude gave him the name of “the Good”. His court greatly influenced the manners and customs of the people, who became acquainted with luxuries previously unknown to them. Trade increased to an extent unknown
before, bringing large sums of money into the country. The discovery by Willem Benkelszoon of the mode of gilling and salting herrings also added to the general prosperity, as large numbers of ships were now employed in the fishing trade. About 1423 the first book was printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster. Another advantage was the establishment by Philip, in 1428, of the Court of Holland, to which appeal could be made from the other judicial courts. He endeavoured to bring about greater unity in the mode of government by instituting the "Algemeene Staten" (General Council) for the discussion of matters of common interest; but many of the towns refused to send their representatives to it, as they considered it opposed to their privileges to be called to councils outside their own counties.

Philip’s son, Charles the Bold, succeeded him, and although he had some good qualities, set everyone against him by his despotism and hot temper. He could brook no opposition, and punished the least indication of it with a heavy hand. This was hardly suited for the Netherlands, where each county was more or less accustomed to self rule; and the independent spirit of the people made them hold out for their privileges. His ambition was to extend his dominions from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and he demanded heavy taxes to pay his numerous mercenary troops. After many struggles Gelderland and Zutphen were added to his possession; so that nearly the whole of the Netherlands became practically a province of Burgundy. Charles was killed in battle at Nancy in 1477, and his daughter Maria succeeded him.

The hand of the father having been against everyone, advantage was now taken by the people of the helpless condition of the daughter to serve their own ends. It is true that several counties did acknowledge Maria as Charles’ successor, but only on condition of certain advantages. These were embodied in a document known as "the Great Privilege"; and she was forced to comply with its terms, being almost entirely at the mercy of the citizens of Gens, who beheaded two of her most faithful courtiers before her very eyes, for having conveyed implicating letters for her to the Court of France. Some of the conditions of this Great Privilege were that she should not marry without the consent of her relations and the Algemeene Staten of the Netherlands; that only natives of the country should fill the highest offices; that no war or peace should be declared without consulting the States.

DUTCH EXTRACTS AND THE DUTCH COMPANY IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

[BY THE HON. J. P. LEWIS.]

(Continued from page 157.)

The following are the names and dates of office of the Dessaves of Matara from the early years of the Dutch occupation. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz is responsible for the greater part of this list, but I have been able to add some names and dates from information obtained from extracts.

Before 1682.

Captain Huys.
Captain Hans Jacob Boeft.
De Graeuwe.
Lieut. Willem van der Moelen.
Reynier-de Vos, 1689-1692.
Claas Alebos, 1692.

* Referred to in an extract from the Thombo of the village Ranchagoda.
† He was Surgeon and Superintendent of the Company at Matara in 1661. (Valentyn, vol. v. p. 225.) He is referred to in an extract from Bamburgh of 1763 as having made a man a Mayor who had been a Cangann "in tijden der Portugeesen". Whether De Boeft became Dessave afterwards as well as or instead of Superintendent of the Elephants does not appear, but it seems likely.
‡ He was Commandant at Batticaloa in 1675.
§ It is impossible to say in what order these four Dessaves came in: no dates are given—it is merely "when the Captain Huys was Dessave of Matara".
Jan Van Velsen.
Rombout van der Parra, 1705. (See R. A. S. Journal (C. B.), vol. xv. p. 268.)
Pieter Christianusz Bolscho, d. 1709, at Mataera (loc. cit. p. 254).
Isaac Weyns, died 1711, at Mataera (loc. cit. p. 254 also p. 247).
Arnold Moll, 1716, afterwards Commandeur of Jaffna; buried there 1729 (loc. cit. p. 257).
Cornelis Taay van Wesel, 1719 (loc. cit. p. 247).
Arnoit Van de Cruys, 1721.
Marten Rein, October, 1737, January, 1739, afterwards Chief of the Eastern Districts. His wife Rebecca Schodt died at Trincomalie 6th January, 1760, and is buried there.
Gerradus Kersse, 1739.
Jan Baner, 1756, afterwards Chief of the Fortress of Kalutara (loc. cit. p. 259).
Johannes Ferdinandus Crystman, 1758, died the same year at Mataera (loc. cit. p. 256).
Hendrik Leembruggen, 1759.
Daniel Burnat, 1767-1784, a native of the Canton of Berne. Gerrit de Vos, 1770-1774, probably acting only.

Diedrick Thomas Fretz, 1785, afterwards Commandeur of Galle (the last).
Christiaan van Angelbeek, 1787.
Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan Van Sohmer, 1793. He was murdered in 1799, when living in retirement at Galle. (See C.L.R. H. 371.) This was the official who, according to Mr. Farrell, Collector of Tangalle and Mataera, destroyed the District records.
Of the Dessaves of Mataera, one (Bolscho) was a Dane and one (Burnat) a Swiss. Two (Van Domburg and Vreelandt) rose to be Governors of Ceylon.

The Secretary of the Land Raad seems to have been the real most important official. I annex a list of some of the Secretaries as shewn by Extracts:

[M. van de Ziel, 1736.]
Johannes Hendrick Breuchop, 1740-1746.
Lambertus van Hagen, 1748-1749. He was also Vendumeester.
Guusdr Frieck Van Sohsten, 1750-1757.
Pieter Arend de Moor, 1766-1782. I have seen 45 extracts bearing his signature. He seems to have acted as Secretary again in 1793, during the absence of Palm.
Johannes Stein signed as Secretary in 1767, probably during the absence of De Moor.
Michiel Justinus Gratiaen, 1783-1786.†
Mathins Fredrik Palm, 1787-1793.‡ He is always referred to as "Mr"—Meester M. F. Palm—which means that he was an Advocate or Graduate in Laws.
Fredrik Gerard De Niese, 1793-1793. He was also "Vendumeester" in 1794.§
Michael Nikulas Engelbregt, 1795.
Alexander Lodewyk Frans.?
Nicolaas J. R. Kueneman, 1796.

The following are the names of Dutch officials who were members of the Land Raad in addition to the Dessave and the Secretary in certain years as shewn by extracts:

† The Secretary appears to have been also official notary fungoereende het Ampt van Notaris Publick ter dezer Fortresse.
‡ 20 Extracts.
§ 16 Extracts.
§ He was a pensioner of the British E. I. Company in 1797 at Jaffna. Secretary of the Provincial Court of Trincomalie, 12th Jan., 1803.
1740.
Ensign (vaandrig*) Marten Reyn.

1744.
Ensign Isaac Warnier,†
Consumptie Boekhouder Jean Dideric Fedder.

1766.
Captain Heinrich Beilfeldt.
Ensign Enno Reimers Nieuwenhoven.
Consumptie Boekhouder Lourens Christiaan Frobus.

1775.
Lieutenant and Commandant Johan Lodewyk Schede.
Lourens Christiaan Frobus.

1778.
Lieutenant and Commandant John Lodewyk Schede.
Daniel Ditlof van Ranzow, onderkoopman and Consumptie Bookhouder.
Jacobus Anthony Coopman, Bookhouder and authorized in respect of the Thombo.
Johannes Nicolaas Lasge, Bookhouder and gecommitteerde by de Thombo.
Johannes Engelbrecht, Chirurgyn.

1781.
Lieutenant and Commandant Adriaan Rottiers.
Ensign and Commandant Nicolaas Lene.
Matthias Tietgers, Consumptie Bookhouder.
Johannes Engelbrecht Chirurgyn.
Jacobus Anthony Coopman, Bookhouder and gecommitteerde.
Johannes Nicolaas Lasge, Bookhouder and gecommitteerde.

1786.
Lieutenant and Commandant Johannes Caspar Beyer.
Andrias Everhardus De Ly, Consumptie Bookhouder.
Jacobus Frankena, Bookhouder of the Negotie Cantoor.
Myndert Huybertsz, Chirurgyn.
Johan Michiel Walter, Thombo Scriba.
Bernhard Hendrik van Berghem.

1791.
Lieutenant Dessave Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan Van Schuler, Vice President.
Jean David Rabinel.
Pieter Arend De Moor.
Hendrik Brechman.
Johan Michiel Walter.
Lambert Marten Trek.
Jacobus Abraham Rottiers.
Johan Caspar Beyer.
August Christiana Grave (sic) van Ranzow.
Myndert Huybertsz.
Jacobus Frankena.
Christiaan Rieithmuller, assistant and overseer of the plantations (opziender der plantagies).

1793.
J. M. Walter, sworn clerk.†
L. M. Trek, Thombo Holder.
Ernestus Nicolaas Weemeier, Bookhouder.
Mr. Matthias Fredrik Palm, authorized officer.
Hendrik Brechman, resident of Magam Pattu.
August Christiana Anthon Graaf (sic) van Ranzow, Bookhouder.
Myndert Huybertsz, Oppermeester.
Jacobus Frankena, Bookhouder.
Johannes Philippus Woutersz, Bookhouder.

1800.
Abraham Christiana Frobus.

After the British occupation Capt. B. Harris was Captain Commandant of Matara, and in 1799 acted for the Collector in his absence. In 1798-1799 George Gregory of the British East India Company's service was "Collector and Land Regent of Galle". This title of "Land Regent" was of Dutch origin, for Thomas Nagel, who administered

* T. Nagel was Authoriseerde Scriba some time after 1744.
† Subsequently Lieutenant Dessave.
the Vanni under the Dutch from 1783-1796, is described on his tomb at Jaffna as "Land Regent of the Wanni".

Whether B. Harris, whose surname is English (or rather Welsh), was an Englishman or a Dutch officer who transferred his services to the British E. I. Company, I do not know, but we find his signature in March, 1796, over the stamp on a Dutch Extract. The reference to him in 1799 is in Dutch.

**APPENDIX I.**

*Specimen of a Dutch Extract.*

Lebecke.

**Stamp of 6 Stivers.**

_Extract uit 't Thombo Boek van anno 1682 dat alhier ter Secretarie is Berustende._

Marambegey Naindo nieuwe lascoryn de welke voor desen als nainde in 't dorp dienst gedaan heeft, en wanneer d'E Capitain Huys desesse op Matara was, door Sinnewiratne Modlhaar tot lascoryn gemaakt d' vrouw menica heeft voor soon Cona 4 d' broeder poenta heeft syn vrouw menuwere en 1 dogter peema 10 en 1 soon van gem. menuwere, die door Walasmoelle Kalueghey hewa nainde gegeveene is gen naindua 7 de moeder van poenta heet lama naefdjere heeft 1 opvedeling die door Wattegey nainde gegeveene is gen. mnda 13 jaren uit betaalt van corte deccum 1 Camecassen, en besit.

De oude thuy gen gederewatte 22 oude kokus boomden 17 d' van 5 jaren 27 soorsak d' en 250 arreecq d' heeft voor 4 larynen arreecq, en 9 corrym do van dorp arreecq betaalt van wattoebadde 8 came cassen synde vaders parravene.

dto de helft van Coonarummoelle ½ am 9 sayens synde paave als boeven.

dto Morredande Keitiemaele 1½ am sayens d² ad idem.

dto Minhirie Coembre 1 am sayens d²

dto Cindegawna Ljadde ½ am sayens d²

\[ \text{Lr. A. oto Dewattegaha denie } \frac{3}{2} \text{ am sayens d²} \]

Bamuloegamme hael liadde \( \frac{1}{2} \) am sayens werdende op

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

dese wellk door Oedoemoettoe Jacing araatjere en Pantiagodde Daloeuwagoddegey Seetna pretentie gemaakt.

Accordeert

Mature Den 16 May 1756

Nagoesien

G. Fk. SOHSTEN.

WM. Fk. APPELSTEED.

**APPENDIX II.**

*The Four Gravels of Matara.*

(De Maturessen Vier Gravettes) consisted of the following villages:

(In the first column the Dutch spelling is retained, in the second the modern method of literal transliteration.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Name</th>
<th>Modern Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goddegamme</td>
<td>Godagama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammardoewe</td>
<td>Hammarduwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hittettiya</td>
<td>Hittettiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaddiweydey</td>
<td>Karawidiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadiha</td>
<td>Kadiha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karrawe</td>
<td>Karawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettoppite</td>
<td>Kottupitiye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketlowegodde</td>
<td>Kottuwagoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madihe</td>
<td>Madiha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maasmoelle</td>
<td>Masmulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miripenne</td>
<td>Miripane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noepe</td>
<td>Nope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oejanwatte</td>
<td>Uyanwatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamboromeen</td>
<td>Pamburana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toedawe</td>
<td>Tudawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgemme</td>
<td>Walgama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welenggodde</td>
<td>Welegoda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weereganpitte</td>
<td>Weragampita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenwe</td>
<td>Wews Thalagouwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Angirrugam (charcoal villages) "Koolgeyende" villages were twelve in number divided into two Walkadas.

*They supplied firewood to the Portuguese, and after them to the Dutch Company.*
They appear to have been attached to the Gangaboda Pattu, in which they are situated. Of two of them, viz., Pitakatuwana and Godawa, as well as of the village Kanakulagama in the same Pattu and of Akurgoda in Weligam Korle, it is recorded that “moeten hier Areek noten de vier Gravetten leveren”. There was also in the Gangaboda Pattu a “Dispens Dorp”†, viz., Makawita, and the same Pattu contained the Baygems or Batgains (rice villages), which were four in number.

Oedoewe‡ ... Uduwa
Kitele ... Kitala
Naimbele or ... Naimbala
Naybele ... Witiyala
and paid ‡ Rs. there of their paddy to the Company in service tenure.

HEERLYKHEID OF WELIGAMA.
Battewatte ... Batavatta
Borale ... Borala
Kekenoegama } ... Kek
Kapperetotte ... Miresse
Midgesse ... Midigama

*’t Dorp Mangemoere gelegen in de Koolgevende dorpen. This is an instance of the importation of the letter a by the Dutch with a Sinhalese word.
† Mr. de Vos thinks a “Dispens Dorp” is a village granted for the maintenance of a native chief or one subject to the rendering of such maintenance.
‡ “Het dorp Oedoewe gelegen in de Baygams.”

SOME MARRIAGES IN BATAVIA.*

[SELECTED BY F. H. DE VOS.]

1720, 16 Feb.
Beynier Arent van Rhee van Colombo, burger
met
Louisa Lopis van Batavia, weduwe van den burger Willem Kegei.

1720, 9 Maart.
Otto Cloof van Dordregt gewesen onderkoopman en tegenwoordig lid in ’t eerwaarde collegie van Heeren Commissarissen van kleyn en Huwelyksche zaken weduwnaar van Anna-van Schuylenburg van Jaffnapatnam
met
Jacoba van den Hoorn van Siam.

1720, 26 Sept.
Ludolf Volkman van Bremen, gewesen boekhouder weduwnaar van Elizabeth Kierit van Maccassar
met
Rachel Luyken van Colombo.

Pieter Cnollendam van Hoorn, Schipper, weduwnaar van Catharina Ross van Hoorn
met
Johanna de la Haye van Colombo weduwe van den onderkoopman Carolus Weyns van Amsterdam.

1721, 18 Dec.
Willem van Bazol van Schiedam, burger, weduwnaar van Ernestina Lebleu
Cornelia Magdalena Snaats van Colombo.

1722, 6 Aug.
Jacobus Schryver van Batavia, burger met
Catharina de Koning van Colombo.

1722, 10 Sept.
Jan ten Beuk van Kervendong, burger met
Anna Maria van Hoorn van Ceylon.

1722, 10 Sept.
Willem van Balen van Colombo burger met
Leonora Elizabeth Marchand van Batavia.

1722, 11 Jul.
Johannes Schryrer van Batavia, burger met
Johanna de Coning van Ceylon.

1723, 24 Jun.
Jan Hendrik van Peenen van Calpentyn boekhouder met
Cornelia Elizabeth van Balen van Batavia.

1725, 11 Jan.
Johannes van’t Haag, onderstuurman, weduwnaar van
Magdalena de Witt van Jaffnapatnam, met
Christina Steenkop van Macassar weduwe van den onderstuurman
Johannes de Heyde.

1727, 5 Apr.
Gustaaaf Willem van Imhoff van Lier coopman en bookhouder ’t ambachts-quartier deser stede met
De jonge juffrouw Catharina Magdalena Huysman van Cassen- bazaar in Bengale.

1728, 13 Jun.
D’Heer Mr. Everhard Kraayvanger, van Macassar advocaat-fiscaal van India, weduwnaar van Maria Catharina de Vos met
Vrouwe Gysberta Johannae Blesius van Cabo de Goede Hoop, weduwe van den Edelen Heer Mr. Isaac Augustinus Bamp, raad ordinaar van Nederlands India, Gouverneur en Directeur van het eiland Ceylon, de oude Madure en den ressorten van dien.

1729, 10 Maart.
Antony Hurt van Dordrecht onderkoopman en geeligeert opperhoofd van Timor weduwnaar van Maria Elizabeth van Rhee van Calpentyn met
Maria Elisabeth van Rhee van Calpentyn.
1729, 10 Maart.
Abraham Cornelis de la Haye van Colombo, assistent met Gertruida Christina Walling van Tagal.

1737, 12 Mei.
Jan Schreuder van Hamburg, coopman en factuur-houder in comp. dienst, weduwnaar van Johanna Godefrida de la Fontaine met Maria Wilhelmina Lammens van Cloosterzande oud 25 jaar.

1752, Juini.
Justus Corndis Bierens van Jaffnapatnam onderkoopman en overdrager van het garnisoen comptoir weduwnaar van Susanna Catherina van Maccaan met Maria Jeronima Pout van Batavia, oud 18 jaar.

1756, 22 Jan.
Pieter Benjamin Casier van Batavia, boekhouder met Christina Bastiana Dosebrete van Colombo weduwe van den opper-chirurgyn Johan Frederik Slicht.

1756, 6 Maart.
De Edele Heer Jurgen van der Spar van Jaffnapatnam Raad ordinair van Nederlands India, president van het eerwaarde collegie van weesmeesteren te deser stede weduwnaar van Anna Adriana Woutersz. met Johanna Fluyt van Nagapatham weduwe van den ritmeester der burger cavellerye Christoffel Mol.

1756, 9 Sept.
Bernardus Brouwer van Alkmaar, onderkoopman en geeliseraerts fickaal van Jaffnapatnam, met Cornelia Amalia Leliveld van Ternaten.

1757, 24 Sept.
Johannes Gualterus van der Spar van Jaffnapatnam coopman en administrateur van 't nieuw kleeden pakhuis met Hendrika van de Polder van Utrecht.

1759, 25 Jan.
Christiaan Frederik Cramer van Einbeek onderchirurgyn met Catharina Alida Hazebroek van Colombo.

1759, 17 Nov.
Christiaan Jans van Amsterdam, onderkoopman weduwnaar van Jacoba de Meger met Hendrika van de Polder van Utrecht weduwe van Johannes Gualterus van der Spar.

1761, 8 Dec.
Jacobus Gysbertus Lademans van Colombo, onderkoopman en tweede administrator in het nieuw kleeden pakhuis met Elizabeth Margareta van Ravesteyn van Batavia.

1763, 19 Feb.
Mr. Jan Willem Falek van Colombo opperkoopmaan en geheime schryver van syn Hoog Edelheid den Heere Gouverneur-Generaal met Theodora Rudolphia de Wendt van Batavia.

1764, 2 Aug.
Jacobus Mooyaart van Cochin boekhouter met Hendrika Magdalena Trommelzmit van Batavia.

1765, 9 Mei.
Michiel Emanuell Steijnss van Batavia, burger alhier met Catharina van Erven van Gale.

1766, 26 Maart.
Mr. Pieter Gerrardus de Bruyn van Colombo, koopman en eerste geswoen klerk ter generale secretary met Cornelia Schokman van Colombo weduwe van den oud-commandeur van Jaffnapatnam Jacobus de Jong.

1766, 8 Juni.
Hermanus Wypkens van Weener, bediener des goddelijken woords in de nederduits gereformeerde gemeente alhier weduwnaar van Henricetta Anthonia Heeringa (Heerenga) met Cornelia Schokman van Colombo weduwe van den oud-commandeur van Jaffnapatnam Jacobus de Jong.

1766, 21 Juni.
Pieter Gerrardus de Bruyn van Colombo, koopman en eerste geswoen klerk ter generale secretary met Cornelia Magdalena Schmeling van Colombo.

1766, 18 Sept.
Frederik de Wilde van Ceylon, assistent weduwnaar van Sophia Piron met Catharina Wouters van Batavia.

1769, 8 Juni.
Jacob Anthony de Jong van Jaffnapatnam extra-ordinair clereq ter generale secretarype met Elisabeth Johanna Maria Reisweber van Maccaar.

1769, 28 Dec.
Mr. Pieter Ras van Alkmaar, koopman en eerste administrator in het graanmagazyn, weduwnaar van Anna Wendelia Forkens met Helena Amerentia Runsdorf van Punte-Gale.

1770, 30 Juni.
Wilhelmus Velingius van Eelde, onderkoopman en tweede administrator van de pakhuysen aan en bezuyder de Waterpoort.
Jacoba Cornelia de Jong van Jaffnapatnam.

1771, 29 Aug.
Den. E. Heer Mr. Jacob Roeland Thomaszen van Colombo tweede Secretaris der Edele Hooge Indische Regering met de jonge juffrouw Philippina Maria Theodora van Basel van Batavia.

1774, 12 Nov.
Jan Jacob Meyer van Colombo ordinair leerar in de nederdiutsche gemeente weduwnaar van Fetta Qualenbrink met Christina Bastiana Schreuder van Batavia weduwe van den koopman en tweede administrateur in het provisie-magazyn Jean George Daniel Hasselaar.

Hendrik Dresler van Karoschke luitenant-militair weduwnaar van Catharina Lucretia Maudet met Adriana Juriana Ondaatje van Utrecht.

1778, 6 Juli.
Mr. Nicolaas Wendelin Beyts van Cochin, koopman en administrator van Bantam met Maria Elizabeth de Jong van Jaffnapatnam.

1778, 16 Oct.
Johannes van Hek van Jaffnapatnam, boekhouder, weduwnaar van Maria Louisa Verkuil met Johanna Maria Oldenzoel van Waalwyk.

1790, 28 Jan.
Johan Lourens Groos van Colombo onder-chirurgyn met Adriana Juriana Ondaatje van Utrecht weduwe van den capiteijn-militair Hendrik Dresler.

1790, 24 Feb.
Jacob Cornelis Willem Cornelisz van Colombo ordinair klerk ten comptoir van zyn H. Edelh. met Charlotte Juliana van Piron van Berlin.

1790, 7 Mei.
Jan Jacob Vogelaar van Gale, onderkoopman met Susanna Johanna van der Beke van Japara.

1791, 25 Nov.
Sigisbertus Aegidius Cadenski van Colombo extra-ordinair klerk ter generale secretairy met Artonia Sophia van Maurick van Batavia weduwe van den onderkoopman en principaal journaalexteneerder op de neghie comptoir allie Jan Haverkorn.

1792, 24 Aug.
Johannes Fredericus Quinix van Matara assistent met Anna Maria van Panhuys van Samarang.

1793, 4 Feb.
Mr. Simon Hendrik Rose van Jaffnapatnam, koopman en geheim schryver van zyn Hoog Edelheid den Hoere Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlands-India. met De jonge juffrouw Elisabeth Gertruida Barkey van Samarang.

1793, 16 Mei.
John Lourens Groos van Jaffnapatnam chirurgyn-majoar van het 1e bataljon allieer, weduwnaar van Adriana Juriana Ondaatje met Theodora Louiza Schulz weduwe van den notaris Jan Jacob van Polanen de Bevere.

1797, 2 Oct.
Petrus Johannes Engolbrecht van Punto Gale jong assistent met Elisabeth Theodora van Naamen van Batavia.

1797, 18 Oct.
Mr. Simon Hendrik Rose van Jaffnapatnam eerste secretaris van de Hooge Regering weduwnaar van Elisabeth Gertruida Barkey met Johanna Susanna Sem van Basel van Rotterdam.

1798, 6 Dec.
Jan Jacob Vogelaar van Punto-Gale oud-scheep-tuit weduwnaar van Susanna Johanna van der Beke met Maria Anna Jacoba Cross van Batavia.

1799, 17 Dec.
Jan Michiel Ludovici van Amsterdam tweede practisyn in’t buiter hospitaal met Alida Jannetta Wommema van Amsterdam.

1800, 6 Maart.
Jacob Bernard Deibert van Colombo, boekhouder
Johanna Wilhelmina Lette van Leyden.
1801, 17 Sept.
Johannes Michiel Gratiasen van Tutucqrin ord. klerk, compt. van den geheimschryver van den Hoore Gouverneur-Generaal met
Petronella Louisa Macare van Batavia weduwe van den onderkoopman en secretaris van het college van boedelmeesteren der Chineezen en andere onchristen sterfhuzen Gerardus van Beeldinghuysen.

1802, 18 Maart.
Lambertus Vollenhoven van Gale, sous-lieutenant en adjudant van ’t corps jagers met
Anna Maria Elizabeth Smit van Lutzelburg.

1803, 31 Mart.
Jan Robertus van Sprang van Jaffnapatnam, onderkoopman met
Catharina Christina Thiorens van Malacca.

1803, 31 Maart.
Gerrit Hufsnider van Jaffnapatnam, onderkoopman met
Johanna Wilhelmina Behm van Gale weduwe wylen den chirurg-maj or Leopold Frederik Lebnardt.

1805, 21 Sept.
Jan Nicolaas Michell van Amsterdam ouc-schepen-tit. en nataris-publiek buiten deze stad, weduwnaar Johanna Frederica Freese met
Alida Jonetta Wonneman mede van Amsterdam weduwe van Jan Michiel Ludovici.

1805, 17 Oct.
Reynier Benjamin de Moor van Matara, extra-ordinair lieutenant der genie met
Jeanette van Dirkink van Bockholt.

SHORT NOTICES.

Van Ceylonsche “Hollanders”.—Under this heading Mr. W. Gradius in the September number of Neerlandia discourses in an encouraging and sympathetic manner on the Dutch Burgbers of Ceylon and their Union. After a couple of introductory paragraphs, he proceeds to briefly review the contents of the first number of our Journal. We make no apology for extracting the following passages, which we are glad several of our members will now be able to read for themselves:

“Wat het tydschrift der Unie betreft, daarin tracht de ijerige heer R. G. Anthonisz, eeresecretaris der Union en archivaris van het groe- te Hollandsche archief te Colombo, zelf met onze taal zeer goed bekend, te verklaren, hoe het gekomen is, dat de Hollandische taal zoo geheel en al verdwenen is onder de burgers van het eiland. Daar zyn er op dit oogenblik hoogstens 10 of 12 die eenige kennis van haar bezitten. De Hollandische taal was op Ceylon, zelfs in den tyd der Compagnie, nooit meer den een offisciel. Behalve de landstaal hadden de eerste Hollanders die er kwamen, een slecht soort Portugese gevonden, en ofschoon het nooit aan pogingen om uit te roeien heeft ontbroken, dit Portugeesch bleef gesproken, zooals de Engelschen nooit het Kaapsche Hollandsch hebben kunnen uitroeien. Portugeesc is nog langen tyd door de Hollandsche families gesproken na de komst der Engelschen, en eerst zinds een jaar of twintig heeft het Engelsch er de bovenhand.

“De Gallesche advocaat Mr. F. H. de Vos begint in het eerste no. een lyst van stamvaders der Hollandsche families op Ceylon, waarin blijkt, dat, evenals dit of Java het geval is, de Hollandsche families die reeds in de 17e eeuw kwamen niet meer zyn vertegenwoordigd, immers de meeste dagteekenen hun komst nit de eerste helft der 18e eeuw.

“Daar is ook het verslag van een rede uitgesproken in den kring der unie door den waardigen doctor W. G. van Dort, een der geachtste ingezetenen van Colombo, over Social Service, terwijl mej S. Pieters een beknopt overzicht begint van onze Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis. Wy wenschen het belangwekkende tydschriftje een lang leven en ijerige medewerkers die er misschien ook in Holland wel voor te vinden zyn. Men kan er zich op abonneeren voor den civiele prijs van f 1-60 per jaar. Er staat niet by wie de redacteur is, maar ik mak wel uit de school klappen, dat dit is de heer R. G. Anthonisz.”

Hoe Nederland Ceylon Verloor.—This is the title of a work just brought out by Mr. Martinus Nyhoff, the well-known publisher at the Hague. The author is George Nypels, retired commanding officer of the Dutch East Indian Army. “How Holland lost Ceylon” is a subject that must be of the deepest interest to all descendants of the Dutch in Ceylon. It is also a subject upon which, with all the curiosity that we
have naturally felt in it, little authentic information has hitherto been forthcoming. We know how, in the absence of such information, prejudiced writers have not scrupled to attribute the cession of the Island to the British to the cowardice and pusillanimity of the Dutch military, while some of us have also known with what indignation these charges used to be repelled by the older generation of the Dutch Burghers, whose lives, following close upon the events in question, gave them better opportunities of judging these matters than have been afforded to those whose knowledge and experience have been limited to more recent times. Yet no attempt, so far as we are aware, had been made in public print to rescue the character of these Dutch officers and soldiers from the opprobrium cast upon it until the appearance of Monsieur de la Thombe's account of the attack and defence of Colombo in his *Voyage aux Indes Orientales*. M. de la Thombe, who obtained his information from several Dutch officers of rank who had formed a part of the garrison of Colombo at the time, and whom he met in the Island of Java, felt constrained to publish his notes in order that an opinion might be formed as to what reliance was to be placed in the account given by Captain Percival, an English officer who had been present at the taking of Colombo. We do not propose to discuss here the question as to whether it was treachery on the part of the Dutch Governor van Angelbeek, breach of faith on that of the British, or cowardice on that of the Dutch soldiery which led to the capitulation of Colombo. Our purpose is to welcome the appearance of an exhaustive work on this subject which we are sure will help an impartial mind to form as correct a judgment in the matter as the circumstances will permit. We merely furnish here the following heads of chapters which compose the work.

1. Introduction.
2. The letters of William Y. from Kew.
3. The Conquest of Ceylon by the English.
4. Same subject continued.
5. Ceylon at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1796, and at Ryssel in 1797.
6. Ceylon at the Provisional Peace of London, 1801.
7. Ceylon at the Peace of Amiens in 1801 and 1802.

Appendices:
(a) Letter from the Governor at Madras to the Governor at Colombo, dated 22nd September, 1795.
(b) Letter from Count C. de Meuron to his brother, dated 30th September, 1795.
(c) Letter from the Governor and Council at Colombo to the Governor and Council at Madras, dated 13th October, 1795.
(d) Letter from the Governor of Colombo to the Adigar of Kandy, dated 30th September, 1795.
(e) List of the Garrison of Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, at the time of its surrender to the English on February 16, 1796.

*The Hollanders at Home: Some Notes for Holiday-Makers in the Lowlands.*—If any proof were wanting of the interest which the English—not to speak of Americans and Continental Europeans—have of late been evincing in Holland and its people, this is to be found in the numerous books and articles, and even works of fiction, which have appeared within the last decade, dealing with the manners and customs of the Dutch and with descriptions of their country. Books have been written by and for travellers to whom the country has proved a strong attraction; magazine articles have from time to time furnished illustrative sketches of the quaint and simple lives of the islanders of the Zuider Zee and Zealand; the art journals have given the subject of Dutch pictures a prominent place in their pages. If our countrymen in Ceylon, whether Dutch Burgher or other, are not at least equally interested in a subject which ought to appeal to them, if possible, with greater force, seeing how closely Ceylon had been and, in a measure, still is associated with Holland, then, we say, the people of Ceylon are wanting in a proper portion of sentiment, and what is quaint and picturesque would seem to have no aesthetic influence on their minds.

The title at the head of this paragraph is the subject of an article which appeared in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The writer is Mr. J. M. W. van der Poorten Schwartz, a Dutchman both by birth and domicile, but who, writing in polished and graceful English, under the nom de plume of Maarten Maartens, has secured for himself by a long series of well-known novels a foremost place among English writers of fiction. Let us see what he has to say about his countrymen. A few short extracts must suffice.

"From four to five thousand guilders," he says, "may be accepted as a fair average income for the better class Dutch
"Intellectual", especially in a town. Many have far less, but, then, many, in business or profession, have much more.

"The most lucrative profession is, of course, here, as everywhere, successful medical specialization. The law is less productive than in most countries, for Dutch procedure is comparatively cheap. A medical professor with a vogue may earn anything he chooses.

"Still, four to five thousand guilders remain, a reasonable estimate for a married man of the better middle class with a fixed salary and some small investment of his own, or his wife's. The French, and German, institution of the dowry, be it said in passing, is quite unknown in the Netherlands. Also it is most unusual to see the wife earning anything, as in France. She is far too engrossed in the care of her house."

On the subject of schools and education he remarks that the Dutch are as a rule "over-educated", even the peasant children learning, besides their own language, both French and English. The average educated man reads the literature of four languages; and in seven cases out of ten he occupies the same social position as his father before him. "Holland," he proceeds, "is an old, old country. In the three remaining cases the son may have risen from the small farmer, or shopkeeper class.

"But the average Dutchman, or Dutch woman—and this point merits attention—is not consumed by any passion to rise, socially. He, more especially she, remains naturally desirous to equal one's equals, perhaps even slightly to better them, but that is a different phase.

"Smart society may be said not to exist in Holland: what there is of it lives unseen. A description of a wedding or an entertainment— even official—would never be found in any Dutch newspapers. Society journals, uncalled for, do not exist. Neither in town nor country does the Dutch middle-class family take the remotest interest in the doings of the class above it.

"This goes deeper. The Dutch, whatever their faults, are curiously devoid of snobbishness, perhaps from an innate— let us call it—self-esteem. Desire for display they have none, neither rich nor poor. Parade of wealth brings no consideration; wealth does.

"The house in its long, narrow street, consists of a basement with kitchen, no area, a thin, tall front door and thin long passage, a front drawing-room, seventeen or eighteen feet by thirteen or fourteen, and a dining-room, somewhat longer, with broad doors between, that push away into the partition, a little off-room at the end of the passage, a steep staircase, and the same division, minus the big doors, upstairs.

"Above, in the garret, are a couple of small bedrooms and the servants' quarters. There is a narrow verandah at the back of the house and a square bit of garden. The furniture is abundant and substantial; everywhere there are greater signs of mental culture than of outer elegance.

"There would be no luxury of living. One hot meal a day, dinner—joint, vegetables, potatoes, and a simple sweet—at half-past five. A cold lunch with coffee at half-past twelve. Tea, for breakfast, with bread and cheese, or porridge. Tea again, by itself, after dinner, at eight; the cosiest hour of the hard-working day, the family gathered round the lamp.

"When all's said and done, in the simple Dutch life of the family we have glanced at, metaphysical idealism remains the central force. A foolish, unpractical idealism if may be; but, at least, it is far removed from the materialism of the many, or the cynicism of the few. It is the spirit of the early Protestants, who died willingly on the dykes they had pierced. It will end in empty pockets and overflowing hearts."

Thus does the writer conclude his article, written, as we may well suppose, to meet the demand that is growing more and more for information regarding a country and a people who will never cease to be of interest to the world at large. Those who may desire to pursue this subject further would, we are sure, find no difficulty in procuring the article for themselves.

We had already written the above when we received from Mr. Gerard A. Joseph a letter inviting attention to this article, giving extracts from it, and suggesting their suitability to the pages of our Journal. We have to thank Mr. Joseph for his kind contribution, and to express the hope that he will find the foregoing notice to accord with his views on the subject.
Koronchi.—In the 2nd number of your Journal a correspondent, J. R. T., enquired if “koronchi” was a purely Sinhalese or an obsolete European custom; and although you pointed out that the word appeared to be a corruption of the Dutch word “kroonjefje,” a little crown, you were not prepared to say that the custom had any Dutch origin. Will you allow me, as one who hails from the north of the Island, where the old Dutch Burghers had a great reputation for conservatism, to state that the custom of placing a circlet or coronet on the bride’s head at a certain part of the wedding ceremony existed among the Dutch descendants in the Jaffna peninsula, and continued to do so up to so late as the year 1856. I will briefly describe the custom.

On the return of the bridal pair from the church they were met at the entrance of the house, either by the bride’s parents or by a married couple of their intimate acquaintance. In the latter case the choice was made of a couple blessed with a quiver full of olive branches, to ensure, it was said, that the same measure of blessing would attend the newly married pair. The bride was then conducted to a seat under a prettily decorated canopy, from which was suspended a coronet which was made to descend on the head of the bride, while the musicians (violinists usually) played a soft and suitable air. Within the coronet was a tiny jewel in the shape of a dove, the emblem of purity: this was surrounded by a mass of delicate filigree work with a tremulous motion, called “trimiduros.” The kroonjonger, or bestman, had now to detach the jewel and place it with a rosette on a small silver salver, which he handed to the kroon-nooi, or chief bridesmaid; she in turn presented the salver to the bridegroom, who had to take the jewel and pin it on the dress of the bride, and then the bride pinned the rosette on the breast of the bridegroom. While this was going on the music became very spirited and lively. The next thing was for the strooi-jonge’s, or groomsmen, to present each of the strooi-nooi, as the bridesmaids were called, with a salver containing strooisel, or confetti, which they had to strew on the bride and bridegroom. Then each strooi-nooi pinned a rosette or favour on the breast of her strooi-jonger. This part of the ceremony over, the bride was conducted by the bridegroom into the audience hall or drawing room, where a raised seat, called the istarada, was ready for her, and here she received the congratulations of the wedding guests.

F. R. B.

To this most interesting description of a quaint and pretty custom, which we have now no doubt had a Dutch origin, we may add that we received a few days since from a valued correspondent at Java a photograph of a wedding group of native Christians at Ambon, one of the Moluccas islands, representing the bride and bridegroom with their getuigen, or witnesses, in which the bride stands in the forefront with the kroonjefje very much in evidence on her head.

Old Dutch Copper Coins.—Q. I send you the following description of four old Dutch copper coins in my possession, of some of which I have duplicates. I would wish to know the significance of the various designs, and whether and when those coins were current in Ceylon.

(1) **Obverse.** A shield surmounted by a crown and charged with the upper part of a lion over three wavy lines. **Reverse.** The monogram V. O. C.; above it a castle between two small stars; below the date 1736.

(2) **Obverse.** A similar shield charged with a lion rampant. **Reverse.** The monogram V. O. C.; above it a rose between two small circular discs; below the date 1751.

(3) **Obverse.** A shield surmounted by a crown, divided across by a diagonal line, the upper half plain and the lower half marked by close perpendicular lines. **Reverse.** The same monogram; above it a small shield, same as on the obverse, between two small circular discs; below the date 1755.

(4) **Obverse.** A shield divided in two by a line from top to bottom, on each half a lion rampant, facing each other; round the shield the motto “In Deo est spes nostra”. **Reverse.** The monogram V. O. C.; above it a sprig of leaves between two six pointed stars; below the date 1790.

F. G. T.

A.—These are types of the copper duits and half duits issued on account of the Dutch East India Company by each of the seven provinces of the United Netherlands. We are able to distinguish and identify them chiefly from the arms which you have described.

(1) A copper duit issued from the Kamer Zeeland in 1736. The shield on the obverse represents a lion issuing from the waves of the sea, which, with the motto “Luctor et
Emgo" were, as is well known, the heraldic insignia of the Province of Zealand. These arms may be heraldically described as follows: Party per fess: 1. A demi-lion rampant gules, armed and langued or. 2. Barry wavy of six azure and argent.

(2) A similar duit issued from the Kamer Holland in 1751. The arms of the Province of Holland are blazoned: or, a lion rampant gules; i.e. on a gold shield, a lion rampant of red.

(2) A half duit issued by the Kamer Utrecht in 1755. The arms being: Party per bend argent and gules, i.e. the upper half of the shield silver and the lower red.

(3) A copper duit of the Kamer Gelderland of 1790. The arms may be thus blazoned: Party per pale, 1. azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules, 2. or, a lion rampant renverse sable, armed and langued as before. This means that the lion rampant in the first half of the shield is borne on a blue ground and is tinctured red, with its claws and tongue gold; the lion on the second half is borne reversed on a gold ground and tinctured black.

The monogram V. O. C. on each of the examples stands for Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, i.e., United East India Company; and the small figures over it were the distinguishing marks adopted on their coins by the different provinces. These coins were current in Ceylon up to the year 1872, and were held equivalent, the larger coin to half a farthing, and the smaller to a quarter farthing. They were commonly known as "copper challies"—Sing. "thamba sallia".

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The regular monthly meetings of the Committee were held at the Rooms of the Union, Kollupitiya, on the 3rd October, 7th November, and 2nd December, and a special meeting on the 21st November.

New Members.—The following new members were elected during the quarter:

Dr. F. C. H. Grenier ... Colombo
Mr. G. V. Grenier ... S. Settlements
" O. E. Jansz ... Kegalle
" A. C. B. Jonklaas ... Colombo
Rev. L. A. Joseph ... Colombo

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Mr. G. C. Koch ... S. Settlements
" Y. A. de Kreher ... Colombo
" C. A. Paulius ... "
" G. W. D. Prins ... "
" J. A. Rode ... "
" O. P. N. Schokman ... Diyatalawa
Miss Evelyn de Vos ... Galle

Sub-Committees.—Committees were specially appointed (1) to consider the financial position of the Union, (2) to carry out the proposals regarding the building scheme referred to in a previous number of this Journal, and (3) to revise the Rules of the Union in view of the forthcoming General Meeting. A Standing Committee has also appointed, pending confirmation by the General Meeting, to enquire into and report upon applications for membership.

It will be gratifying to our members to learn that the report of the Financial Committee has been of a satisfactory nature. It was found that a small number of members were in arrears of their dues, but with more vigorous methods in the collecting of subscriptions, this number has now been greatly reduced. The recommendation of the Committee has been towards a consolidation of the various items of subscription; and it is hoped that when the rules are revised members will be able to enjoy all the advantages afforded by the Union, including the supply of the Journal, for a single rate of subscription.

A circular issued by the Building Committee, calling in the shares subscribed to by members, has met with ready response from a large number of subscribers. We hope to see this scheme fully matured in the course of next year.

St. Nicolaas Celebrations.—In common with organised Dutch associations all over the world, our Union was again called upon to celebrate the great national festival on the eve of St. Nicolaas, 5th December. We are glad to say our Kandy members were this year able to hold a celebration of their own.

Colombo.—The celebration in Colombo took place as usual in the Public Hall, when there was a considerable increase, both of adult members and children, over the attendance last year. Some of our members from Galle came up specially to be present at the function. More than 200 children were present to participate in the goodly array of toys and presents that were provided. The role of
St. Nicolaas was cleverly filled by Mr. Alfred Brohier, and Miss Pieters, who had just returned from her holiday in Holland, was also present in her own national costume (Frisian) to repeat her short address to the children, slightly varied of course. Four of the young girls who handed round apples and sweets in baskets were also dressed in quaint Dutch attire. After the distribution of toys, etc., Mr. Ernest van Dort, who has always been ready to place his clever and ingenious services at the disposal of the Union, gave the little ones a lantern exhibition with a series of cinematograph slides. The Coronation Band played a selection of suitable airs, among them the time-honoured "Wilhelmus Lied". An adaptation of "Wien Neerlandsch Bloed" to English words was sung by a choir trained by Mr. Lloyd Siebel, and the performance concluded with "God save the King". Thanks are due to Mr. P. D. Siebel and the other members of the Entertainment Committee for their labours in bringing about a most satisfactory function, to the ladies members of the special committee who had charge of the arrangements, and last, but not least, to those ladies who kindly undertook to distribute the toys to the children.

Kandy.—We are indebted to a valued member of the Union in Kandy for the following account of the local celebration:

Many of the Kandy members of the Union were unable to attend the celebration of St. Nicolaas Eve in Colombo. They resolved therefore to meet in Kandy, and were supported by the Matale members and a few others who had not yet become members of the Union. The meeting was a complete success in every way. The Pavilion grounds were kindly lent for the occasion by H. E. the Governor, and the good feeling and interest shown by all present deserve to be specially noted. The attendance was large, much larger than was expected. Games and gifts were provided for the children, the Rev. J. A. Spaar acting as St. Nicolaas. The Coronation Band from Colombo supplied the music. After Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen's stirring address, the gathering joined in singing the hymn written for the use of members, under the Band and a choir trained by Miss L. Siebel. The National Anthem followed, and cheers were given for H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Schokman, and the ladies.

Two capital group photographs were taken by Mr. Ll. Maddock, of the Colombo Apothecaries Company.
sea, and form today large tracts of fertile country. Had the Hollan­
ders said:—"It is too late: the sea has encroached too much, and the
water is too deep now for anything to be done"—there would perhaps
be today no Holland worth speaking of. In the same way, let us to
the work of "Reclamation"—reclaiming from oblivion these customs
and traditions that will help us, reclaiming to general use the lost art
of our language and of our literature, and bringing together our
people, till we have established in Ceylon a Holland of men and
women who will be true to our traditions and to our nation—a
Holland guarded by the dykes of unity and honour and national in­
stinct and true patriotism, and of loyalty to the King under whose
rule our lot has been cast.

The Honourable F. C. Loos, C. M. G.—The announce­
ment on the 9th November last (King's birthday) that His
Majesty had been pleased to honour Mr. Loos with this
coveted decoration has been very gratifying to the members
of the Union, of which he is the respected President. We
believe this is the first instance in which such an honour has
been conferred on a Burgher gentleman unconnected with
the Government. The previous recipients of similar honours
were gentlemen who were, or had been, in the service of the
state. These were, so far as we remember, Sir Richard
Morgan and Sir Samuel Grenier, who were created Knights
Bachelor, and the Honourable P. D. Anthonisz, who was
decorated with the C. M. G.

Commemoration Service.—With reference to the Com­
memoration Service of which we made mention incidentally
in our article on Wolvendaal Church in the last number, we
may now state that the Honorary Secretary has been in
communication with the President of the Consistory, and that
a service will be held on Sunday, the 17th January. The
service will be open to members of all denominations.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We have much pleasure in announcing that our programme for
next year will be full of interesting items. Among the articles
promised may be mentioned:—

1. A number of Genealogies of well-known Families by Mr. F.
   H. de Vos.
4. A paper entitled "Heraldry as represented in Dutch Seals
   and Monuments in Ceylon," with a large number of blazons of arms
   collected from family seals and gravestones, by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.
5. A paper on Dutch Surnames by the same writer.
6. A series of Biographies of Ceylon's Great Men by various
   contributors.
7. Articles on subjects of social interest.

We also hope in the course of the year to present our readers
with reviews of books, both past and present, on subjects of interest
to the members of the Union, and we may promise many interesting
scraps of information under the head of Notes and Queries. The
Editor would again take the opportunity of inviting contributions on
suitable subjects from members.
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- 2nd May
- 16th May
- 27th Aug.
- 2nd June
- 16th Mar.
- 9th May
- 20th Oct.
- 18th July
- 6th June
- 10th May
- 10th June
- 13th May
- 16th June
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- 23rd May

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Imperial German Mail Line
Norddeutscher Lloyd—Bremen.


N. B.—Special attention is invited to the facilities now afforded for obtaining First and Second Saloon Tickets, both single and return as well as to the cheap return Tickets, First and Second Class to Australia.

The following Steamers will sail from Colombo on or about the following dates:

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STEAMER</td>
<td>DATE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>392 (b) Prinz Regent</td>
<td>19th July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393 (d) Yorok</td>
<td>3rd May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394 (b) Prince Eitel</td>
<td>8th May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395 (d) Friedrich</td>
<td>17th May</td>
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<tr>
<td>397 (e) Gneisenau</td>
<td>5th June</td>
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<tr>
<td>398 (e) Busow</td>
<td>12th June</td>
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<tr>
<td>399 (e) Prince Heinrich</td>
<td>19th June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398 (f) Zieten</td>
<td>25th July</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steamers marked (a) call at above ports with the exception of Algiers, Gibraltar, & Hamburg.

(b) call at Hamburg, and not at Bremen.

(c) call at Bremen, and not at Hamburg.

Through tickets issued to East and South African Ports, New York, West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Columbia, Venezuela, Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, & Chile.

For Straits, China & Japan.

| STEAMER | DATE. | STEAMER | DATE. |
| 356 Prince Heinrich | 8th May | 400 SchARNhorst | 3rd July |
| 357 Kleist | 22nd May | 401 Prince Regent | 25th July |
| 358 Goeben | 5th June | 402 Luitpold | 17th July |
| 359 Prince Ludwig | 12th June | 403 Derflinger | 25th July |

Steamers call at Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

Through tickets issued to Rangoon, Java, New Guinea, Sumatra, Bangkok, SiAM, British Borneo, Manila, Hankow, Tsingtau (Kiautschou), Tongku, Dalni, Corea, Vladivostock.

For Australia.

| STEAMER | DATE. | STEAMER | DATE. |
| 398 Zieten | 19th May | 400 Roon | 7th July |
| 399 Seydlitz | 9th June | 401 Derflinger | 4th Aug. |

Steamers call at Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Through tickets issued to Tasmania, Queensland, New Guinea, New Zealand, Samoa, and Fiji Islands.

Berths can be secured at time of booking.

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