

strangers driven from their homes, but as soon as they became acquainted with the members of the Union they felt that they were among their own people. It was a happy circumstance, though brought about by tragic events, that after 150 years the Dutch should once again be in Ceylon. He hoped that the friendships formed would continue, whether they were in Holland or in the Netherlands East Indies. He said that they were naturally anxious to go back to their homes as they had not heard from their families for nearly four years.

He related an incident to show how bravely the Royal Family had borne itself under the stress of War. Princess Juliana, when in Canada, was asked by Press Correspondents how the Queen had gone through these very difficult times, and she replied that "she fought like a lion" (Laughter).

He was sorry Admiral Helfrich was not able to be present as he was greatly interested in the Dutch Burgher Union and its objects. It was a great privilege to him to formally present to the Dutch Burgher Union a painting of the Dutch Coat-of-Arms offered to the Union by Lieut-Commander S. Dobbings on behalf of the Netherlands Forces, as a token of the many kindnesses shewn to them by the Union.

Captain Willinge then unveiled, amidst applause, the Coat-of-Arms, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon by the Royal Netherlands Forces in Ceylon on the occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Birthday of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. 31st August, 1945".

A Variety Entertainment followed, which was much enjoyed by all those present.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF KEITH OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff).

I.

David Keith, Sergeant Major of the 51st Regiment, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th June 1798, Anna Elisabeth Oppenheimer, baptised 28th January 1778, daughter of Johannes Casparus Oppenheimer of Groswinterheim and Francina Perera. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I. page 158, and Vol. IX, page 71). He had by her:—

- 1 Gene Francina, born 1799, died 27th July 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th January 1817, Diederich Arnoldus Estrop, son of David Hendrick Estrop of Osnaburg (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 89) and Agnita de Kroeze.
- 2 John Neill, who follows under II.
- 3 Charles Spencer, who follows under III.

II.

John Neill Keith, born 4th August 1806, died 13th December 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 25th October 1830, Margaritta Wilhelmina Vander Straaten, born 21st July 1811, died 19th June 1848, daughter of Pieter Engelbert Vander Straaten and Maria Elizabeth Kriekenbeek (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 69, and Vol. XXIII page 158). He had by her:—

- 1 Jane Harriet, born 5th September 1838, died 4th October 1872, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th April 1859, Frederick Charles Loos, C.M.G., Proctor and Notary Public, Member of the Legislative Council, 1900—1911, President of the Dutch Burgher Union, 1908—1911, baptised 3rd January 1836, died 21st August 1911, son of Christian Albertus Loos and Cornelia Rudolphina Cramer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol IV, page 59, and Vol. IX, page 99).
- 2 John Neill, who follows under IV.
- 3 William Gregory, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Civil Medical Department, married a Scotch lady, and had issue.

III.

Charles Spencer Keith married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 28th July 1834, Maria Susanna Jacoba Ludekens, born 28th December 1811, daughter of Johan Christoffelz Ludekens and Dorothea Catharina Martin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 169).
- (b) 24th December 1865, Wilhelmina Clara Annetta Ludekens, born 4th September 1820, widow of Wilhelmus Jacobus Felsing, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 123) and sister of (a) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Richard Morgan, who follows under V.
- 2 Emelia Ursula, born 1850, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th January 1876, William Orestes Brown, Head Guard in the Ceylon Government Railway.

IV.

John Neill Keith, Proctor and Notary Public, born 4th November 1840, died 10th December 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th June 1864, Caroline Rosalind Pompeus, born 26th April 1848, died 24th January 1932, daughter of Henricus Jacobus Pompeus and Henrietta Arnoldina Fermer. He had by her:—

- 1 Margaret Rosalind, born 26th April 1865, died 29th January 1940, married Henry Justin Charles Pereira, K.C., born 3rd September 1858, died 3rd September 1924, widower of Jessie Branard of East Molesey, Surrey, England.

- 2 John Neill, born 6th February 1867.
- 3 Gertrude Rosalind, born 18th April 1868, died 11th September 1919.
- 4 Arthur William Hugh, born 5th December 1869.
- 5 Herbert Neill, born 22nd March 1871, died 25th August 1906.
- 6 Kenneth Neill, born 21st March 1878.
- 7 Lawrence Neill, born 25th June, 1874, died 12th April 1875.
- 8 Clarence Neill, born 14th November 1875, died 15th August 1878.
- 9 Mabel Rosalind, born 8th May 1877.
- 10 Vivienne Rosalind (Queenie), born 8th September 1878, died 2nd March 1893.
- 11 Henrietta Rosalind (Etta), born 12th April 1880, died 8th May 1928.
- 12 Douglas Neill, born 19th June 1882.

V.

Richard Morgan Keith married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th October 1873, Eveline Maria Kathleen Francke, born 1855, died 1884, daughter of Edward William Francke, Surveyor, and Maria Elizabeth Constz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 9). He had by her:—

- 1 Rosalind Millicent married Hector Edward William Francke, born 18th May 1873, son of Edward William Francke and Laura Sophia Fretz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. II, page 78, and Vol. VIII, page 9).

BY THE WAY.

NOTES BY NIEMAND.

Heartiest congratulations to Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich, K.C.B., R.N.N., on his new appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the entire Netherlands Navy with the Rank of Full Admiral, in addition to his present post of Commander-in-Chief of Netherlands Forces in the East. We remember his visits to the Dutch Burgher Union, and his sympathetic and weighty words to us on more than one occasion. Now that the return to Java and the Netherlands Indies is being accomplished, his task will be one of special difficulty and we wish him every success.

We would also record our grateful appreciation of the Dutch troops whose association with us in the Union was so pleasant and helpful. It is not only their generous gifts to the Union that will remind us of them when they leave us, it will be rather the memory of a companionship that will be valued and missed.

We have at last reached the end of the War, the end that was long desired by those who were most directly concerned. Those few or many who found it a source of unexpected personal profit may

not be so happy about it; but to most of us, the removal of necessary restrictions promises a return to something like normal pre-war conditions.

It must be long, however, before anything like a settled, orderly state of affairs can be established. We must expect many "hours of change, alarm, surprise". Every region which the War has touched is alive with new ideas and ambitions. The spirit of unrest which is active everywhere needs to be met with the utmost tact, firmness, and sympathy.

We all hope that the efforts made to prevent future wars will be successful, but only force, or in other words, the threat of War, can prevent vaulting ambition from disturbing the peace of nations. Treaties are necessary, but we have seen that treaties are not always observed. They are usually binding when they can be enforced, and enforcement implies war.

The history of the German people does not encourage us to believe that they will acquiesce in subjection to the rule of any but themselves. We have heard of "underground" movements that were prepared even before the Germans found that their defeat was a certainty. The fanatical "suicide" tendencies and the "ways that are dark" of the Japanese compel their neighbours to be cautious in dealing with them.

The future relations of the Great Powers among themselves must cause them some anxiety. We may assume that the alliances made during the War have brought about a better and more friendly understanding between nations that have generally distrusted one another. We may assume that there is a genuine desire among them to live in peace and to avoid the horrors of another war. But the old Adam survives in nations as in individuals, and all we can do is to hope for the best.

One lesson that the War has deeply impressed on thinking men is that there can be no isolation. We may regard that—ism as practically dead in America, where it was all along a fixed principle, especially in the U.S.A. Just as the narrow seas of the English Channel were supposed to keep England safe from invasion, so the United States thought itself safe from interference from other countries. It would therefore take no part in foreign quarrels, though it would give free expression to its opinions on those quarrels.

In the first Great War this position became extremely difficult, and the U.S.A. was forced to enter into it, in spite of Isolationist opposition. The opposition was renewed in the Second War now happily brought to a close. The part taken by the U.S.A. in this War has been so prominent that a casual reader of a newspapers