

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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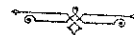
Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

The price of extra copies will be 50 cents a number. A limited number of copies will also be available for issue to non-members.



Journal of the * * * Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. IX.
PART II.



1916.

"The history of Holland is the history of RECLAMATION. Thousands of acres have been, by dint of great industry and large expenditure of money, reclaimed from the sea, and form to-day large tracts of fertile country. Had the Hollanders 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 no Holland to-day worth speaking of. In the same way let US to the work of RECLAMATION—reclaiming from oblivion those 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 instinct, and true patriotism, and of loyalty to the King under whose rule our lot has been cast."

D.B.U.J., Vol. I., p. 224.

THE JOURNAL OF THE THE STUDY OF DUTCH.

One of the aims which the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon has in view is the promotion of the study of the Dutch language among its members, and since the Union was started various efforts have been made in this direction. How it happened that the language ceased to be used in Ceylon has been carefully explained in the first volume of this *Journal*,* and a fresh perusal of that suggestive essay will be found profitable as well as interesting. But there have always been some few persons in Ceylon who made the study of Dutch a duty and afterwards found it a pleasure. The classes started at various times by members of the Union were not as successful as they were expected to be, but some progress was undoubtedly made, and better results might be obtained with the adoption of new methods. The niceties of grammar and pronunciation might perhaps be postponed to a later stage, and some familiarity with the language established by the regular and frequent reading of easy lesson-books under the guidance of a fairly competent teacher.

The main point is that in some way or other the study of the language should be promoted, and in the circumstances the wisest policy is to take the line of least resistance. We do not hope to make all our members a Dutch-speaking folk or to turn out Dutch scholars from among our young people—at all events, not at present. But it is important—more important than we at present realize—that our people should have some acquaintance with the Dutch language as well as with the history and the institutions of the Dutch. It is not essential, though it may be very desirable, that our boys and girls should take the public examinations and win distinctions in Dutch; but it is necessary that they should be able to read and write Dutch with some fluency and ease.

There are difficulties, of course, just as there are difficulties in every other pursuit; but for a people of Dutch ancestry difficulties exist only to be overcome. The utilitarian objection is a strong one: there is no use for Dutch, there is nothing to be gained by learning it. But utility is not everything, and a little reflection will shew that much profit is to be gained by a general knowledge of Dutch among our members. The traditions we inherit are Dutch. Our records are Dutch records. If we are

* *D.B.U.J.*, Vol. I., p. 29.

to preserve our traditions—and what true Burgher will surrender them?—if we are to make use of our records, we must know the Dutch language. It is not enough that one man or a few men should know, but all of us must have some knowledge. Thus alone can we most securely preserve our identity and confirm our unity. A Dutchman who knows no Dutch cannot help being regarded with surprise.

The hope of the future lies in our young people, and it is well that they should be early impressed with a sense of their responsibility in this matter. The chief difficulty will probably be found in the lack of teachers; but in these days the difficulty is insignificant if there is only the will to gain the end desired. We have heard of some who have learnt not Dutch alone but other languages as well without the assistance of a living teacher, and it is an old truth that anyone of ordinary ability who possesses a dictionary, a grammar, and a Bible should be able to learn a language sufficiently well for ordinary purposes. We are better off in Ceylon, for we are not without persons who know Dutch and are willing to help those who wish to learn. All that is required now is that our young people should be willing learners and that their elders should encourage and assist them in every way. To raise difficulties and to discuss them will take us no whit nearer the goal. A definite step forward is the one thing desirable, and the step should be taken at once, leaving difficulties to be discussed by those who have leisure for them.

A brief reference to methods may not be superfluous, but it must be borne in mind that the method suggested here is not an ideal one. It is one that can easily be followed by those who have reached the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and such students should be able to help others of lower attainments. The method will serve as a beginning only, and will directly teach no intricate details of grammar and pronunciation.

Good "Readers" in Dutch, such as those published by Messrs. Longman's, may be had at prices ranging from ten pence to two shillings. They have no vocabulary, and in this respect are less suited for our purpose than the excellent, but unavailable, "Leesboek" compiled by H. Elffers of South Africa. The simple lessons in these Readers can be spelt out with the help of a Dictionary, a Grammar, and a little mother-wit. At first, the task will be difficult, but a month's steady practice will give the learner confidence

and enable him to go forward easily. The daily reading of the Dutch Bible will then become easier and more interesting.

There may be other methods, examples of which might be sent to this *Journal*; but let us avoid wasting time in discussing methods and thus delaying a start of some kind.

NOTE TO THE ABOVE.

It is by no means easy to recommend any special course of study for members of the Union desirous of acquiring a knowledge of Dutch; because a great deal must depend on the amount of knowledge aimed at, the age of the student, the time he can devote to the study, and, above all, the extent of his interest in the pursuit. Numerous books for the study of Dutch have been published in recent years for the use of English-speaking students, and the choice is therefore a large one; but to the Dutch Burgher student of Ceylon who wishes to obtain, as quickly as possible, the facility to read and understand plain Dutch, nothing better, in a general way, could be recommended than *Elffers' Leesboek voor Zuid Afrika* (original edition) in 6 parts, published by J. C. Juta & Co., Cape Town. The copious explanatory *woordenlijst* or vocabulary at the end of each volume makes these books of special value to the self-student and the subject matter of the lessons is well adapted to carry him on from the first rudimentary knowledge of the language to a sufficiently advanced stage without the aid of a grammar or dictionary. But the series is now out of print and copies, it is feared, cannot be easily obtained. The new series which has taken its place, although good in a way, is in the "vereenvoudigde" or simplified spelling, now universally adopted in South Africa though little favoured in Holland. This in itself is no great drawback, but the absence of the copious vocabulary is a great disadvantage. This new series, also published by Juta & Co., is in 8 parts, and ranges in price from 8d. to 3 shillings. Longmans' *Leesboek voor Zuid Afrika*, edited by W. Fouché and W. J. Viljoen, being easily procured, is perhaps what may be recommended for want of a more suitable text book. It is published in 6 parts and at about the same price as Elffers'. These are also in the simplified spelling, and, although they have no complete vocabularies like the old Elffers, each part contains tables of explanatory phrases and practical exercises which are very helpful to the self-student. To those who wish to carry their studies further into Grammar and Composition no better guide could be recommended than Valette's *Conversation-Grammar* published in the "Gaspey-Otto-Sauer" Series by David Nutt, price 5 shillings. For a dictionary, Picard's Pocket Dictionary of English-Dutch and Dutch-English, 7th edition, by J. H. van der Voort, is to be recommended as ample for the requirements of the ordinary student. It is published by G. B. van Goor & Sons, Gonda, but may be obtained from Juta & Co., Cape Town, for 7s.6d. There are many other popular aids for the study of Dutch of which mention might be made but for want of space. An excellent little book entitled "Dutch Made Easy" by J. J. L. Bourdrez, Hachette & Co., London, price 3s.6d., may be recommended to those self-students who wish to acquire some know-

ledge of Dutch pronunciation. It need hardly be mentioned that if seriously minded about gaining a practical knowledge of the language, the student of Dutch must not content himself with these text books, but must constantly read, first, passages and extracts from books and newspapers, and afterwards works of standard authors, and so gain proficiency.

R. G. A.

THE PEOPLE WHO CAME TO CEYLON.

By R. L. SPITTEL.

(Continued from page 21.)

Let us now turn to the events which followed on the heels of the Portuguese discoveries.

Trade was opened between East and West. The Portuguese had the great monopoly at the start. The Dutch at first contented themselves with taking goods from Portugal to northern Europe. But it inevitably followed that other sea-girt nations too must sail the seas in search of merchandise, and this brought conflicts and wars. By 1595 the nations were at grips on the great trade routes.

The Dutch at first were the chief carriers of eastern produce from Lisbon to northern Europe, before Portugal and Spain banded themselves together. But when they were shut out from the Portuguese trade by the Spanish King, they were driven to sail to the East to make good their loss. They tried to find a route to the East by the north of Europe and Asia and failed. They then decided to intrude on the already well known route by the Cape of Good Hope and to fight their way to the Spice Islands of the Malay Archipelago. A first expedition commanded by Cornelius Houtman sailed in April 1595; the voyage was marked by many disasters and losses, but the survivors brought back some valuable cargo, and a treaty was made with the Sultan of Bantam in Java. These results were sufficient to encourage a great outburst of commercial adventure. On those distant seas, the traders could neither be controlled nor protected by native government. They fought among themselves as well as with the natives and the Portuguese. The competition of the Dutch with the Portuguese sent up prices in the Eastern markets, and brought them down at home. In accordance with the economic principles of the time, the States-General decided in 1602 to combine the existing separate companies into one united *Dutch East India Company* which could discharge the functions of a government in those remote seas, and

also prosecute the war with Spain and Portugal and protect and regulate Dutch trade in the Indian Ocean.

The Charter which was granted for 21 years, conferred great powers on the Company. It was allowed to import, free of all Customs dues, though required to pay 3% on all exports. It was authorised to maintain armed forces by sea and land, to erect forts and plant colonies, to make war or peace, to arrange treaties, and to coin money. It had full administrative, judicial, and legislative authority over the whole of their sphere of operations which extended from the west of the Straits of Magellan west-ward to the Cape of Good Hope.

The history of the Dutch East India Company, from its formation in 1602 until its dissolution in 1798, is filled with wars and diplomatic controversies. Its headquarters were at Batavia in Java, whence it extended its operations far and wide. It had to deal diplomatically with China and Japan; to make good its footing in the Malay Archipelago and Ceylon; to engage in rivalry with the Portuguese and the English; to establish posts and factories at the Cape, in the Persian Gulf, on the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel and in Bengal. By 1619 it had founded its capital in Java on the ruins of the native town of Jacatra. It expelled the Portuguese from Ceylon between 1638 and 1658 and from Malacca in 1641. The flourishing age of the Company dates from 1605 and lasted till the waning years of the 18th century. When at the summit of its prosperity it possessed 150 trading ships, 40 ships of war, 10,000 soldiers, and paid a dividend of 40%.

Its decadence was due to a variety of causes. The rigid monopoly it enforced, whenever it had power, provoked the anger of rivals. This policy led the Company into violent hostility with the English who were also opening up a trade route with the East. Between 1613 and 1632, the Dutch drove the English from the Spice Islands and the Malay Archipelago almost entirely. It had in all eight Governments—in Banda, Ternate, Macassar, Malacca, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope and Java. Its trade was divided into the "grand trade" between Europe and the East, and the "Indies to Indies" or coasting trade, between its possessions and native ports.

The rivalries and the hostilities of the French and the English gradually drove the Dutch from the mainland of Asia and from Ceylon which they had kept for so long by the valour of their arms. The Company suffered severely

in the War of American Independence. The increase of its political and military burdens destroyed its profits. In the early 18th Century it was embarrassed, and was bankrupt when it was dissolved in 1798. The immediate cause of its destruction was the conquest of Holland by the French revolutionary armies under Napoleon, the fall of the government of the stadtholder, and the establishment of the Batavian Republic in 1798.

In the very year the Dutch East India Company came into existence, the Dutch under Admiral Spilbergen landed on the east coast of Ceylon. They made their way to, and sought the alliance of the King of Kandy whom they helped in expelling the Portuguese. Nothing seems to have come of this until 1638 to 1639 when a Dutch expedition attacked and razed the Portuguese forts on the east coast. In the following year they landed in Negombo. In 1644 Negombo* was captured and fortified by the Dutch. In 1656 they took Colombo. In 1658 they drove the Portuguese from Jaffna, their last stronghold in Ceylon. It thus took them 20 years to wrest the Island from the Portuguese.

Pursuing a wiser policy than their predecessors, the Dutch improved the country under their supremacy and opened trade with the interior. More tolerant and less disposed to stand on their dignity than the Portuguese, they subordinated political to commercial ends, flattered the native rulers by a show of deference, and thus rendered trade between the Island and Holland profitable.

The dominion of the Dutch in Ceylon nearly equalled in duration that of Portugal—about 140 years.

The English East India Company, which eventually proved to be the most important of the various East India Companies of maritime Europe also came into existence at this time. It was founded to compete with the Dutch merchants and to undermine the monopolies they enjoyed.

In 1610 (1611) Captain Hippon planted the first English factories on the mainland of India (at Masulipatam and at Pettapoli in the Bay of Bengal.)

Soon friction arose between the English and Dutch East India Companies. The Dutch had prior rights in the Far East. In 1613 they made advances to the English Company with a suggestion for co-operation, but the offer was declined and the next few years witnessed frequent disputes between the armed traders of both nations. In 1619 a 'treaty of defence' was ratified to prevent disputes

* Galle Ao. 1640.—Ed.

between the English and Dutch Companies. When it was proclaimed in the East, hostilities solemnly ceased for an hour, while the two fleets dressed out in all their flags, and with yards manned, saluted each other; but the treaty ended in the smoke of that stately salutation and the perpetual and fruitless contentions went on as before. In 1623 these disputes culminated in the "Massacre of Amboyna" where the Dutch Governor is said to have tortured and executed the English residents on a charge of conspiring to seize the fort. Great indignation was roused in England. The immediate result was that the English Company tacitly admitted the Dutch claims to a monopoly of the trade in the far East and confined their operations to India and the adjoining countries.

The necessity for good ships arose and the famous 'East Indian,' ships which had unquestioned pre-eminence among the merchant vessels of the world, were built at Deptford. Throughout the 17th century they fought, not merely Malay pirates, but the armed trading vessels of their Dutch, French, and Portuguese rivals. Many and successful were the battles recorded in the history of the English East India Company; but it had to be in existence for more than a century before it obtained a practical monopoly of the Indian trade. Gradually, after varying fortunes, for a simple trading company, it grew under the reign of Charles II to a great chartered company with the right to acquire territory, coin money, command fortresses and troops, form alliances, make war and peace, and exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

In 1689, when the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay had just been established, the ruling career of the East India Company begins when its directors passed the following resolution for the guidance of the local governments of India:—"The increase of our revenue is the subject of our care as much as our trade; 'tis that must make us a nation in India; without that we are but a great number of interlopers, united by His Majesty's royal charter, fit only to trade where no body of power thinks it their interest to prevent us; and upon this account it is that the wise Dutch, in all their general advices that we have seen written paragraphs concerning their government, their civil and military policy, warfare, and the increase of their revenue, for one paragraph they write concerning trade."

In these simple words we see the foundations of the

great British Empire in India; in them we see the doom of Dutch rule of Ceylon.

What need to pursue the subject further. The greatness and cohesion of the British Empire, bearing evidence of its benignant rule, was never more apparent than it is to-day, when the sons of all the nations and nationalities and races under its sway are ready to spill their blood to maintain the honour of the British Isles.

From the present time it is a long way back to the days when the Portuguese caravals valiantly rode the seas. They have had their glorious day. To-day it is not their ships that are to be found on every sea, but those of the British and well may England's poet sing:—

We greet the clipper's wing and wing that race the Southern wool;
We warn the crawling cargo tanks of Bremen, Leith, and Hull.
To each and all our signal lamp at peril of the sea—
The white-sided war-ships or the whalers of Dundee.
Come up, come in, from Eastward, from the guard-posts of the Morn!
Beat up, beat in from southerly, O Gypsies of the Horn!
Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom that weave us main to main,
The coast-wise lights o' England give you welcome back again.

III.—THE PEOPLE IN CEYLON TO-DAY.

It is the propensity of mankind, says Gibbon, to exalt the past and to depreciate the present. I hope, that when you have heard me to the end, you will not hold me overmuch guilty of this.

Of the ruling people in the Island to-day—the *British*—I would like to say a few words. They, I think, are a people who want some understanding. For a colonial, it is perhaps a more congenial experience, to meet a Britisher who has not lived in the Tropics, than one who has. The stay-at-home Englishman is to the colonial the more interesting and attractive figure as a rule; he is the pure product of his sea-girt island; his colonial brother on the other hand has the intrusion of a foreign element in his constitution, not perhaps quite appreciable by his own people, but fully apparent to those among whom he lived.

In considering the attitude of Britishers towards other races in the Colonies, there are certain facts bearing on the British temperament that it is fitting to bear in mind. The insularity of the Englishman is a bye-word in Europe. His reticence is seen even where strangers among his own people are concerned, not to speak of kindred peoples, such as the Scotch, Irish, and Welsh. He does not pick up acquaintances or even enter into friendships with the same ease that Continentals do. In the Tropics the natural

reticence of the Englishman takes the form of social aloofness, and perhaps more often than not, of lack of interest and unsympathy towards races but his own. In other words, a quality natural to all people, that of keeping to themselves receives added accentuation in the case of the Britisher, and turns even more so on the question of colour. It is not that he despises, so much as that he does not trouble; to know the lapse, if any there be, is not wanton and active, it is callous and passive. Satisfied with the camaraderie of his British fellow-countrymen, he does not go out of his way—nor is there any reason why he should—to understand or associate with other people; but without close and personal contact with them, and with no sure and intimate knowledge of them, he is often apt to have decided views concerning them.

The attitude of the Englishman, then, towards colonial races I believe to be a superlative manifestation of a characteristic national reserve. In saying this, I mean to be neither critical nor captious, but to offer, what appears to me, a reasonable view. Had we been British we should act just as they did.

There is another point I wish to make. A tendency exists among our people and others, to apply the term "colonial fever" to the attitude of the Britishers who hold themselves aloof from the social range of the permanent population. This conception of the term is both mischievous and misguided. In the preference of an Englishman, or of any other race for that matter, for the individuals of his own community, we see the operation of a natural law—the preference of a people for those of their kind. As long as one has a sufficiency of friends among one's own people, it would be unnatural to go out of one's way to seek friendships among other races and communities, unless circumstances threw them in intimate social contact. The tendency of "birds of a feather to flock together" is a law that obtains in the whole of the animal world.

It is a matter for the serious consideration of these critics of the social aloofness of Britishers to explain why it is they are not as resentful of the preference of the Singhalese, Tamil, Burgher, or German, for the people of his own race, caste, or sect.

The finest type of Englishman I knew, is he who having lived long in the Tropics, has come into more or less intimate contact with all classes here, and has formed a right estimate of them. There is a mark by which you

may know him, he is sympathetic, kind, just, tolerant, friendly toward even the poorest.

This test of the Tropics is a good one to distinguish the British gentleman. Place a Britisher in the Tropics and if he remains the man he was, he is the worthy specimen of a splendid race: there are many such, one meets them every day; place him there and should he develop an arrogant demeanour towards strange races, he is a 'tainted feather of the flock,' unworthy of the trust placed in him by his nation—there are a few such at large.

2. We will next consider *Ourselves*, descendants of the old Dutch, who after troublous years settled on this land and made it their home. Here we are to-day a definite race, trying to make a stand against changes that threaten to alienate us from the traditions of our ancestry. Little is left to us of those associations. To-day our names alone perhaps mark our origin; they alone will abide as lasting memorials when all other points of contact have gone. Our thoughts, ideals, learning, and mode of life are fashioned in the British mould. The men of literature and science we look up to, our objects of emulation, are for the most part British. So fused have we become with the customs of the people who rule us, that our sympathies are wholehearted theirs.

For generations we have lost touch with the home of our fathers. The language the Dutch sought to extend by penal enactments, we have long ceased to speak. Little do we know of the Netherlands and its people; little of the great names in literature, science and art, that adorn their annals. But ever and again when the fame of a great contemporary Dutchman forces itself within our ken, it does not fail to stir a response within us, the existence of which we had hardly known. Surely we may be pardoned that. What blood of the Netherlands flows in our veins to-day is indeed somewhat estranged from the ancient stock, and years to come may add to the estrangement. It is to stem this drift I take it, that this Union has come into existence; to preserve for us and our descendants, the last frail links that are straining now, which bind us to the old customs our parents and grand-parents cherished.

What is there left to us now of the traces of Dutch rule in Ceylon? The Roman-Dutch law survives. A dwindling religion remains. The doctrines of the Reformed Church of Holland still resound with faint echo, beneath the domes of old Dutch churches bestrewn with ancient tombstones.

That the Church of England, and the more liberal cults of the day are making great inroads on Protestantism there can be no doubt; if you refuse to believe it, visit any Episcopal Church on a Sunday and mark the number of our people there.

A few landmarks of Dutch times remain. Long may it be before the hand of time lays its crumbling touch on outlasted rampart, and fort, and gabled church, that make towns picturesque and quaint and old, and suggest to the halting mind old-time tales and mystery.

We still are fond of a Dutch dish or two, to which our parents with a conservative pride in cookery, have accustomed our palates. We still cherish a few worn traditions and ancient anecdotes, related in the halting English of our grand-parents. Some few of us have relatives on whom descended that love of adventure which drove our ancestors hitherward, and who obedient to the call of the sea have gone and buried their bones in strange lands and seas.

In our minds there may still linger the memory of an aged and bent figure reading laboriously out of an old and tattered Dutch Bible. We may still hear the echo of an old voice singing the fragments of an older song.

But what does it profit us to bewail remembrances foregone? Let us be thankful instead that our lot is cast in one of the loveliest places on earth, under a benignant rule.

Among the older men of our community there are to-day some of high integrity and honour, self-reliant, fearless in the furtherance of their convictions, upright in their dealings, and high in intelligence; may their spirit descend on us, and may we hand the heritage down.

Above all things let us remember that we are a people of this land and continue to extend the hand of fellowship, as we have always done, to our friends among the other races among whom we have been bred. Let us who decry so called Western snobbishness beware lest we become prey to a spurious and ridiculous form of it.

While this Union holds us together let us not forget, that it is the individual that counts. A people is judged by its prominent men. No amount of cohesion of indifferent elements will serve to make a union strong. A union is as strong as its strongest units, and he will serve his community best who attends to his business best.

3. The *Descendants of the Portuguese* to-day form for the most part an impoverished remnant. You will find them smiths at the forge, shoe-makers at the last, artisans

and mechanics. Under a virtuous rule we see signs of their rising from the rut of artisanship to something more prosperous.

Their alienation from the people of the land which gave them their names is as complete as it can possibly be. What matters it to them that the proud house of Braganza has bitten the dust at the feet of democracy; never tinged the faint relic of Portuguese blood in their veins when the monarchy of Portugal tottered and fell.

But singularly enough, the Portuguese have left more lasting evidences of their occupation in this Island than the Dutch. The religion they planted with fanatical propagandism, flourishes in its finest form to-day; spacious and stately churches, and great seats of education bear witness to this. A corrupted Portuguese is the vernacular of the lower classes in every town of importance. But when that is said there is little else, except that here and there in places the broken and roofless walls of a ruined Portuguese fort or church are to be seen. These are the last memorials we have, over the grave of that bold, initiating enterprise, that four centuries ago set the whole of Europe a-quiver with life, and opened the doors to the closed corners of the earth.

4. With regard to the *Sinhalese and Tamils*, I shall not pause longer than to cast a glance on the noble monuments, that stand to-day eloquent of the genius and power of these races in their glorious past, when culture flourished, and 'grew the arts of war and peace.' On the heels of devastating wars followed the destruction of splendid cities and of great advancements. The ruins of these remain sequestered in jungle solitudes where the leopard and the lizard keep their lair. Round colossal dagobas and over monolith and moonstone the jungle grew to cover as it were from the eyes of kindred worlds that quiver in the vault the shames of this; to hide from the eyes of future man the story of his past sorrows. When ruin and desolation had done their work, then slowly, insidiously, and surely crept in the jungle, and covered with carpet of softest grass, and canopy of leaf the remains of structures that in their day harboured diadems, and monarchs, and hoary priests in a wondrous setting reared by the might and artistry of human heart and brain. The forest toiled laboriously for centuries and when her work was completed the vandal hands of man tore away the verdurous shroud she had wrought so long, and laid bare, like a broken

sacrament, the shattered remnants of old time tragedies.

If you would see what is left of Ceylon's ancient splendours, seek them, not in museums, libraries, and lecture halls, but go alone to the ruined cities and view them where they stand in their wild surroundings which add grace to grace, majesty to majesty. Then will the tear gather to your eye, and sorrow steal to your soul as you stand lost in thought before the Promethean dagoba, the stately monolith and elegant moonstone, and bow your head before the quiet majesty of gigantic kings, and the god-like grace of silent and stately Buddhas. Lost in thought you will travel to the distant future from which you will behold yourself dead and passed away even as the ruins before you. At last gathering yourself together you will leave these precincts like one risen from the dead to merge with the life around you; but ever after, while you live, those shadows that transiently fell across your soul will haunt you, if you have seen that vision beautiful.

Lastly let us spare a word for that most interesting people in Ceylon—the *Veddhas*. The last few specimens of this doomed race are to be seen to-day, on the land which has been their home from the days of the paleolithic men whose implements have been found in their caves.

We find the last of this ancient and aboriginal people in the limited tract lying between the Eastern slopes of the central mountain mass and the sea. The road from Badulla to Batticaloa traverses their district. Within this area is situated Alut-nuwara the ancient assembling place of the Yakkas. Here it is said, that in olden times Buddha came, with the devas who accompanied him, to hear him propound his doctrines and struck terror into the aborigenes. Here over the relic of that Buddha, was erected the Mahayangana dagoba, the oldest in Ceylon, and from its beginning to the present day the goal of countless generations of pilgrims. Through the Vedda country which include the magnificent park lands of Uva, the Mahawelligama flows soon to be hidden in the great sea of forest from which Kokagalla and the Nilgalla hills arise, the traditional homes of the Veddhas, the most pleasant country in Ceylon. Here are found broad valleys and rocky crags in the rounded domes of which the rock bee (*bambara*) builds its combs. Here long grass abounds, and rock-strewn streams meander through rock-ribbed hills, their banks bedecked with deep green leaves, and the bright red leaves of the Rat-mal.

In this lovely land, large masses of rock give shelter to the last surviving Veddhas. They live in isolation without fixed abode but on their own recognised lands, in small groups of families. Rarely do they venture beyond their own boundaries and then only to exchange honey, wax, skins, or venison for iron, axes, or arrow-points. They represent the lowest and most primitive type of man extant, not excepting the Australian aborigines or the bushman. At no time in their whole history have the Veddhas risen above the condition of a savage tribe of hunters. There is no adequate reason for the belief that they were once rich and powerful, a view held only by the Singhalese and dismissed with contempt by all the Veddhas.

While civilised humanity tears itself to pieces with devilish engines of war; while stupendous howitzers reduce masonry to dust, and shrapnels shriek in the fair homesteads of Europe, this primitive people still use the simple weapons of the iron age. Verily barbarism is more to be desired than culture in the trammels of war.

A few years hence and the Veddhas will have ceased to exist; for even in the Vedda country they constitute but an insignificant fraction, and are rapidly disappearing before the Singhalese and Tamils, partly by inter-marriage and absorption, partly owing to misery and a high death-rate brought about by inability to cope with the new conditions that increased settlement in this part has brought about. And when the last few stragglers will have died, this Island will have lost its greatest and most human claim to interest. A few more years and the ginn of Alberuni will have passed away, the most vital link with the remotest past will have been severed for ever. The Besadae of the Theban scholar of the 4th century will have laid their last bones in the wild and beautiful sepulchres of their land.

"The paths are rough, the trails are blind
The jungle people tread;
The yams are scarce and hard to find
With which our folk are fed.
We suffer yet a little space
Until we pass away.
'The relics of an ancient race
That ne'er has had its day."

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF UHLENBECK* OF CEYLON AND HOLLAND

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck, Leyden University, says in the "Nederlandsche Leeuw" (March—April 1916 p. 119) that among the land-owners of the "Herrschaft" Velbert from 1634 to 1656, was *Jan in der Ulenbeck*. His son and successor was *Kerstgen (Christiaan) in der Ulenbeck*, who was almost certainly the grandfather of *Christiaan Uhlenbeck* the son of *(Johannes) Wilhelmus Uhlenbeck*. According to the church-books at Langenberg he (*Christiaan* the younger) was the son of *Wilhelmus Eulenbeck* "aus dem Velbertschen Kirchspiel" and he thinks that the mother of *Christiaan (Junior)* was *Mittel (Magteld?) Wittib in der Uhlenbeck* referred to in the *Steuermatrikel* (roll of taxes) of Angermund of 1739. But in the *Steuermatrikel* of 1727 *Johann in der Uhlenbeck*, and not (as was to be expected) *Wilhelmus Eulenbeck*, is mentioned. In view of the fact that *Christiaan Uhlenbeck (Junior)* names his eldest son *Johannes Wilhelmus Uhlenbeck*, it is more than probable that the child's paternal grandfather was *Johannes Wilhelmus Uhlenbeck*—at one time called *Johann Uhlenbeck*, and *Wilhelmus Uhlenbeck* at another.

I.

(JOHANNES) WILHELMUS UHLENBECK, m. *Mittel (Magteld?) Wittib* and had by her, who died 27th June 1769:—

- I. CHRISTIAAN UHLENBECK (who follows under II).
- II. *Wilhelmus Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert, died there 21 Jan. 1786.
- III. *Anna Margarita Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert, died there 19 May 1780.

II.

CHRISTIAAN UHLENBECK, b. at Velbert 5 Feb. 1721, m. 20 March 1743, *Anna Catharina Brembeck*, b. at Langenberg 18 Nov. 1721, died at Velbert 9 Oct. 1784. He had by her:—

- I. JOHANNES WILHELMUS UHLENBECK (who follows under III).
- II. *Pieter Arnold Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 17 March 1745, died at Langenberg 14 Feb. 1751.
- III. *Christiaan Rötger Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 3 Jan. 1747, died there 30 Jan. 1747.
- IV. *Johann Heindrich Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 27 Jan. 1748.

* See Vorsteman van Oijen (*Nederlandsche Familien*).

- V. *Pieter Diedrich Uhlenbeck*, b. at Langenberg 14 Nov. 1749, died 15 June 1755.
- VI. *Christina Johanna Margarita Uhlenbeck*, b. at Langenberg 18 June 1751, died 8 May 1754.
- VII. *Johanna Wilhelmina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Langenberg 12 Feb. 1752, died 3 Nov. 1754.
- VIII. *Johannes Christiaan Arnoldus Uhlenbeck*, b. at Langenberg 2 April 1754, died 4 Feb. 1756.
- IX. *Johannes Pieter Uhlenbeck*, b. at Langenberg 4 June 1755.
- X. *Anna Catharina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 4 Jan. 1757, died 14 July 1760.
- XI. *Anna Wilhelmina Elisabetha Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 24 Sept. 1758, died 1 Nov. 1759.
- XII. *Johannes Christiaan Uhlenbeck*, b. at Velbert 27 April 1760.

III.

JOHANNES WILHELMUS UHLENBECK entered the service of the V. O. C. as soldaat in 1768, thereafter Major and Commandant, Galle, b. at Velbert 1 Feb. 1744, died at Colombo 28 Feb. 1810, m. at Kalutara 3 Sept. 1775, *Maria Wilhelmina Gildemeester* b. at Colombo 23 May 1757, died there 1 May 1813, daughter of *Johann Daniel Gildemeester* of Rheda (Westphalia) and *Maria Pronck* (Cornelizdr). He had by her:—

- I. CHRISTIANUS CORNELIS UHLENBECK (who follows under IV).
- II. *Johannes Philippus Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 31 Oct. 1783, bap. there 9 Nov. 1783, died there 28 Feb. 1784.
- III. *Johanna Wilhelmina Arnoldina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 12 Nov. 1787, bap. there 18 Nov. 1787, died at Warmond Sept. 1854, m. *Daniel Gerard Gratiaen* (VI. 17).

IV.

CHRISTIANUS CORNELIS UHLENBECK, vaandrig, Colombo, 1795, later Burgomaster of Voorburg, b. at Colombo 12 September 1780, bap. there 17 September 1780, died at Delft 20 January 1845, m. at Colombo 26 May 1805, *Catharina Elisabeth van Andringa*, b. at Colombo 24 May 1789, died at Warmond 22 September 1847, daughter of *Olke van Andringa* of Enkhuyzen, equipagie-meester, Colombo, and *Magdalena Elisabeth Strobach* (widow Sievertsz). He had by her:—

- I. CHRISTIAAN WILLEM UHLENBECK (who follows under V).
- II. *Maria Elisabeth Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 19 March 1809, bap. at Colombo 26 March 1809, died at Warmond 17 November 1860.

III. OLKE ARNOLDUS UHLENBECK, (who follows under VI).

IV. *Cornelia Frederica Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 8 May 1811, bap. at Colombo 9 June 1811, died at Haarlem 17 May 1884.

V. *Johannes Cornelis Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 29 June 1813 bap. there 11 July 1813, fell in action as 1st Lieutenant (Engineers) at Bali 9 June 1848.

VI. GERARD HENDRIK UHLENBECK (who follows under VII).

VII. PIETER FREDRIK UHLENBECK (who follows under VIII).

VIII. *Carel Samuel Uhlenbeck*, b. at Colombo 20 April 1818, bap. there 24 May 1818, fell in action as 1st Lieutenant (Artillery) at Bali 9 June 1848, m. and had by her:—

1. *Elisabeth Frederica Uhlenbeck*, b. at Soerabaya 2 July 1847, m. *Oliver Prust Martin*.

IX. DIRK JACOB UHLENBECK (who follows under IX).

X. *Pieter Hendrik Uhlenbeck*, Capt. (Engineers), Knight, Willems-orde (Milit.), b. at Voorburg 5 May 1822, died at Macassar 26 July 1859.

XI. *Christina Wilhelmina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Voorburg 26 Sept. 1825, died at Haarlem 28 May 1868.

XII. *Auknetu Sophia Uhlenbeck*, b. at Voorburg 8 May 1828, died in London 10 February 1898.

V.

CHRISTIAAN WILLEM UHLENBECK Officer of the marine administration, Knight of the Order of St. Stanilaus (Russia), b. at Colombo 1 Nov. 1807, bap. there 6 December 1807, died at Hees (Nijmegen) 30 December 1877, m. at Amsterdam 16 November 1843, *Theodora Zuyderhoff*. He had by her:—

I. *Cornelia Elisabeth Theodora Uhlenbeck*, b. at Nieuwdiep 10 April 1846, m. at the Hage 19 March 1874 *Karel Ferdinandz Caspersz* Majoor (Engineers), Knight, Willems-orde (Milit.), b. at Batavia 1836, son of *Johan Arnoud Renaldus Caspersz* and *Elisabeth Wilhelmina Bach*.

II. *Gerardina Frederica Wilhelmina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Rijswijk 30 October 1849, m. (1) *George S. Nederveen Pieters*, Capt. (Artillery) Knight, Willems-orde (Milit.) and (2) *van Bunge*, Capt. (Artillery).

VI.

OLKE ARNOLDUS UHLENBECK, Vice-admiral, Knight, Willems-orde (Milit.) and Ned-Leeuw, groot officier Eikenkroon, Knight of the White Elephant of Siam, Commandeur (Roos van Brazilië), b. at Colombo 18 March 1810, bap. there 8 April 1810, died at the Hague 8 April 1810, m. (1) 25 April 1839, *Jeanne Marie Arnoldine Lette*, died at Amsterdam 9 October 1852 and (2) at Brielle, 3 November 1854, *Antoinette Lette* b. at Brielle 18 January 1825, sister of his first wife and daughter of *N. J. C. Lette* of Oostvoorne.

Of the first marriage:—

I. *Christian Elisa Uhlenbeck*, Vice-admiral Commandeur Oranje-Nassau, Knight Ned-Leeuw, Eikenkroon, Daneboog van Denemarken, b. at Voorburg 7 May 1840, died at Zandvoort 7 January 1897, m. at Tiel 19 May 1871, *Anna C. ten Bosch* and had by her:—

1. *Olke Arnoldus Uhlenbeck* m. *Barbara Visser*.
2. *Marie Jeanne Arnoldina Antoinette Uhlenbeck* m. Lient. (Navy) *Rambonet*.
3. *Johannes Diederik Uhlenbeck*:
4. *Anna Christiaan Anthon Uhlenbeck*.

II. *Antoinette Uhlenbeck*, b. at Voorburg 15 February 1842, m. at Batavia 24 May 1871, *Henry Daniel Guyot*, Knight Ned. Leeuw., member of the Chamber of the States-General, b. at Nijmegen 7 May 1836, son of *Paul Charles Guillaume Guyot*, Adjutant to Governor-General *van den Bosch* and *Henriette Jaqueline van Noort*.

III. *Olke Marie Arnold Uhlenbeck*, b. at Delft 29 August 1843, died at Brielle 7 May 1844.

VII.

GERARD HENDRIK UHLENBECK, Lt.-Col. (Engineers), Minister of the Colonies, Knight Ned. Leeuw, b. at Colombo 17 February 1815, bap. there 19 March 1815, died at the Hague 2 May 1888, m. at Batavia 20 August 1850, *Maria Catharina Godin*, b. at Batavia 7 May 1824. He had by her:—

I. *Gesina Elisabeth Uhlenbeck*, b. at Batavia 22 Nov. 1851, m. (1) *Versteegh* and (2) *Hora Adema*.

II. *Wilhelm Cornelis Uhlenbeck*, b. at Batavia 6 Oct. 1853.

III. *Maria Gerardina Uhlenbeck*, b. at Batavia 17 March 1855, died at the Hague 1868.

IV. *Johan Uhlenbeck*, b. at Batavia 20 July 1857, died there 3 January 1859.

V. *Fredrik Hendrik Uhlenbeck*, b. at Batavia 21 Aug. 1859, died at the Hague 1872.

VI. *Pieter Apollonius Uhlenbeck*, b. at Warmond 5 Nov. 1861, m. *Hieronimus*.

VII. *Karel Olke Uhlenbeck*, b. at the Hague 6 Dec. 1865.

VIII.

PIETER FREDRIK UHLENBECK, Capt. (Navy), Knight, Willem's-orde (Milit.) and Ned. Leeuw, b. at Colombo 8 Sept. 1816, bap. there 11 October 1816, died at Haarlem 25 May 1882, m. at Buitenzorg 26 July 1863, *Julie le Roux*, b. at Muntok 27 Nov. 1842, daughter of *Henry Martinus le Roux*,* resident, and *Maria Wijnstok* (originally *de la Vigne*). He had by her:—

- I. *Julius Fredrik Uhlenbeck*, b. at Voorburg 3 Aug. 1865, died at Haarlem 1868.
- II. *Christianus Cornelis Uhlenbeck*, Professor of Languages, Amsterdam, 1892, Leyden University, 1899, b. at Voorburg 18 October 1866, m. *Wilhelmina Maria Melchior*.
- III. *Willem Hendrik Uhlenbeck* b. at Haarlem 3 June 1869, died there February 1870.
- IV. *Mary Catharina Elizabeth Uhlenbeck*, b. at Haarlem 26 Sept. 1870, died there 1871.

IX.

DIRK JACOB UHLENBECK, Major (Engineers), Knight Willem's-orde (Milit.) b. at Colombo 9 July 1820, bap. there 27 Aug. 1820, died at Doesburg 1 April 1896, m. (1).....and (2) 3 March 1859 *Frédérique Eugénie George*.

Of the first marriage:—

- I. *Gerardina Frederica Uhlenbeck* b. at Batavia 30 Nov. 1849, m. Capt. *Engelbregt*.

Of the second marriage:—

- II. *Dirk Fredrik Uhlenbeck* b. at Bezoekie 1 May 1860, retired 2nd Secretary of the Dutch Indies.
- III. *Karel Christiaan Uhlenbeck*, b. at Bondowosso 19 March 1862, died as Secretary of the Residency Djokdjokarta, m. *Ermelink*.
- IV. *Eugenius Marius Uhlenbeck*, Capt. (Infantry), born at Bondowosso 17 October 1863, m. *Beeger*.
- V. *Gerard Willem Uhlenbeck*, Dr. of Laws, Law Officer to the Crown (Dutch Indies), b. at Haarlem 23 February 1865, m. (1) *Clara Stuten* and (2) *Amalia Resne*.

Of the second marriage:—

- (1) *Louis Joseph Uhlenbeck*.

- VI. *Henriette Jeanne Uhlenbeck*, b. at Doesburg 22 Nov. 1866.
- VII. *Johanna Christina Uhlenbeck* b. at Doesburg 29 July 1868.

—::—

* Baptized at Colombo 1797 son of *Matthiam Johannes le Roux* and *Johanna Petronella Kriekenbeek*. (Vol. V., p. 70.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF OPPENHEIMER OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

JOHANNES CASPARUS OPPENHEIMER of Groswinterheim, Lieut. 1783, onder-majoor 1784, m. at Colombo on the 10 Feb. 1771, *Francina Perera* of Colombo. He had by her:—

- I. *Johanna Elizabeth Oppenheimer* bap. at Colombo 13 Dec. 1772, m. at Colombo 23 May 1790, *Johannes Baptist Houline* of Bethel.
- II. *Joan Coenraad Casper Oppenheimer* bap. at Colombo 12 March 1775, m. *Maria Buys* and had by her:—
(1) *Susanna Petronella Oppenheimer*, bap. at Colombo 19 September 1802.
- III. *Anna Elizabeth Oppenheimer*, bap. at Colombo 28 January 1778, died at Colombo 21 March 1821, m. there 17 June 1798, *David Keith*, Sergeant Major.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ERFSON OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

JOHANNES ERFSON of Amsterdam, *Krankbezoeker*, m. at Colombo 14 December 1738, *Maria Ligtveld* of Colombo, bap. there 4 January 1720, daughter of *Jan Ligtveld* of Nörr-Köping and *Elizabeth Cruywinkel* of Colombo. He had by her:—

- I. *Elizabeth Johanna Erfson* bap. at Colombo 21 February 1740, m. there 7 June 1767, *Hermanus Loos*.
- II. *Jacobus Carolus Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 4 June 1741.
- III. *Johannes Warnardus Erfson*, assistant, bap. at Colombo 19 July 1744, m. (1) *Johanna Marcus* and (2) at Colombo 24 June 1770, *Sophia Milhuizen* of Colombo, bap. there 24 March 1754, daughter of *Jurgen Milhuizen* and *Maria Jansz*. He had by her:—
1. *Maria Johanna Erfson* m. at Colombo 6 May 1792 *Isaac Augustinus Pieres* of Colombo, boekhouder.
2. *Elizabeth Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 6 February 1774, m. there 24 March 1805 *Johannes Fredrick Conderlag*.

3. *Gertruida Cornelia Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 20 Aug. 1780, m. (1) *Jan Fredrick Ruhne* and (2) at Colombo 16 Sept. 1798, *Johan Godlieb Bertram* of Colombo and (3) *Thomas Piëris*.
4. *Petrus Warnardus Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 24 Oct. 1784, m. there 10 January 1802, *Philippina Christina Boomgaard* of Colombo and had by her:—
 - (a) *Jan Frederick Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 13 November 1803.
5. *Sophia Margarita Erfson*, bap. at Colombo 18 July 1790.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF REDLICH OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

JOHANN CHRISTIAAN REDLICH of Strelitz (Mecklenburg) m. *Johanna Ollassina de Jong* and had by her:—

- I. WILLIAM FRANCIS REDLICH (who follows under II.)
- II. *Johanna Adriana Charlotta Redlich*, born 19 April 1807, bap. 30 September 1810.
- III. *Frederick James Redlich*, m. *Charlotte Grenier*, born 15 July 1814, died 3 January 1835, daughter of *Jean François Grenier* and *Charlotte Pietersz*,

II.

WILLIAM FRANCIS REDLICH, Proctor, Trincomalie, born 19 April 1804, m. (1) *Josepha Frederica Grenier*, born 2 June 1819, died 3 Feb. 1837, daughter of *Jean François Grenier* and *Charlotte Pietersz* and (2) *Marianne Frederica Schultze*.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

- I. FREDERICK JAMES REDLICH, b. at Trincomalie, 24 May 1849, died 6 February 1911, m. 1875, *Winifred Schumacher*, daughter of *J. Schumacher*. He had by her:—
 1. *E. Redlich*, Clerk in Holy Orders (London).
 2. *V. Percy Redlich*, Police Magistrate, Dandagamua.
 3. *Norman Kingsley Redlich*, 1st Battalion 3rd London Rifle Brigade, fell in action in France 1st July 1816, aged 25 years.

HET GESLACHT STORK.*

Niet in den handel (not in the market).

The above is a book on the Stork family by Mr. A. W. Stork (Leeuwarden). The work is beautifully executed, contains the Stork arms in colours and portraits of members of the family, including those of the Ceylon branch, viz: Gerrit Willem Stork and Dr. John Vincent Blair Stork.

In the preface Mr. A. W. Stork says:—

"It is now fully thirty years ago that Mr. R. E. Hattink of Almelo published his notes on the Stork family under the title *Het geslacht Stork in Twenthe*, with a preface, whereof the preamble states:—

'Although I myself thought that *novum prematur in annum*' 'is applicable to these notes, yet I was of opinion that they are' 'not so incomplete as to prevent me from offering the same to' 'Mr. C. H. Stork † on the 40th anniversary of his degree of' 'doctor juris utriusque.'"

"Mr. Hattink has thereby rendered a great service to the Stork family, for it cannot be denied that the pamphlet, during the many years that have elapsed since its publication, has been an oft-consulted and trustworthy guide."

"When the little work in the course of time required supplementing, Mr. Hattink began to prepare a new edition in which, besides the Twenthe, there were to be included the Ceylon and Amsterdam branches of the family."

"At the time of the death of Mr. Hattink (23 January 1909) the work on this publication—as regards the pedigree—was, to a great extent, finished, and parts of the proof had even been corrected."

"The work remained in abeyance for some years but was eventually begun and completed by the undersigned, with the valued assistance of Mr. G. J. Snuif of Enschede."

"As in the first edition, the family arms appear at the commencement, and in a preface to the genealogy there are persons mentioned of the name of Stork (Storck) in Twenthe and its environs, not included in this genealogy. For the rest, the form and division of this work now adopted are different from the former."

"The title was modified to bring it in consonance with the inclusion of the Ceylon and Amsterdam branches. To the pedigree is annexed a genealogical tree."

"There are also included in this work as many portraits of deceased members of the family as could be procured, and an

* *Journal D.B.U.*, Vol. VII., p. 20.

† Cornelis Hendrik Stork, born at Oldenzaal 17 October 1820, died at Almelo 23 March 1905, son of Derk Willem Stork and Anna Craan. He took his degree at the University of Utrecht on the 23 Sept. 1841. His vindictory essay was entitled *theses juridicae inaugurales*.

appendix together with a list of names in alphabetical order."

"We are indebted to the intervention of the firm of Meijer and Schaafsma, publishers of Leeuwarden, for the execution of the work."

MR. A. W. STORK.

"Leeuwarden, December 1915.

The list of persons (not included in the genealogy) of the family name of Stork who had lived at Twenthe and its environs at various periods, are important items of information which may possibly be pieced together with similar items which may be obtained hereafter.

The *Herkomst van het geslacht* (origin of the family) which follows, is interesting. Mr. Hattink had obtained in 1901 some information about the origin of the family, from which it appears that the name is derived from a large farmstead in the village Dörenthe (Ibbenbüren). He left a report on the result of his investigations in which he says that the probability is established that Jan Philip Stork, chirurgus (grandfather of the settler in Ceylon, Jan Philip Stork) derives from the "Bauernhof Storck te Dörenthe" and that Gerard Willem Stork (father of the settler) was baptized at Ibbenbüren in 1695.

The extract of this baptism from the church register is as follows:—

"1695, 29 Juni, Mons. Storcks kindt getauft, genant"
"Gerhard Wilhelm, testes juffr. Holtemans, Mons. Cloppen-"
"borg in Appelitz."

There was a previous baptism in 1693 of another child, Magdalena Sibilla. The mother's name is not given in both the entries in the register. One of the sponsors at the baptism of Magdalena Sibilla was "vrou Storcks tot Tecklenborg." Who this "vrou Storcks" was, whether she was the mother or sister-in-law of Mons. Storck (Jan Philip, chirurgus) remains to be discovered from the church registers of Tecklenburg—an investigation which has necessarily to be postponed till after the war. The probabilities are that the father of the chirurgus (Jan Philip) was Gerard Willem Stork and his mother Magdalena Sibilla.

The sketches of the inscriptions on the tombstones at Oldenzaal of Agneta Potken and Gerard Willem Stork, do not give their birthplaces, but the Potken arms are the same as those depicted on the tombstones in Ceylon in the Lapidarium Zeylanicum.

F. H. DE Vos.

DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

(Continued from Vol. IX., page 26.)

ALBERTUS LIEFTINCK or LIEFTINK was proponent at Groningen and was appointed predikant to the Indies on the 28th July 1772 at an extraordinary meeting of the Classis of Delft. He became predikant at Colombo in 1774. At the end of 1775 or the beginning of 1776 he was invited to Jaffnapatam, when on account of improper conduct, he was sent back to Batavia by the Ceylon Administration, and he was there again officiating as predikant to the Portuguese congregation from 1776 to 1778 in which year he died there.

NICOLAAS LIVIUS, was born at Dokkum and read theology first at Groningen and next at Francker. In 1690 he left for Ceylon *via* the Cape and arrived there in the following year. He was stationed at Galle. But when he, a few days after his arrival, went to fetch his luggage from his ship he was drowned in the Colombo roads. He was quite young and was full of promise and much commended for his zeal.

WILHELMUS LOKERMANS, who had been predikant at Ovezande in Zeeland, of the Classis of Goes, soon after his arrival in Java preached the annual thanksgiving sermon on board the Admiral's ship, on the roads of Batavia, on the 17th October 1770 before the departure of the return fleet to the Netherlands. In the same year he became predikant to the Dutch congregation of Batavia and on the 14th July 1774 at Colombo in Ceylon. He died on the 27th November 1777.

JOHAN GODFRIED MANGER, son of John Christian Manger, brother of Joh. Jac. Manger. He was born in Nassau and became assistant predikant at Weze. He was confirmed in the East-Indian Ministry on the 3rd October 1771 by the Classis of Middelburg. He went to Ceylon *via* Batavia and arrived there in 1772 and became predikant at Colombo to the Dutch congregation. He had also officiated at Trincomalee. From 1777 he was Rector of the Colombo Seminary and was so as late as 1783. He appears to have been the last Rector. He also preached in High-German. He was at Colombo in 1785; in 1787 he preached at Rees on the Rhine and there used to preach in Dutch to the Dutch sailors who came there in large numbers every winter.

JOHANNES JACOBUS MANGER, brother of the above, was born at Häger in Nassau, studied at Francker, and was appointed predikant at Aspel and Halderen. There he

preached his farewell sermon on 2 Peter, chap. iii. v. 14 and got himself confirmed at Amsterdam for the Indian Ministry on the 1st August 1776. He became predikant at Galle in 1778 or 1779 and after completing his term of service in the East went to reside at Rees in 1785 where he was still living in 1798.

JOHAN WILLEM MARINUS, born at Groningen, was for quite 22 years predikant in the Indies, and thereafter for yet another 21 years in the Netherlands. After his arrival at Batavia he was sent to Ceylon and stationed at Galle in 1720. In the year 1730 or 1731 both he and the Revd. Godefriedus Johannes Weijermann, whilst employed on duties in the interior of Ceylon, nearly lost their lives. In 1736 he returned to Batavia and was in the following year invited by the Dutch congregation. He returned home in 1741 and became predikant at Beest in September 1743. There he died on the 3rd May 1765, over 70 years old, leaving his widow Catharina Semilia Kalden.

NOTES ON THE DUTCH PREDIKANTS.

By MR. F. H. DE VOS.

LIVIOUS.—*Nicolaas Livius* was married to *Heystke Bloomeyer* of Dokkum, who married at Colombo (as widow Livius) 17 April 1692 *Johannes Hoghmans* of the Hague onderkoopman and Fiskaal of Tutucorin.

MANGER.—*Johann Godfried Manger*, born at Haiger (Nassau) married at Colombo 5 December 1773, *Dorothea Dryhaupt*, daughter of *Christiaan Dryhaupt*, onderkoopman, and *Josina Francina Hinderman*. He had by her:—

1. *Maria Cornelia Jacoba Manger*, bap. at Colombo 5 August 1783.
2. *Hendrik George Jacob Manger*, bap. at Colombo 14 August 1785.

Johann Jacob Manger was, according to my notes, born at Dillemburg (Westerwoud) and married at Colombo on the 9 August 1778, *Margarita de Cock* of Mande. He had by her:—

1. *Iman Cornelis Godfried Manger* born at Galle 23 July 1781, bap. there 29 July 1781, died 30 October 1781.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *Dutch Language, Literature and History*.—In an article in "Neerlandia" (April 1916, p. 92) on Professor Leonard Charles van Noppen (Columbia University, New York), who is delivering a course of lectures on Dutch History, Literature, etc., in order to awaken in Americans an interest in these subjects, the writer, in speaking of the "Holland Society" (New York), an institution in its aims and aspirations similar to the Dutch Burgher Union, has the following remarks (which I translate from the Dutch) to offer:—

"On the part of the 'Holland Society' one would expect that their interest in the history of the old knickerbockers was so great that they would promote the study of Dutch, its literature and history. Alas! these unions have shewn very little interest in these past times. This slackness is due to an ignorance of the interest which these studies afford."

The Union is a younger institution than the "Holland Society," and it is to be hoped that it will never, with justice, labour under a similar imputation of slackness.

F. H. DE VOS.

2. *Description of Hoorn*, by J. C. Kirkmeier (Bulletin v. d. Ned. Oudheidkundigen Bond. June 1916, p. 142).

In the course of a description of De St. Maria or Noorderkerk, the writer says:—

"The tombstones, so far as I can see, are not of special interest. I will only state that close to the choir there is a stone with the name of Bontekoe. Here was buried on the 15th December 1607 IJSBRANT WILLEMS soon BONTEKOE, certainly the father of WILLEM IJSBRANTSZ BONTEKOE the writer of the *Journal of gedenckwaerdize beschrijvinge van de Oost-Indische Keyze* published at Hoorn in 1646. The house in which this BONTEKOE lived, stands close to the chief tower and still has as a memento a stone over the entrance on which is depicted a *bonte-koe* (speckled cow)."

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"In the Museum there are two fine pictures of JAN PZ. KOEN and his wife SARA MENTES."

F. H. DE VOS.

3. *Amabert and C.A.S.*—The last number of the "Ceylon Antiquary" (Vol. I., Part IV) has an appreciative paper by Mr. H. C. P. Bell on *Andreas Amabert*, whose gravestone may still be seen on the floor of the old Dutch Church (now a Government school-room) at Bentota. A fine plate illustrates the inscription on the stone, and a translation is given which, however, omits "at Bentotte," the place of Amabert's death. So difficult is it to ensure accuracy!

Another inscription has excited even more interest. A stone at the entrance to the church has the word *FECIT*, followed by the initials "C. A. S." and the date "Ao. 1755." In the *Ceylon Examiner* of 9th November 1891, "R.G.A." published a translation of the Amabert inscription, and suggested that the initials C.A.S. stood for *Claude Antoine Scoffier* who, he stated, was stationed in the Galle district between 1753 and 1756. The suggestion was reasonable enough, and it has since been strengthened by Mr. F. H. de Vos's researches, as Mr. Bell admits in a footnote to his paper. But Mr. Bell goes on to give currency to not only an "unconvincing" but also a rather far-fetched theory that the words stand for "*Christelyke Afscheeden Sendeling* (*genootschap*)" or "Christian Reformed Mission"! Was ever such a phrase seen before?

This number of the "Ceylon Antiquary" has also a translation by Mr. A. E. Buultjens of a petition by shareholders of the Dutch East-India Company against the giving up of Ceylon to England at the Treaty of Amiens.—*Ed.*

4. *The Colombo-Chilaw Canal.*—"I cannot help thinking that in their enthusiasm for the railway, our friends of Chilaw have been a little unmindful of the magnificent work which was done for the whole of the Low-Country Districts by those who built the canal which has now been turned aside. I am perfectly certain that if the canal had not been in existence, we should not have been privileged to witness the splendid prosperity which it is our privilege to see to-day; and although we know that the railway is no doubt a much more efficient and much more certain means of communication than the canal, yet we must not forget the services that have been rendered by the canal and, especially, the services of those who built the canal and who are responsible for the prosperity of this district."

—From H.E. the Governor's speech at the opening of the Chilaw Railway.

5. *A Nestorian Relic.*—"Can any of your readers tell us anything about the 'altar of stone' referred to in the accompanying quotation and 'the native dialect' in which the concluding part of the 'inscription' is written:—

"One of the most interesting records of the Nestorian Church is an altar of stone that was discovered in Ceylon, on which is incised a cross and a dove, together with the inscription, 'Let me not glory except in the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ' continuing in the native dialect 'who is the true Messiah, God alone and Holy Ghost.'"

—W. H. S., in the "*Ceylon Observer*" 14 July 1916.

A LIBRARY FOR THE UNION.

The subject of a Library in connection with the Union has for some years engaged the attention of members but matters of more urgent importance prevented its being fully considered. At a meeting of the Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes the matter was gone into and the sanction of the General Committee having been obtained, we are now in a position to make a definite appeal for the co-operation of all who are interested in the progress of the Union.

The Library will consist of two divisions. One will be a *Reference Library* for books, etc., on the Netherlands and Ceylon. We desire to make this Library as complete as possible not only with books like Baldaeus's *Beschryvinge* and Ribeiro's *Historica*, but also with Knox's *Relation*, Cordiner's *Description*, and Wijesinghe's *Mahavamsa*. We shall be glad to receive any books in any language on any subject connected with the history and antiquities of Ceylon or of the Netherlands in their connection with Ceylon, so that members may have the advantage of easy reference to any matter in which they are interested. Pamphlets, maps, pictures, etc., are also welcome. A number of books have already been received, to which we shall refer in the next issue of the *Journal*. Meanwhile, we appeal to our friends for their assistance in the matter by the gifts of either books or money for the purchase of books.

The second division will be a *Lending Library*. Here we shall have books on general literature—poetry, travels, essays, and of course, novels. Help in this department will be more easily given as the books will be less difficult

to obtain. But the need for help is obvious, and no reader need be deterred from helping because his contribution may be thought superfluous. The issue of these books will probably be limited to subscribers, and the rules will be announced in due course.

We would also direct the attention of members to the "Reading-Room" in the Union Hall. Miss Grace van Dort has kindly consented to undertake the management of this, and we have every reason to hope that members will find it a source of much enjoyment and profit.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—Monthly Meetings of the Committee were held on the 6th April and 1st June.

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

Mr. Colville Merton Alvis	Colombo
" Frederick Justin Bartholomeusz	Dehiowita
" Eugene James Christoffelsz	Kegalla
Mrs. Lucille Gertrude Clementi Smith	Colombo
Mr. P. L. A. Deutrom	"
" B. L. Drieberg	Avisawella
" Jerome Xystus de la Harpe	Colombo
Mrs. Ethel van Langenberg	"
Mr. Cyril Hugh Wambeek	Kandy

Changes in the Standing Committee.—Mesdames H. A. Loos and E. H. Joseph and Dr. A. Nell being unable to serve on the Social Service Committee, Mesdames G. P. Schokman and R. L. Spittel and Mr. D. V. Altendorff were appointed in their places.

The following were appointed Outstation members of the Social Service Committee:—

Kandy	..	Miss Violet van der Straaten
Galle	..	Miss Evelyn de Vos
Matara	..	Mrs. H. Ludovici
Kurunegala	..	Mrs. Earle Modder
Jaffna	..	Mrs. Cecil Speldewinde.

Obituary.—The following deaths among members occurred during the quarter:—

Major F. Modder, Mr. V. S. Andriesen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Genealogies.—The publication of the genealogies of Dutch Burgher families will always form one of the features of the Journal. Those members of the Union, who have complete genealogies of their families and desire their publication, should communicate with the Editor with a view to their being considered by the Genealogical Committee.

As considerable delay is caused in endeavours to bring the genealogies up to date, special regard will be paid to the earlier genealogy of families connecting them with the original settler. Later genealogical details can always be supplied afterwards by existing members of families. It is the earlier history that is apt to be lost or forgotten if not collected and preserved in time.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Editor of the Journal a week previous to the date of issue of each number, viz: 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

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

Changes of Address.—All changes of address should be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

The Journal is being printed at the Albion Press, Galle. Those members who have not received their copies, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Manager of that Press, when the same will be forwarded to them.

All changes of address, so far as the Journal is concerned, should be notified to the Manager, Albion Press, Galle, who has undertaken to circulate the Journal.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, Selkirk, Dickman's Road, Havelock Town, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Rev. L. A. Joseph, "Deepdene," Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund must be made to Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.
