

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"



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

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LINES

Written on opening the Vaults in the old Burial Ground of Colombo, where a Portuguese Chapel and subsequently a Dutch Church once stood.

While here I moralising stray,
Where half-worn stones obstruct the way,
Where grass and weeds each pile surround,
And heaps of rubbish strëw the ground,
Where mouldering fragments scatter'd lie,
The emblems of mortality !
Then Fancy deign to lend thine aid,
And be the solemn scene displayed !
The mind while fix'd upon this spot,
Where human grandeur is forgot,
With reverence views the solemn scene,
And ponders what each one has been !

Some Lusian warriors here may sleep
Who boldly plough'd the eastern Deep,
And undismay'd by perils bore
The Cross to many a Pagan shore.
Their daring course undaunted held
By fierce, but erring zeal impell'd !
How swift their Empire rose, and fell,
Let History's mournful records tell !

And here those Belgic Chiefs repose,
 Who snatch'd the Laurel from their Brows,
 Who check'd their Rival's proud career,
 And fix'd a rising Empire here,
 Till conquering Britain won the Gem
 And plac'd it in her Diadem !

Then come, and in this sober hour
 Behold the emptiness of Power !
 How vanish'd all their regal state,
 No ready slaves around them wait,
 No sycophants are on the watch,
 Each motion, word, or look, to catch.
 Ah no ! the fawning minions run
 To worship at the rising Sun !

Within that Vault's capacious breast,
 Some Patriot Chief perhaps may rest,
 No crowds now listen to that voice
 That bade a sinking Land rejoice !
 Some Beauty proud of youthful grace
 The kindest heart, the sweetest face,
 Whose thrilling glance bade all adore,
 Now hears the flattering tale no more !
 Perchance some Bard, whose tuneful lyre
 Was richly fraught with Heaven's own fire
 How silent all its silver tones,
 The lyre its absent Lord bemoans !
 The wise, the witty, and the brave,
 All fill the ever yawning Grave,
 Power, Beauty, Science, cannot stand
 Against the fell Destroyer's hand,
 And Love, and Hatred, Hope and Fear,
 All bland without distinction here !
 Ev'n while I write this simple lay
 What thousands melt like mist away,
 Nor leave a vestige to be seen,
 To tell the world they once had been !

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

BY BAAS KEUVELAAR

When Johann von Mannheimer was Dissave of Matara he was a keen student of the caste question. He had collected such a mass of information relating to caste matters that when the Governor heard of it he at once requested von Mannheimer to furnish him with a paper on the subject, which he did. This paper is, of course, preserved in the Government archives, but wild horses will not draw from me the number of the volumes. It was always consulted when difficult points of caste law arose, generally when the office of Mahamudaliyar fell vacant. Herr von Mannheimer had added to the paper, by way of an appendix, a list of the Mahamudaliyars dating from the Portuguese times with their genealogies. It is said he compiled these genealogies from some old *tombos* and *nanakaria* registers in the Dissavony of Matara. These *tombos* and registers are also preserved among the Dutch Records, but to the local antiquarians and prying Pauls desirous of knowing the numbers of the volumes in which they are contained, my answer is "Ask a policeman." Mrs. von Mannheimer although a *castis* born of Dutch parents at Batavia, could not quite get at the hang of these caste questions ! Many a Mudaliyar's wife, who had gone to her to get her husband to disclose something about the caste and status of a rival Mudaliyar, returned very disappointed, for von Mannheimer was a very hot-tempered man with a good stock of swear words and therefore in *de wandeling genaamt von Gottendammer*. He did not like being disturbed by such questions. He was a great believer in the caste system as he thought it kept the people together : but he was down on caste disputes. So that when by effluxion of time he was qualified to be Governor and was appointed such, the first thing he did was to publish a *placaat* making it criminal to take part in caste disputes, "being matters of very hurtful consequence which should not in the least be tolerated

or connived at in a well-disposed government where justice and law are administered." His Advokaat-Fiskaal said that it was better not to define "caste disputes" in the *placaat* in order to make it more elastic, and von Mannheimer agreed with him. The authorities at Batavia thought that these caste questions had better be left alone and that the government should not be affected with the knowledge of the existence of caste. But von Mannheimer had his own way and the *placaat* was passed. Jacob Eikhoorn, the father of Mrs. von Mannheimer, who was a Raad-Ordinair in the Council of Batavia, wrote to his daughter to say that the Batavia Council were very much amused at her husband's *placaat*, but hoped that it would work well and have the effect of abolishing the caste system. On this letter being shewn to Mannheimer he told his wife that her father was a bit of an ass to run away with the idea that he (von Mannheimer) was for the abolition of caste. He was for the preservation of caste, but resented any disputes about caste as his paper had clearly stated everything that had to be stated on the subject, although there were idiots whose Boetian heads could not take in this obvious fact. The predikant, when he heard of the *placaat*, called on the Governor to congratulate him on his praiseworthy endeavours to abolish caste. The Governor thanked the Rev. Carpzovius for his visit but requested the padre to call again in one of his lucid intervals. It was afterwards explained to the reverend gentleman that the Governor was not for the abolition of caste but for its continuance. He thereupon preached his sermon against the Governor for encouraging heathen customs contrary to Christian doctrines and thus hindering his good work in the vineyard. It was noticed that after that the Governor's pew was vacant and it remained so till the Rev. Carpzovius received a call to Batavia where the repose of the East was not disturbed by caste questions.

This *placaat* was bound to lead to trouble. Heer Hugo Jansonius, the judge of Matara, with whom the grey mare was the better horse, wrote, on the directions of his wife, to the *Secretaris von Politie* asking him how he was to interpret the

words "caste disputes" on the *placaat*. The Governor, who was always very wroth whenever any question was raised about his pet *placaat*, directed his Secretary to inform Heer Jansonius that it was for the judiciary, and not the Secretariat, to interpret the law, and that if Heer Jansonius felt unequal to filling the judicial office, he should say so in unequivocal terms, when steps would be taken to relieve him of his duties and appoint another in his place competent for the post. Jansonius, of course, was too much of a coward to blame his wife for the official snub he received, and Mrs. Jansonius pretended as though she knew nothing of the correspondence, but advised her husband to refer the parties to the court copy of the Governor's paper on caste before issuing process under the *placaat*.

About this time the Medical Department sent a special report to the Government referring to a new disease very general throughout the country which they attributed to the arrack and toddy of bad quality manufactured by the natives. The symptoms of the disease were undue cerebral excitement, resulting in homicidal tendencies, followed by great lassitude and somnolency. The chief Doctor stated that chemical analysis disclosed the presence of highly deleterious matter in the arrack and toddy then in use and recommended that the Government should take upon itself the manufacture and sale of these drinks to the exclusion of the public. He said that he could supply the Government with the service of a chemical expert as the head of the new department proposed, as his son, holding high chemical degrees, had just arrived from Holland on his way to Batavia to take up duties as the head of a large Chinese *amphion* or opium manufactory, and that, if a tempting salary were offered him, there would be no difficulty in the Company's securing his services. The chief Mudaliyar said that toddy was a most wholesome drink, in fact it was both food and drink. He had been brought up on it from his infancy and he attributed his good health to the judicious use of this most refreshing beverage. He said the present most distressful state of things was due to the manufacture having fallen into the hands of some

common people—nobodies who wanted to be somebodies—and that the sooner the Government stepped in and took the matter in hand and worked it with the help of his native chiefs, the better for the revenue of the country and the health of its inhabitants. The scheme caught on and, as a preliminary step the Government ordered that owners should get rid of their present stocks before a certain date when the state would supply on sale a liberal supply of good and wholesome liquor. The result of this order was "Down went the price of booze", as the topical comic song had it, and the people had to see that not a drop of native-manufactured liquor was left in the country on the date specified. Whilst this consumption of liquor was taking place most vigorously at the Negombo tavern, there arose an argument between a Mr. Pieris and a Mr. Silva both holding very strong views on the caste question. Mr. Pieris remarked that fish was always over the rice, to which Mr. Silva retorted that rice was always over the *peris* (saucer)—a subtle pun on Mr. Pieris's name. Thereupon a faction fight arose in which many heads were broken and much property in the tavern damaged. Pieris and Silva were both charged under the new *placaat* for taking part in caste disputes but the magistrate declined to issue process as the parties had no marks, holding that to make a "caste dispute" obnoxious to the *placaat*, it must be an *argumentum ad baculum*. The case was thereafter on the orders of the High Court remitted for trial to the court below and the accused were fined 100 rix-dollars each. In the appeal court it was argued that the *placaat* was *ultra vires*, as it was by error based on the legal maxim *de castibus non est disputandum* being taken as relating to caste, whereas it related to the controversy as to the meaning of the word *castis* and had its origin in the leading case of *Valconier v Paulusz*, where a judge was sued for libel for calling a witness a *castis* who claimed to be a *pustis*, which was not the present case. But this argument was met by a smart young advocate as *amicus curiae* who referred the court to the case decided in 1641 (a copy of the report of which is herewith given) as being quite in point. The report ran as follows:—

"Whereas Jan Smit of Amsterdam, a soldier in the service of the United Dutch East India Company, in garrison at this town, at present Their Worships' prisoner, did so far forget and misdeemean himself that he, on the 26th of this month, about 5 p.m. did not scruple against his bounden duty, to ignore the repeated *placaats* touching the climbing of the Company's coconut trees and insulting the tappers and their caste, contrary to the legal maxim in that behalf ordained and followed, to wit, *de castibus non est disputandum*. All which being matters of very dangerous consequence, as in this way, the Company is robbed of the produce of its coconut trees which is urgently wanted here, seeing that there is hardly any coconut oil here for the garrison to be burnt in the lamps and further there is the likelihood of the tappers deserting to the enemy, which should not in the least be tolerated or connived at in a well-ordered government where justice and law are administered, but should, as an example to others, be most rigorously punished."

"Therefore the Lord President and his Council, having heard the prisoner's free confession, administering justice in the name of the Supreme Authority, nevertheless preferring mercy to the utmost rigour of the law, have condemned and sentenced the said prisoner to receive fifty lashes etc. Thus done and resolved in the town of Galle this 27th Feb. 1641 etc. etc." The judges of the High Court would have felt disposed to consider the point if the case had been *res primae impressionis*, as they were strongly of opinion that there was no such legal maxim as *de castibus non est disputandum*, and that even if there was, it did not *prohibit* caste disputes, but simply stated that they were *profitless*. Yet they felt constrained to bow to the authority cited by the learned *amicus curiae*, and the judgment of the court below was affirmed. Governor von Mannheimer was so elated at this that he sent a copy of the judgment to his father-in-law at Batavia, who handed it to his brother councillors, who were highly amused. It was too good a joke to waste its sweetness in the desert air of Batavia and so the judgment was sent to the Directors in Europe. Somehow the

comic papers in the *Vaderland* got hold of it and it appeared in the "Forensic Anecdotes and Bar Jokes" column of "Ulenpiegel", to the great amusement of the members of the long robe there. A copy of the paper was sent to von Mannheimer, who got it framed and hung up in his drawing room. He used to point it out with pride to his guests after dinner, as indicative of the reputation his caste *placaat* had acquired even outside Ceylon. It was left to a succeeding governor, who was a Doctor of Laws, to abrogate the historic *placaat*, which had added so much to the gaiety of nations in the "Good Old Days."

A LETTER FROM C. A. LORENZ

[This letter is taken from the Illustrated Literary Supplement to the Examiner, 27th Aug. 1875. (pp. 126—28). It might appropriately find a place in the *Journal* of the Dutch Burgher Union. A pleasing feature of the letter is Lorenz's strong sentiment of nationality, of which we should not have suspected him if we believed the popular stories of his rabid cosmopolitanism. If he had been alive when the Union was founded, its aims and aspirations would have appealed to him strongly. He would have revelled in the social and literary side of it and enriched the pages of its *Journal* with much that was both entertaining and instructive.

The printer has taken some liberties with Mr. Lorenz's Dutch. *Groontje* should be *groentje* (vegetables): *Engleesch* should be *Engelsch*, *fabric* should be *fabriek* and *Karnemelch* should be *Karnemelk*.]

LOGEMENT DE HAAS, AMSTERDAM.

17th September, 1864.

MY DEAR B.

I wrote a long letter to W, giving an account of my arrival and adventures at Rotterdam and Amsterdam; and sent it off to London to be posted there. I trust you have had a perusal of

it. And now you shall have a genuine letter from Holland for yourself. To say that we are in health and spirits is to say but little of the excellent state of mind and body we are in.

First as to my mind. It has seen and enjoyed and admired Amsterdam, till, sated with enjoyment, it longs to relieve itself of some of its pleasant burthen in a letter to those at Home. When we have walked some of the streets here and seen the queer old coloured houses with their ornamental fronts and the beautiful trees opposite; and the canals which run all round the town and form, as it were, the streets on which the men and women ride in boats; and the curious old familiar faces round and jolly; and the odd dresses of the children and the old people and the Flemings and Spaniards about the streets; and heard the strange and yet well-known language spoken so freely by men women and little children—I return home and begin to think to myself—"Well now, really, am I in Amsterdam after all; and have I realised the dreams of my ambition, and are these the cousins of our old Dutch ancestors; and is this the veritable old Amsterdam to which our forefathers turned with fondness from their far homes in the East"—when there would rush in a voluminous Dutch girl, in a lilac dress which groans and creaks in its endeavours to hold in the swell of her mighty constitution, and in a white muslin cap, which modestly conceals all her auburn hair combed back, and in unmistakable Dutch, asks the traveller raw from Cockneydom "*Here! (? hier) wat wilt gij hebben voor 't eten?*" so fast that it takes me some time to catch her meaning. And while E... is looking askance at me, curious to see how I would struggle through my reply, I gasp out deliberately "*Wat hebt gij?*" and she, in the simplicity of her heart, enumerates first "*Vleesch*" and E... literally screams with horror at their offer to feed us on flesh for dinner "*Ja—second, 'Of wilt gij koude varkenvleesch hebben?*" "*Neen, neen, ik zal vlusch hebben*" (great relief at the end). "*Ah wel ja.*" Third "*aardappelen m'nheer.*" Potatoes, yes, of course, "*ja, ja.*" Fourth "*groontje m'nheer.*" Now what the deuce is *groontje*? So, as the best

means of getting over the difficulty until a future opportunity occurs for a peep at the dictionary, I say "*Neen.*"—"Maar wilt *gij niet een beetje kool hebben?*" E...is in fits at the idea of our eating coals for dinner, and expects to hear next of sulphur sauce and a glass of vitriol to wash it down. And here is a specimen of our commencement in Amsterdam. We feed high. This is as to the body. We feel high. It reminds me of the Nattucotteyas and the Moormen during *kandrie* time. Lots of butter at dinner. Spinage with melted butter. Beans (*snei-boontjes*) with 'melted butter-beefsteaks. (*Hi is een Engleesch*—and eats beefsteaks of course) reeking with butter, and everything else so nice and rich and delicate, that Sinne Lebbe or Paleniappa Chetty would feel faint with delight at the very idea of it. Then there is Dutch cheese and ham. The ham is, I believe, smoked. It is brought cut into very thin slices, so thin as to be like overland paper, and it is gummy and glutinous like jujubes. No wonder that with all these delicacies the Dutch should grow fat. The servants' room is just below our window and we can see into it through the glass roof, and it is amusing to observe the immense quantities of "flesh" and spinage and greens they daily stow away in their capacious stomachs. All the male servants are called *Jan* indiscriminately: and there are lots of them. This is by no means a first-rate hotel, only a *burgerlijke en fatsoenlijke logement*, as Bredius styled it: but it is very extensive and contains an immense number of servants with a reading room and billiard room and a table d'hôte. We have only one room, and dine and sleep in it, as we intend shortly to go into apartments.

This is *kermistijd* or fair-time and it lasts for two weeks: during which all the people take the opportunity of making gay. Van Oosterzee, a cousin of Bredius, came in on Saturday evening to take me and E—out into the Plantajie—a kind of zoological and botanical garden, kept up by a private Society and accessible to only the members of the Society, but to all ladies. We walked along the Eastern Docks, passing some very extensive shipping, and then got into some very pretty part of the town

something like Colpetty. This led into the Plantajie which is really as magnificent a place as any I have seen in London. The principal walk was ornamented with cockatoos of all the colours of the rainbow, perched on rings on either side of the walk and so tame that we patted them on the head and got them to say *Dag mijnheer, Dag juffrouw*. We then entered a room full of parrots also of the most gorgeous description conceivable, and among them was a veritable *pettappo*, announced as a native from Ceylon, to whom we both made our obeisance as in duty bound. Then there were monkeys and ostriches and leopards and tigers and vultures etc. with an elephant and a Brahmin bull. There are also very large halls provided with tea-tables, at one of which we took a cup of tea and smoked a cigar. Van Oosterzee speaks English fluently and can speak German, French, Spanish and Italian with equal ease. Then we went to the *Kermis* and such a sight I think I never will see again. There were booths erected all around and 5 or 6 bands were playing within 10 yards of each other and thousands of men women and children in most extraordinary costumes were running, singing, screaming, leaping, dancing: and fire works and blue lights were lit all around, and, in fact it, it was one great Pandemonium. There were women cooking at most of the booths on a very extensive scale baking *pannekoeks* and *poffertjes* and *Zuiker-brood* and other well-known things, and vending cakes beautifully ornamented with devices in sugar and with verses also written in sugar, such as:—

*Terwijl ik aan de kermis denk
Vercer ik u dit klein geschenk*

or

*Een stukje koek een glasje wijn
Is met de kermis medecijn*

or

*Bij een glasje roede wijn
Wil deze koek zeer lekker zijn*

and such other verses. I had seen an English fair in Camberwell but this Kermis decidedly excelled it in spirit and

unbounded gaiety. The English character is too exclusive and haughty to abandon itself to such sociable mirth as the Dutch have every day, and they hire a clown to do the mirth for them, which here everybody does for himself. On the whole this kermis was such as I would be sorry to be obliged to describe or inventorize.

After going about sometime, Van O proposed that we should go and see his sisters at his house. One of them he said had been in Curacao and could speak English, and all of them, French. They were all in business, that is one kept a school and the others were similarly engaged, so we entered and in the *voorkamer* there were two little homely bodies very much like N... and they rushed up to E... and crick, crack, fizz they fired away at Dutch, French, and a little English, quite distressingly! Van O... proceeded to bring cigars and wine and beer and seltzer water in a large earthenware *kannetjes*, and here we were in the heart of a Dutch family. Now think of it—do—if you please and try to imagine my feelings and my consternation at the circumstance. The eldest sister took E... under her wings and began plying her in English and French. The younger was at the table, industriously washing and cleaning the tea-cups and saucers, which they make it here a point of honour to do themselves, and Van O... was descanting upon a curious plaster of Paris screen which was on the lamp. It was strange how the decorations in the house, the curious brass lanterns in the passage, the brass screen work in the fire screen, the foot stools, the social manners of the people and the *zuikerbrood* on the table, all so strikingly reminded me of Home—Home—Home. It was as vivid a reproduction of grandmother's house or Mrs. E's house in Matara as possible: and they themselves were no less surprised at my recognizing the *scherm*, the *Kandelaar*, and the *povertjes* and *pannekoek* so readily. Van O's manner of speaking and gestures remind one very much of B. K., though the former is but a young man and has a striking resemblance to Dr. K. When we left the two young women kissed E. heartily, an act which in England would have been considered

insanity. Van O. must needs bring us back and shew us Kalverstraat on our way, the great Regent Street of Amsterdam. He pointed out all the *notabilia* of the street, the beautiful plate glass, shawls and other goods at the window, with an evident pride and exultation: but I did not wish to tell him I had seen better in England, to which the largest shop in Kalverstraat could not hold a candle. We passed some more of the *Kermis* on our way and with an engagement to meet again next morning to go to the Episcopalian church, we parted on the Papebrug opposite our logement. Next morning, being Sunday, we met according to appointment to proceed to church. We passed a great many churches of various denominations on our way including 2 or 3 synagogues, for the Jews here are very numerous, 25,000 they say in number, consisting of Dutch and Portuguese and numbering a great many Silvas and Pereras among the latter. It is said an offer was lately made to some Jew diamond merchants here to go to England and establish a diamond *fabriek* there, but they declined to the number of 200 to go to England, on the ground of having greater privileges, political and social in Holland than in England. So that Holland can look up in one feature at least—in liberality and charity. We also passed the old St. Anthony's Gate, a picture of which I remember seeing in a book you presented to father called a "Family Tour in Holland." I recognised it at once. It is now a weighing house. The Episcopalian church is a small place but very neatly got up, but oddly enough they have stuck the Queen's coat of arms right on the top of the altar or communion table. I met our friend from Surinam there and could not help thinking during the Litany whether he prayed for his *six niggers and one to steer*. The service was performed by a Scotchman, who, with his broad Scotch accent, not at all improved by a 15 years' residence in the Netherlands, made a sad mull of the English language. The responses were given in rather an original manner, each man in the congregation beginning when he liked—some at the same instant with the minister, others after him, and one old fogey regularly accompanied the

minister throughout the service, in as loud a tone as the minister himself. The sermon was a first-rate one, partly read, partly extempore, and very impressively delivered, but the singing was of a nature with the responses and the organist was a trump card for he was very ornamental and performed a shake or an *appoggiatura* at every note. After service I had a short conversation with the Minister in the vestry, who speaks Dutch very fluently, and said he would like the liberty of calling on my wife as soon as I shall leave my address at the vestry. The people we met in the streets here and the servants at home are far less curious and inquisitive than those in London, and E... has walked through Amsterdam without more than a quiet look from the people around, whilst in England nothing was more common than that the people should be staring at her in the rudest manner possible. Holland looks up! Only on one occasion, three Flemish (*sic* Frisian?) women, who were passing us with their odd head-dresses remarked to each other *ja ja, zwarte vrouwen* and I quietly turned round and said *ja, ja een Flemische (sic Vlaamshe?) vrouwen, twee, drie*, which so completely flabbergasted them, that they began laughing. The plates on the forehead and temple, which you see in the sketch* are gold or gilt, and then are two clusters of false curls on either side and the rest of the head is covered with a lace cap, extending down to the shoulders. Our landlady came in yesterday hearing that I had a headache and took me below into the *voorkamer* and plied me with Eau de Cologne. She is a grandmother, but looks as young and fresh as if she were only 25. I went out for a walk and on my return, guess my surprise at finding her in close conversation with E... trying to make herself understood by speaking her English as broad as possible. I set to myself and proceeded to give her a description of our voyage to and residence in England and, with a few exceptions, we managed to make ourselves pretty well understood. Their gestures are very graceful; though to an Englishman, who hates

* We regret we are unable to reproduce this characteristic picture—
Ed L. S.

gestures in private conversation, they may appear odd. One favourite gesture is gathering all the tips of the fingers to a point, laying them to the lips and then opening them in the act of removal: another, laying the open hand across the breast and gracefully removing it forwards. It reminds me very much of old Mrs. E... The lady examined E's skin very carefully and then proceeded to tell me that the darkness thereof must be corrected. I laughed at the idea; but she said *Ja maar M'nheer ik zal een medeeijn geven voor deze zwarte (zwart heid?)*, and in the evening what does she but comes up with a bottle of *Karne-melch (milk?)* takes a towel, pours the milk on it, and begins scrubbing and rubbing E's face, hands and arms, as if expecting that in a minute more she'll get quite fair. We literally screamed with laughter at the simple old girl: but she was determined on it: and with her *ja maar m'nheer* and her *Noch m'nheer* and *Wacht naar een oogenblik* she went on, and she is to return again to repeat the dose today. She shakes hands with me whenever she comes or goes and treats me like a little boy, holding my hand and chucking me under the chin and stroking my head, and is in a most distressing state of astonishment at my laughing so immoderately at acts so very ridiculous. I had a peep into her sitting room last evening and found her two daughters sitting at the window doing tambour work. They had their hair combed off the head like the Singhalese way of wearing the hair, but behind it was tastefully arranged with black velvet streamers and a gold *peentie de lumaare (sic. Portuguese pente de lumieira, evidently a gold crescent-shaped comb.)* They wore pink cotton gowns and a white muslin handkerchief round their neck, just like home. On my entrance one said to the mother *Is het de Indiaansche heer, moeder!* and the mother put up her finger *St. St, liefde, hij verstaat u, hij verstaat u*, at which I laughed heartily—and the mother rattled away something in which I could only recognize the words *lachende, lachende* and *gedurende*. I suppose they call me the laughing gentleman. The landlord is a regular one of his kind, somewhat like P.V. the flute-player, but very stout and rather taller. He is all

smiles and bows from morning to night and insists on speaking French to me with a merry "Mussieu" at every sentence. But just think of it, there is a man from the Police all day long in his room, taking notes of the lodgers! What would a hotel keeper in London say to a peeler coming into his room and coolly squatting down with a pencil and a pocket book in hand. It will be a "Jack" and a "John" and a "Pitch him into old Father Thames" in half a minute, I guess. I had to send in a large sheet of paper filled up with my name, purpose, quality, status and other appurtenances to the police. I struck at the *Qualiteit van de Persoon* and proposed to the Landlord *om dat ik geen qualiteit in Holland hebbe*, to put in as my *qualiteit*, *wandelaar* (wanderer), which gave him a shock as if there was sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion in the thought, and whilst other ideas were crowding in my mind of writing myself down *een Indiaansche nabob*, *een lidmaat van de jonge Ceylon* (an Indian nabob, a member of young Ceylon), *de tweede secretaris van de water-drink maatschapp in Colombo* (the 2nd secretary of the water-drinking society of Colombo), *een appohamy van de stadt Matura* (an appohamy of the City of Matura) etc, I sobered down and condescended to a modest *Advocaat van de Supreme Hof van Ceylon* (Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.) One of the greatest peculiarities here is the custom of smoking and the provision that is made for it everywhere. *Tabak fabrieken* are of course innumerable and cigars and tobacco are cheap comparatively. And it is nothing but smoke, smoke all day and everybody is at it. In the streets one thinks nothing of asking another for a light. I have frequently been asked for a light, and of course when my cigar was out, I did not hesitate to pay off the custom on the first big-bellied old fellow I could catch. *Een beetje vuur m'nheer.—Ja welcom m'nheer*. All the tables are provided with match boxes and little saucers to hold the ashes, and I this morning saw in a large pan or pot the result of last night's smoking in the Reading Room upstairs. It was full to the brim of ashes. The *Lange Johannes* is the ordinary pipe used.

The Lees Museum, of which I am to be a member by and bye, has the same convenience in every room. Another peculiarity is the stove footstool used by the ladies: it is a little square box of wood, open at one side, through which a little pot of hot cinders is introduced inside. It has five holes on the top, and the lady takes this under the folds of her gown, and laying her feet on the top of it, secures herself against the sharp evaporations of the Netherlands. The King's palace is just opposite our Logement. It is a very magnificent building, built like every other house here, on piles driven into the mud. The piles they say are 13,700 in number, and were covered over with hides to protect them against the influence of insects. It has in the front, which is properly speaking the back of the building, an immense figure of Atlas bearing the globe on his back. Opposite it is the *Beurs* or Exchange where the merchants congregate between 3 and 5 p.m. to transact their business. It stands on five arches and the river Amstel flows beneath it so that it is nothing more or less than a huge bridge. Near it also is the *Oude Kerk*, the old church, so called because it was built in 1408. But these and other sights I am still to see and you will hear of them in due time.

Holland beats England hollow in its clear atmosphere. London, in spite of the Act for the prevention of smoke, was dim and misty on the day I left as if we were looking through muslin spectacles: but here it is day light.

By the way, there is another peculiarity. The Dutch ladies, who are of very sedentary habits, have a funny mode of communicating with the external world by means of looking-glasses fixed at a particular angle outside the window of which they sit. I had read of this in Murray and was curious to see it: but discovered it only yesterday, when in passing close to a house I saw a little glass and the face of an old lady in a cap reflected on it.

The construction of the houses in Ceylon, with their broad verandahs, would be against such a thing: but you could try it in your bungalow near the street if H... is disposed to have a peep occasionally at the street.

We have been taking very extensive walks. The city of Amsterdam is built in the shape of a crescent or half moon, or rather like 3 or 4 concentric crescents put together and separated by canals running between. The crescents are called *Heeren gracht*, *Prinsen gracht*, *Keyzer gracht* etc. And each *gracht* or canal is 2 or 3 miles long and spanned over at every 50 or 100 yards by wooden or stone bridges. The wooden bridges are so constructed as to allow of vessels with their masts standing to pass under them by the mere shoving down of a beam by one man. The concern on the top is as heavy as the blade or door of the bridge below, which is to be lifted off in order to allow the vessel to pass, and when a man pulls down the beam above, like a see-saw, the other end of it goes up, bearing away a part of the bridge as if you were opening the lid of a coffer. Of course it is water and water all round and the houses towards the back terminate in water.

The crossing and recrossing of the various canals divide Amsterdam into 95 islands, and there are, they say 20 less than 290 bridges across the canals. The lower part of the houses of the gentry are rented out to mechanics and shopkeepers and whilst the fashionable lady drinks her champagne on the 1st or 2nd floor, the carpenter below in the cellar is making a coffin, or the wine and spirit seller dealing out drams. But touching wine beer etc. John Gough needn't come to Amsterdam, for there is no drunkenness here. I have not seen one single drunken man or woman all the time I have been here—nor, judging from Col. Batty's and Murray's books, has anybody else ever seen such a thing. The Police, they say, are very strict in taking up drunken persons and setting them at work in emptying a large tub which is continually filling and which if not emptied, will overflow and drown the wretch. London can learn a lesson on this point too. The streets also are kept scrupulously clean. In the remotest lanes and narrowest corners we found we could walk clean and unsplashed. But the greatest feature of Amsterdam is the cleanliness of its inhabitants. I have not seen a dirty frock or cap on a woman or an odoriferous coat on a man anywhere.

This, of course, may be expected in a town where water may be had within an inch of your door.

Horses and carriages are not very numerous. But there is a kind of sledge drawn by a horse, which is extensively used for the conveyance of all sorts of moveables. The driver walks beside it, holding the reins in one hand and a bit of stick in the other to which is attached a piece of woollen cloth which he occasionally dips in a can of oil or butter placed in the sledge and puts under the axle to reduce the friction. The beds are very comfortable, much more so than pleasant, for previous to lying down, you find the bolster puffed out like *maase* about 2 or 3 spans above the bed, and when calculating upon a particular depth, you get in, you sink, sink, sink down below into a volume: and find yourself buried in the bolster into a state of suffocation. This may be very useful, by and bye, during winter, but, at present, it is rather too warm to be agreeable. The beds are in the shape of shallow boxes: and in getting in or out the sharp sides of it hurt the legs. "Thus far" as Van T...said. Please remember me to all my friends. After yourself and L and F and H and my friend, your father (to whom A is to read it over carefully) have done with it, please send to Mrs. A and L and W, and then to sisters J and N and ask them to send it to sister L, who is to return it to you. Please then give it over to W who is to preserve this and all my other letters carefully until my return for I keep no journal and may wish to refer to them by and bye, when J as the Editor of some future *Young Ceylon* will come to me for an article.

Love to all—A and F and all the rest of 'em: and to all my sisters—and to mother—from self and E.

Yours affectionately,
C. LORENZ.

P.S.—I shall be in London whenever A comes here.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ALTENDORFF OF CEYLON

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

MARTEN LODEWYK ALTENDORFF, born at Berlin, arrived in Ceylon in 1730 in the ship "Hogerswilde", died 1747 at Kalutara, married *Maria Jansz.* He had by her:—

1. JOHANNES ALTENDORFF (who follows under II.)
2. LAUDINUS (LAURENS?) ALTENDORFF, baptized at Kalutara 23rd September 1744, married at Colombo 23rd October, 1768 *Maria Jacobsz.* of Colombo.
3. PHILIPINA ALTENDORFF, baptized at Barberyne 15th August 1746.
4. SOPHIA ALTENDORFF, baptized at Barberyne 15th August 1746, married *Carl Lodewyk Titmar.*

II.

JOHANNES ALTENDORFF, baptized at Kalutara 8th February 1743, (*Krankbezoeker* at Matara), married (1) 22 May 1767, *Adriana Dorothea Durven* of Galle, (2) 8 Dec. 1788 *Maria Jacoba Bastiaansz* of Matara, widow of *Johannes Nicolaas Lasge* boekhouder, (3) Matara, 8 Feb. 1787, *Johanna Margarita Leanora Beyer* of Galle.

Of the 1st marriage:—

1. SIGISBERT CHRISTIAAN ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 10th March 1770.
2. LOURENS PETRUS ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 16th June 1771, died 23rd January 1843, married at Matara 29th November 1799 *Maria Dorothea Ketelhack* (widow Lt. *Jan Baptist Coint*) born at Cochin 8th July 1767 died at Tangalle 15th April 1819.
3. ARENDT MARTEN ALTENDORFF (who follows under III.)

JOHANNA WILHELMINA ALTENDORFF baptized at Galle 16th January 1778, married 1st December 1799 *Johannes Vollenhoven.*

5. JOHANNES ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 22nd July 1780.
6. DANIEL ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 13th July 1783.

Of the 2nd marriage there was no issue.

Of the 3rd marriage:—

7. JOHANNES CASPER ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 19th July 1789.
8. WILLEM FERDINAND ALTENDORFF, (who follows under IV.)
9. FREDERIC GERARD ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 22nd May 1794.
10. GERARD JOHAN ALTENDORFF, (who follows under V),
11. JOHANNA MARGARITA ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 13th October 1799.

III.

ARENDT MARTIN ALTENDORFF, married (1) 20th August 1797, *Johanna Frederica Bodemziek* of Galle (2) 9th 1802 *Anna Maria Vroom* of Matara.

Of the 1st marriage:—

1. SIGISBERTUS LAURENTIUS ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 17th July 1796.
2. ARNOLDINA CATHERINA ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 4th August 1798.
3. AGNESIA MAGDELINA ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 13th October 1799.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

4. JUSTINUS ERNESTUS ALTENDORFF, (who follows under VI).
5. FREDERICA CATHERINA ALTENDORFF, baptized 1804.

3. LAUDINUS MATTHIAS ALTENDORFF, born 9th January 1806.
4. MARTINA DOROTHEA ALTENDORFF, born 14th January 1809.
5. ANNA PETRONELLA LOURENZIA ALTENDORFF, born 14th January, 1811.

IV.

WILLEM FERDINAND ALTENDORFF, born at Galle 1st December 1793, married *Johanna Maria Swartz*. He had by her:—

1. ARNOLDUS CORNELIUS FREDERICUS ALTENDORFF, born 4th May 1819.
2. RUDOLPHUS CORNELIS BALTHAZAR ALTENDORFF, born 9th September 1820.
3. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY ALTENDORFF, born 21st December 1821.
4. JOHANNES ARNOLDUS ALTENDORFF, baptized 25th November 1823.
5. JOHANNA ARNOLDINA LOUISA ALTENDORFF, born 1827.
6. ANNA CATHERINA THEODORA ALTENDORFF, born 7th October 1829.

V.

GERARD JOHAN ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 10th April 1796, died 18th December 1864, married (1) *Henrietta Louisa Meusz*, (2) at Matara 9th November 1829, *Jacoba Margarita Keuneman*, born 15th May 1812, died 25th October 1892.

Of the 1st marriage:—

1. FRETZ ARNOLD ALTENDORFF, (who follows under VII).
2. ARNOLDUS CORNELIUS FREDERICUS ALTENDORFF, born 26th May 1820.

3. GERARD HENRY ALTENDORFF, (who follows under VIII).
4. BEATA PETRONELLA HENRIETTA ALTENDORFF, born 22nd July 1827.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

1. JOSINA EMELIA GEORGIANA ALTENDORFF, born 8th November 1830, married *Edward Kellar*, born 5th June 1816.
2. CHARLES HENRY BARTHOLOMEUS ALTENDORFF, (who follows under IX.).

VI.

JUSTINUS ERNESTUS ALTENDORFF, baptized 1804, married *Johanna Plantina Waltzell*, and had by her:—

1. JAMES WILLIAM HENRY ALTENDORFF, baptized at Galle 17th August 1834.

VII.

FRETZ ARNOLD ALTENDORFF, married *Petronella Philipina Jansz*. He had by her:—

1. JAMES HADLEY ALTENDORFF, born 19th January 1848.
2. ANDREAS CHARLES ALTENDORFF, (who follows under X).
3. WILLIAM DARLEY ALTENDORFF, (who follows under XI).
4. CHARLOTTE JEMIMA ALTENDORFF, born 27th February 1852.
5. HENRY ANGELO ALTENDORFF, born 26th October 1853.
6. GEORGE WILLIAM ALTENDORFF, born 19th February, 1857, married *Lucy Mellonius*.
7. ARNOLD EDWARD ALTENDORFF, born 12th November 1858.
8. JOSEPH LAMBERT DIAZ ALTENDORFF, (who follows under XII).

VIII.

GERRARD HENRY ALTENDORFF, born 12th November 1822, died 2nd December 1886, married 30th May 1847 *Lucretia Arabella de Caan*, born 22nd February 1832, died 27th February 1877. He had by her:—

1. EMELIA GEORGIANA ALTENDORFF, born 26th August 1850, married (1) 30th May 1872, *Frank Theuring* born 17th September, 1846, died 2nd August 1894, (2) 4th April 1904 *Peter Henry Andree*, born 14th May 1847.
2. GERRARD JURGEN ALEXANDER ALTENDORFF, born 27th July 1852, died 12th August 1876.
3. CHARLES ARNOLD HOLLOWELL, ALTENDORFF, born 12th January, 1855, died 1900.
4. ALICE MARGARET ALTENDORFF, born 23rd July 1856, married 22nd January 1879, *George Frederick Kellar*, born 16th August 1844, died 31st January 1903.
5. NATHANIEL TRUTAND ALTENDORFF, born 17th December 1860, died 2nd March 1902, married 25th September 1886 *Ada Pompeus*.
6. DRUSCILLA LUCRETIA ALTENDORFF, born 31st January 1862, died 19th May 1906, married 28th December 1882 *Victor van Cuglenburg*, born 6th March 1860. (VII. Dr.)
7. CATHERINE ADELAIDE ALTENDORFF, born 1st January 1865, married 28th December 1886, *Carlo Zanetti*, born 24th February 1863.

IX.

CHARLES HENRY BARTHOLOMEUS ALTENDORFF, born 18th December 1836, died 27th December 1913, married 28th January 1861 *Henrietta Charlotte Victoria Ludekens*, born 14th June 1839, died 1st July 1916. He had by her:—

1. EUGENIE VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 18th December 1862, died 4th February 1876.

2. WILFRED CHARLES VICTOR ALTENDORFF, born 29th February 1864, died young.
3. WINIFRED VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 8th February 1865.
4. GALLA VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 14th August 1866, married 28th January 1885, *Charles Henry Ernst*, born 1st February 1857.
TRUTAND VICTOR ALTENDORFF, born 9th November 1867, died 25th December 1874.
6. ATHELIND VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 19th November 1868, married 16th November 1893 *Henry Oswald Jonklaas*, born 27th June 1856.
7. GRACE VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 17th November 1869, married 14th June 1899, *Chetwynd Lionel Meurling*, born 15th October 1867, died 3rd August 1909.
8. ELEANOR VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 14th April 1871, died June 1873.
9. ROSALIND VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 16th July 1872.
10. DURAND VICTOR ALTENDORFF (who follows under XIII).
11. OSWALD VICTOR ALTENDORFF, born 21st March 1875, died May 1876.
12. GLANVILLE HUBERT FREDERICK ALTENDORFF, (who follows under XIV).
13. VIVIENNE VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 5th February 1879 died 8th February 1890.
14. LENA VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 19th September 1882, died February 20, 1918, married 18th January 1911 *Samuel Ludovici Anthonisz*, born 8th March 1860, died 9th May 1915.

X.

ANDREAS CHARLES ALTENDORFF, born 24th September 1849, married 10th May 1876, *Caroline Emelia Bastiaansz*, born 22nd July 1855. He had by her:—

1. ANGELBERTA PETRONELLA ALTENDORFF, born 6th August 1877.
2. CHARLOTTE MARIA ALTENDORFF, born 3rd July 1879.
3. FRETZ ARNOLD ALTENDORFF, (who follows under XV).

XI.

WILLIAM DARLEY ALTENDORFF, born 22nd October 1850, married 4th September 1878 *Marian Louisa Kellar*. He had by her:—

1. FLORENCE ALTENDORFF
2. ERIC ALEXANDER ALTENDORFF
3. VIVIENNE ALTENDORFF
4. HENRY BARTON ALTENDORFF
5. LOUISA ALTENDORFF

XII.

JOSEPH LAMBERT DIAZ ALTENDORFF, born 1st December 1862, died 1st December 1914, married 2nd November 1893, *Linda Vollenhoven*. He had by her:—

1. JOSEPH GERARD ALTENDORFF, born 16th September 1894.
2. ANNESLEY HAROLD ALTENDORFF, born 27th December 1899.
3. LINDA JEMIMA ALTENDORFF, born 1st January 1904.
4. MONA ALTENDORFF, born 6th June 1909.

XIII.

DURAND VICTOR ALTENDORFF, born 19th October 1873, married 28th December 1905 *Gertrude Sperling Christoffelsz*, born 24th December 1880. He had by her:—

1. VICTOR SPERLING ALTENDORFF, born 1st July 1907.
2. MARJORY VICTORIA ALTENDORFF, born 14th July 1914.

XIV.

GLANVILLE HUBERT FREDERICK ALTENDORFF, born 28th March 1876, married, 12th January 1909 *Myra Garvin*, born 23rd November 1882, died 11th January 1917. He had by her:—

1. MYRA GLENCORA ALTENDORFF, born 29th November 1909.
2. OLGA FEODORA ALTENDORFF, born 17th February, 1911.

XV.

FRETZ ARNOLD ALTENDORFF, born 18th October 1880, married, 13th July 1910, *Clare Elaine Ernst*, born 10th, July 1885. He had by her:—

1. CLARENCE ARNOLD CHARDES ALTENDORFF, born 25th January 1912.
2. PANSY ELAINE ALTENDORFF, born 20th October 1913, died 26th February 1915,
3. FRETZ CLIFFORD ALTENDORFF, born 5th October 1914.

THE JOURNAL OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MORGAN OF CEYLON.

Compiled by MR. F. H. DE VOS

I

RICHARD OWEN MORGAN of Masulipatnam (India), Port Magistrate and Registrar to the Diocese, Colombo, b. 1786, d. at Colombo 21 March 1821, m. at Colombo, 12 June, 1804, *Behrana Lucretea Lourensz* (VIII. 70).
He had by her :—

- I. CECIL ARNOLD MORGAN (who follows under II.)
- II. *Amelia Macarthy Morgan*, bap. at Colombo 18 March 1810.
- III. *Georgiana Morgan*, bap. at Colombo 21 April 1811.
- IV. *Helena Wilhelmina Morgan* bap. at Colombo 13 March 1814.
- V. *Carolina Catharina Morgan* b. 9 July 1815 m. *Everhardus Johannes van Cuylenburg* (VII. 77).
- VI. *Catharine Morgan* b. 12 July 1816.
- VII. WILLIAM MORGAN (who follows under III.)
- VIII. *Eliza Morgan* m. Colombo 29 Dec. 1841 *Petrus Henricus van Cuylenburg* (VII. 77)
- IX. daughter m. *John William Conderlag*.
- X. TRUTAND FREDERICK MORGAN (who follows under IV.)
- XI. RICHARD FRANCIS MORGAN (who follows under V)

II

CECIL ARNOLD MORGAN m. *Charlotte Prins* and had by her :—

- I. CECIL MORGAN (who follows under VI)
- II. *Annie Morgan*
- III. *Fanny Morgan* m. *Philip Ondaatje*, Crown Counsel
- IV. *Lizzie Morgan*
- V. *Bella Morgan*
- VI. daughter m. *Gerald de Livera*

- VII. *Fredrick Morgan* m. ... *Drieberg* and had by her :—
(1) *Zoë Morgan* m. *William de Saram*

VIII. *William Morgan*.

III

WILLIAM MORGAN m. *Janetta Charlotta Melkers* b. at Colombo 8 Aug. 1813, daughter of *Jan Christoffel Melkers* and *Catharina Louisa van Eyck*. He had by her :—

- I. OWEN W. C. MORGAN (who follows under VII)
- II. *John Theodore Morgan*, Surgeon, m. at Colombo 28 Oct. 1861 *Anna Maria Francis Wilmot*
- III. *Marianne Morgan* m. ~~*Harriet*~~ *Hammond van der Straaten*
- IV. *Cadwalladar Christian Morgan* m. ... and had by her :—
(1) a daughter

IV.

TRUTAND FREDERICK MORGAN, Police Magistrate, Matara, b. 4. Feb. 1819, d. at Matara 10 Aug. 1870, m. (1) 6 July 1843 *Johanna Elizabeth Zophia Gauder* b. 7 Jan. 1823, d. at Galle 12 June 1844, daughter of *Johann Adam Gauder* of Ober-in-Singen (Wittenburg) and *Johanna Gerardina Bogaars* and (2) at Galle 10 July 1845, *Sophia Antonetta de Vos*, bap. 16 Feb. 1828, d. at Matara 28 March 1869.

Of the 1st marriage :—

- I. *Francis Gauder Morgan*, b. 7 June 1844, d. 30 Aug. 1875, m. *Charlotta Clara Janz* and had by her :—
(1) *Trutand Edward Morgan*, Surgeon, b. 3 Nov. 1868 m. Galle, 16 Aug. 1901, *Harriet Adelaide de Vos* and had by her :—
(a) a daughter d. young.
(2) *Clara Frances Gauder Morgan* b. 23 Feb. 1874.
Of the 2nd marriage :—

- II. *William Trutand Robertson Morgan* b. at Galle 30 Ap. 1852, d. at Galle 20 July 1856.

III. *Richard Henry Morgan* Straits Survey Dept. b. 12 Oct. 1857, d. Galle 1912. m. Galle 29 Dec. 1886, *Mary de Vos* and had by her :—

(1) *Frank William Trutand Morgan* b. at Penang 31 Jan. 1888.

(2) *Henrietta Sophia Morgan*, b. Galle 3 Aug. 1889 m. *Richard Albert Henry de Vos*

(3) *May Kathleen Morgan* b. at Penang 30 May 1892

IV. *Marianne Eleanor Morgan* b. 17 Feb. 1859 d. May 1919 at Galle, 14 Ap. 1884 *James William Swan*, Proctor.

V. *Trutand Arnold Morgan* b. at Matara 3 Sept. 1860

VI. *Frederick William Gisborne Morgan* b. at Matara 27 April 1865.

V

RICHARD FRANCIS MORGAN, Knight, Queen's Advocate, b. at Colombo 21 Feb. 1821, d. at Colombo 27 Jan. 1876, m. 19 Dec. 1844 *Classina Jocelina Sissouw* b. 1831, d. 1885. He had by her :—

I. RICHARD HILLEBRAND MORGAN, (who follows under VIII)

II. *Joceline Sissouw Morgan* b. 16 Jan. 1847, d. 3 Dec. 1918 m. 10 July 1872 *Sir Hector William van Cuylenburg* (VII. 77)

III. *Amelia Morgan* m. *John Henricus de Saram* C.C.S.

IV. *Richard Owen Stewart Morgan*, Advocate, m. 14 Aug. 1873 *Sophia Henrietta Fryer* (VII. 26) and had by her :—

(1) *Una Morgan* m. *Dr. Roy Dias*.

(2) *Ethel Morgan*

(3) *Richard O. C. Morgan*

(4) *Mereditth Morgan*

(5)

(6)

VI.

CECIL MORGAN m. (1) *Eliza de Saram* and (2) ... *La Brooy*

Of the 1st marriage :—

I *Cecil Morgan*

II *Lloyd Morgan*

III *Eliza Morgan* m. *H. Fryer* (VIII, 26)

IV. *Ann Morgan*

V. daughter m. *Charles de Saram*

VI. daughter

VII

OWEN W. C. MORGAN Crown Counsel, Kandy, m. (1) at Galle, 5 May 1857, *Elizabeth Catharine Bedell* and (2) *Eliza Wilmot*, daughter of *Edward Parr Wilmot* and *Arnoldina Dulcina Kriekenbeek* (V. 68.)

Of the 1st marriage :—

I. *Euphemia Morgan* m. (1) *William de Saram* and (2) *Charles Joseph Green*

Of the 2nd marriage :—

II. *Owen Morgan*

III. *William Morgan*, P. W. D. m

IV. *Ellie Morgan* m. *Charles Joseph Green*, widower of *Euphemia Morgan*.

V. *May Morgan*

VIII.

RICHARD HILLEBRAND MORGAN, Advocate, b. 25 Ap. 1845, m. in London 1868 *Charlotte Carolina Johanna Coque* b. at Natal 28 June 1847. He had by her :—

I. *Chorlobel Morgan* b. 29 July 1869, m. 14 July 1903 *Gray*

II. *Richard Morgan* b. 28 Nov. 1871, d. 16 May 1872

III. *Gwindolyn Morgan* m. *Todd*

IV. *Ghenilda Morgan* m. *Todd*

V. *Richard Francis Hillebrand Gordon Bayley Morgan* b. 16 May 1884.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMENDED LIST OF OLD DUTCH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Translated from the Dutch (Neerlandia. July 1918 page 94)

By F. H. DE VOS.

The object with which the *Taalcommissie* gave a list of Christian names in the November number of *Neerlandia* was to meet the wishes of those who wished to know the real Dutch names and to select them as occasion arose, when they wished to avoid foreign names. But, as the committee gathered from verbal remarks and written communications, they were not very successful with their list. They therefore give here a new list, in the compilation of which they have received the assistance and co-operation of Dr. Boekennoogen, a great authority on the subject of Dutch nomenclature.

In their endeavours to avoid all foreign names they had included some which, although of German origin, the form thereof was nevertheless not Dutch, and which thus had to be marked as such. To this class belong:—German forms such as Burkhard, Ekhard, Gunther, Reinfried, Ruprecht, Siegfried, Hedwig, and Irmgard; English intruders as Alfred, Edmond, Mabel; French, as Ernest, Filibert, Ogier, Reimond; Swedish, as Erik and Gustaaf.

The Committee also did not pay sufficient regard to the history of our Christian names and ignored the fact that, except in Friesland, everywhere else in our country, the direct connection between Christian names of old Germanic origin and our present-day names, has been almost quite severed, by reason that since the 12th, century, it was more and more the custom to give children religious names. The German names which have survived have often to thank their existence to the fact that they are religious names. Gaertruid, Lambert, Leendert, Lutgard, Tiebout, Willem etc have no more right to be regarded as national names than Jan, Jochem, Maarten, Teeuwis, or Styntje, although these are not of Germanic origin.

After further consideration the committee advises thus. It is a mistake to think that Dutchmen, who desire to keep alive the national feeling, must give the preference to old Germanic names over names of foreign origin: that they for instance should choose Edward, Oswald, or Clotilde in preference to Pieter or Klaas. What is to the point is the honouring of the good Dutch forms of our Christian names and to choose these in preference to German, English, or French forms of the same.

In all ages new-fashioned names have been preferred to old names: in the Middle Ages those borrowed from tales of chivalry (Lancelot, Walewein): in the 16th and 17th. centuries those borrowed from the classics (Livius, Titus, Flora). It was also the fashion to give the names of royal persons (Edward, Edzard, the East-Frisian count Karel, Lodewijk, Richard etc), and in the 19th century, the contempt for good Dutch names and diminutives which were considered too common (Grietje, Maartje, Klaas, Teunis) and the beautifying the same in often an insensate manner (Arius for "Arie," Neline for "Neeltje, Derkolina for "Derkje" etc) and further, associated with it, the preference for "pretty" names as Adolfe, Arthur, Edvard, Hugo, Robert, Rudolf, which were not always racy of the soil. The number of Christian names still in use is naturally very large although some of the old names are now found only in some families. We cannot therefore think of giving a full list of all desirable names. Here follows only a selection. It contains next to many known names a number of rare old ones in a good Dutch form, also full names shortened in ordinary speech. Those derived from religious names have the original Latin form marked with a cross.

This list is in the first place meant for Dutch use. They contain a number of Dutch forms which are the results of Frisian influence, and others from the east of our country, which alone are referable to Saxon linguistic influences. The names in Belgium assume, in many respects another character, and it was not advisable to mix up these forms with ours. Therefore we leave out such names as Maaiken and Tanneken

which are as much importations as Frits and Pierre, but we mention Leendert and Gevert, but not the South-D Nederland forms "Leenaart" and "Gevaart."

Naturally some names assume various forms in various parts of our country and we cannot name all forms. We have determined to leave out the names which are exclusively Frisian, as these can be ascertained from the excellent list of names of Johan Winkler in the *Friesche Woordenboek*.

Finally, the committee wish it to be understood that they do not mean to imply by this list that the use of names other than those mentioned here, is to be deprecated. They have simply given them as a guide to those who wish to know the real old Dutch forms of our names. National considerations alone do not influence the choice of Christian names and therefore a man who calls himself Willem, Derk, or Jan is not necessarily a better "fatherlander" than a Wilhelm (us), Theodoor or John.

NAMES OF MALES.

Aamger (Amelgeer); Aarnout, Arnout, Arend, Aart (from + Arnoldus); Adelaar, Adelaart (a beautiful form of Allert); Adriaan, Arian, Arie (from + Adrianus); Albert, Aalbert, Albrecht (from + Adelbertus); Alewyn; Alfert; Allert; Allard (from + Alardus); Amelis, Melis (from + Aemilius); Andries, Aris, Dries (from + Andreas); Antonis, Tonis, Teunis (from + Antonius); Aper; Auwel; Baaf (from + Bavo); Barend, Berend, Baart (from + Bernardus); Bartel, Bart, Mees, Meeuwis (from + Bartholomeus); Bartout; Bartold; Barwoud, Berwoud; Bastiaan (+ Sebastianus); Beukel; Bitter; Bode; Borchert, Borchard (from + Burchardus); Boudewijn, Bouwen; Brand; Broer; Bruin (from + Bruno); Bruining; Bruinis, Breunis; Bruisten; Christoffel, Stoffel (from + Christophorus); Daam; Danker, Dankert; Dibbout, Dibbet; Diederik, Dierk, Dirk, Derk; Diemer, Didmer, Dimmer; Dietert, Diert; Ditlof, Diedolf; Doen; Egbert (from + Egbertus); Eggert, Egge; Ellert; Elbert; Ellert; Engert; Engd; Engelbert, Engelbrecht (from +

Engelbertus); Erembert; Ernst; Evert (from + Everardus); Everwyn; Ewoud (from + Ewaldus); Faas (from + Bonifacius); Floris (from + Florentius); Frank, Vrank; Frans (from + Franciscus); Frederik, Fredrik, Vrerik, Vreek, (from + Frederikus); Ganglof, Gangolf (from + Gangolphus); Gelmer, Gelmer; Gerbrand, Garbrand, Garment; Gerlof, Geerlof; Gorrit, Geert, (from + Gerardus); Gevert, Gevit (from + Gevardus, Gebhardus); Gysbert, Gysrecht, Gys, (from + Giselbertus); Gilbert, Gilbert (from + Gilbertus); Gilbrand; Gillis, Gelis, Jillis, Jelis, (from + Aegidius); Godert, Godard, Geurt, Gaart, Goedhart (from + Godehardus); Godschalek; Goris, Joris (from + Gregorius); Govert (from + Godefridus); Gozewyn, Gozen, Gosen; Hagen; Haring; Harmen, Harm, Herm, (from + Hermanus); Harper, Harpert (Hartborn); Hartger, Hertger; Hartman; Hartwig, Hertig; Havik; Heere, Heertje, Hero; Heime; Helmer; Helmig; Hendrick, Hein (from + Henricus); Herbert (from + Heriberto); Herbrand; Hessel; Hildebrand, Hillebrand, Huibert (from + Hubertus); Huig (from + Hugo); Ijsbert, Ijsbrecht; Ijsbout; Ijsbrand; Iman; Imbert, Imbrechts, Jaap, Japik, Koppene, Koop (from + Jacob or + Jacobus); Jan, Johan (from + Johannes); Jasper; Jerfaas (from + Gervasius); Jeroen (from + Hieronymus); Jochem (from + Joachim); Jorden (from + Jordanus); Karel (from + Carolus); Karsten, Kersten, Korsten, Kars, Kors(t) (from + Christianus); Koenraad, Koendert, Koert, Koen (from + Conrardus); Cornelis, Krelis, Kees (from + Cornelius); Kracht; Kryn (from + Quirinus); Lambert, Lambrecht, Lammart (from + Lambertus); Laurens, Louis, Rens (from + Laurentius); Leendert, Leen (from + Leonardus); Leffert, Leffard; Lieven (from + Livinius); Lodewijk (from + Ludovicus); Loof; Lubbert; Luif; Lulof, Ludolf (from + Ludolphus); Lutger (from + Ludgerus); Maarten, Maart, Marten, Meerten (from + Martinus); Manglis (from + Magnus); Matthys, Tys (from + Matthias); Maurits (from + Mauritius); Meindert, Mienert, Mein; Melcher, Melchert (from + Melchior); Menno;

Michiel (from + Michael); Nanning; Nicolaas, Klaas, Kool (from + Nicolaus); Okker; Olbrand; Olfert, Ulferb; Olof, Odolf (from + Odulphus); Ootmar (from + Otmarus); Otger, Outger (from + Odgerus, Audgerus); Otto, Ottd; Paatse; Pieter, Peter, Put, Pier (from + Petrus); Postiaan, Pons (from + Pontianus); Raaf; Radboud; Reier, Reiger; Reinder, Reinert, Rein; Reinout (from + Reinoldus); Rembert Remmert (from + Rembertus); Rembold, Rommelt; Rembrand; Ringer; Ryktert, Ryk (from Richardus); Ryklof; Rynvis; Rippert, Rap; Robbert, Robbrecht, Robert (from + Robertus); Roeland, Roel; Roeleman; Roelof, Roelf (from + Rudolphus); Roemer; Rombout (from + Rumbaldus); Ruisch; Rutger, Rut; Sander (from + Alexander); Sasbout; Schildman, Schilleman; Seine, Seino; Servaas, Vaas (from + Servatius); Sybert; Sybout, Sybold; Sybrand; Syger; Symen (from + Simon); Syvirt, Sievert; Splinter; Steven (from + Stephanus); Teeuwis (from + Matthews); Tibout, Tiebout (from + Theobaldus); Tiedeman; Tieleman, Tyl; Tymen (from + Timon); Ude, Udo, Udeman; Ubrik (from + Ubricus, Udalricus); Valk; Vastert; Vechter (from + Victor); Volker, Volkert; Volpert, Volprecht; Walig; Waling; Walraven; Warmbout, Warmbold; Warner, Werner (from + Wernirus); Weier; Wessel; Wicher; Wigger; Wigman; Wybout, Wigbold; Wybrand; Wynand; Wynout, Wynold, Wyndelt; Wynnrik; Wilbert; Willem (from + Wilhelmus, Guilielmus); Welt; Witte; Wolbert; Wolbrand; Wolf; Wolfert; Woudrik, Wouderik; Wouter, Walter (from + Waltherus); Zeger; Zweder.

NAMES OF FEMALES

From most men's names are formed names of females by means of a diminutive termination, for instance, Aartje, Engeltje, Luitje, Reintje, Rykje, Roeltje Sygertje, Willempje etc. These words are not mentioned here. Aaf, Aafje (Ave); Aagt, Aagtje (from + Agatha); Aalburg; Aaltruid (from + Adaltrudis); Aarland; Erland; Ada; Adel, Adela; Aleid, Alit, Aaltje (from + Adelheid); Allegond (from + Adelgundis),

Angeniet, Niesje (from Agnes); Annetje, Antje (from + Anna); Avezoete; Balig, Badelog; Barber, Barbertje (from + Barbara); Begga; Belia, Belie, (from Mabelia); Brechtje; Dibberig; Diebrigje; Dieuwer; Dienuwertje; Duif; Duifje (Duveken); Eef, Eefje (from + Eva); Elbury; Elbrigje; Emmekan; Immetje Im (Emma); Ermgard; Erm; Geertruid; Geertrin; Trintje (from + Gertrudis); Gusje; Gerberig; Gerbrigje; Gerland; Godeland; Godelieve (from + Godeliva); Godilde; Gooltje; Goedele (from + Gudula); Guurt; Gnurtje (Guderaade; Gonderaad); Haasje, Hare; Hadewig; Hadewig; (from Hedwigis); Heilwig; Heilwyf; Heillje; Heilzoete; Hildegard (from + Hildegardis); Hildegoude; Hillegond, Hilletje, Gonde, Gondje; Ide (from + Ida); Ingetje; Ijsland; Jannetje, Jenneken, Jansje (from Jan); Katryn; Kaartje, Tryntje, Lyntje, (from + Catharina, Cathalina); Kenon; Klaartje (from + Clara); Kniertje (from + Cunera); Kunegonde (from + Cunegunda); Leentje (from + Magdalena or + Helena); Lidewy (from + Lidwina); Lobberig, Lobrigje, Lopje; Lutgard (from + Lutgardis); Maartje, Maritje (from + Maria, or + Martha); Machteld, Mechteld (from + Machteldis); Margriet, Grietje (from + Margareta); Mary, Marytje (from + Maria); Meinon, Meinoutje; Moertje; Neeltje, Keetje (from + Cornelia); Oetje; Pleuntje (from + Apollonia); Raampje; Reimburg, Reimbrig, Reim; Rykland, Rikeland; Rissent, Risje; Sybrig; Sytje (from + Lucia); Styntje (from + Christina); Volkwy, Volkje; Vrouwtje; Walburg (from + Walburgis); Wendelmoed, Welmoed, Wolmet; Wigmoed; Wyf; Wyfken, Wyva; Wyntje; Willemyntje; Myntje; Zoetje; Zwaantje.

PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

*of the Dutch Burgher Union held at the Union Hall
on Saturday 18th January 1921 at 5-30 p.m.*

There were present Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President of the Union, in the chair, and 84 members.

1. In the absence of the Hon. Secretary owing to ill-health, Mr. E. H. Joseph proposed and Mr. A. Raffel seconded that Mr. A. E. Keuneman act as Secretary of the meeting. Carried.

2. The Secretary read the following notice convening the meeting :—

“ A special general meeting of the members of the Dutch Burgher Union will be held at the Union Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 5-30 p.m. to take such action as may be considered necessary to preserve the existing representation of the Burghers in the Legislative Council.”

3. The President then addressed the meeting as follows :—

I do not propose to take up more of your time than will be necessary to clear the ground a little for the business before us. You are aware of the object for which this meeting has been called. There is no doubt that in a certain sense it is a new departure on our part ; but I should wish to shew you that the action we propose to take is nevertheless a perfectly constitutional one. At the time this Union was formed, a little more than eleven years ago, we adopted a policy to which we have hitherto strictly adhered, viz. that we would abstain from dealing with “ politics.” This word was given a very wide interpretation and understood to mean almost any public question outside what may be called the purely domestic affairs of the Union. It was expedient, especially at the outset, that we should take this attitude, because a large number of our members were

Government servants, and it was held that all “ politics ” were taboo to them. This was one of our reasons ; but there was also another. We had resolved to meddle as little as possible with matters which were likely to bring us in conflict, even in the most innocent way, with our countrymen of other races. It was our desire to live in perfect harmony with them, and I am sure you will agree with me that in no action taken by the Dutch Burgher Union, whether directly or indirectly, was anything done on our part to destroy this harmony. In the endeavour to promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of our Community, which is the primary object of the Union, we had hitherto no occasion to take up any question touching our relations with others. All such questions were labelled in a general way “ political,” and it became quite a common saying that the Dutch Burgher Union was a non-political institution.

Now, I claim to have read the Constitution of our Union as carefully, and to understand its spirit as thoroughly, as any one else, seeing that the first draft of that Constitution was prepared by myself and that I took part in all its subsequent revisions. You must therefore accept it from me that there is not a word in the Constitution which precludes our taking up, what may be called a “ political question ” if circumstances arose to make this necessary and other conditions permitted such a course. We need not go into the question whether or not the business before us to day is of a political nature. The point is whether such a crisis has arisen as should compel us, in the interests of the Union and of our Community, to vary a policy which we have pursued hitherto, and whether this may be done without prejudice to the position of the Government servants in the Union. As you are perhaps aware, the chief restriction which the Government has put upon its officers in matters of this kind is that they may not take part in any public meeting called for the purpose of discussing a question of Government policy or in any movement for opposing or criticising a Government measure. In the present case we shall be doing none of these

things. A meeting of the members of the Union within their own walls is not a public meeting, and our business has nothing to do with any Government measure as the Government has made no move of any kind in the matter. I may also tell you that I have authority for the assurance that the members of the Union, whether Government servants or not, are at perfect liberty to unite in protecting those rights which they enjoy from Government as citizens, and to take all reasonable measures to safeguard those rights if threatened with their loss.

One right which we as a Community have enjoyed for three quarters of a century of British rule, is that of being represented in the Legislative Council by a member of our own Community. This has been a recognition by the Government that we are a distinct Community, with interests of our own, arising from those conditions of birth, habits of life and thought, and other qualities by which races and classes of people are distinguished from one another. It is easy to conceive what it would be to have this representation taken away from us. It will be a loss of all social and political prestige and must lead eventually to our being blotted out as a separate community. The social well-being of the Community, which the Dutch Burgher Union has been formed to promote, must depend upon our political existence. The two are so closely intertwined that the loss of the one must affect the other. How can we carry out the primary object of the Union if our separate political existence is not recognised.

This brings us to the object which at present is causing a great deal of unrest in the public mind. I refer of course to the proposals of the Ceylon Reform League. I ought to mention at once that we have no quarrel with the Ceylon Reform League; but, on the other hand, we sympathize with them in some of their aspirations for an extension of political rights. We may therefore for the present dismiss from our minds all those proposals of theirs which do not immediately touch our interests. It seems to me that we are only concerned with the proposal

that in a reconstituted Legislative Council the unofficial members should be elected upon a territorial instead of a racial basis, as at present, with due safeguards for minorities. The special representation which is here provided for minorities, it is sufficiently clear, does not properly fall in line with the object and aspirations of the promoters of the scheme. According to their views it is expected to be only a temporary expedient to be swept away in the full working of the new system. This being so we are bound to look to the ultimate effect of the main proposal. The population of Ceylon, we are all aware, is composed of a large variety of races, with traditions, sentiments, and modes of life peculiar to one another. Some of the indigenous races are besides this divided into castes which still retain most of their ancient prejudices. Of these races the Sinhalese in the south and the Tamils in the north outnumber the others beyond all proportion. So, in a scheme of territorial representation the majority of electors in a given district in the south would be Sinhalese, and in the north Tamil, and these electors, it is only reasonable to expect, would return to the Council one of their own race, which of course they would have a perfect right to do. We are asked to believe that this most natural preference will not be shown, but that we may expect the Sinhalese electors in the south and the Tamil electors in the north would just as well return a European or Burgher or Muhammadan as one of themselves.

I do not think we ought to insinuate that those who are responsible for the formulation of this scheme had any ulterior motive in view or that they meant to compass our loss of prestige. It would be more charitable on our part to believe that they are honestly convinced that they are conserving the interests of all in making this proposal, which they hope the minorities will themselves in time find to be conducive to their own good. I am afraid it will not be easy to satisfy our minds on this point. Our knowledge of the existing conditions in the Island, and our experience of the past and present relations between the diverse communities, give us no assurance of any

such utopian future as the "reformers" anticipate. Seeing therefore that the broad effect of territorial representation, putting aside the question of minorities, will in the full working of the scheme, confine representation in Council to only the two predominant races in the Island, the Sinhalese and the Tamils, it behoves us as the custodians of the future of our Community to take steps to preserve the representation of our Community, not as a tentative measure or makeshift in a large scheme of reform, the full fruition of which is looked forward to: but as a permanent right due to us as one of the most important sections of the inhabitants of the Island.

4. Mr. F. H. B. Koch raised a preliminary objection and asked for a ruling from the Chair as to whether it was within the terms of the Constitution of the Union to discuss the question before the meeting.

The Chairman ruled that it was competent for the Union under its Constitution to take up the matter.

5. Mr. Arthur Alvis moved "that this meeting desires to submit for the consideration of the Government that in the event of any change in the constitution of the Legislative Council adequate representation of the Burghers be conserved."

This was seconded by Mr. E. de Kretser and supported by Mr. R. O. Spaar and carried unanimously.

6. Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz proposed and Mr. R. O. Spaar seconded, "That the following be appointed a Committee to convey the foregoing resolution to H. E. the Governor together with a statement in support thereof: The President (Chairman and Convener), the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Arthur Alvis, Mr. J. T. Blaze, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. Allan Driberg, Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Mr. E. de Kretser, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. G. S. Schneider, Mr. E. H. vanderWall and the Hon. Mr. Chas vanderWall. Carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the singing of the National Anthem.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

*of the Dutch Burgher Union held at the Union Hall
on Saturday the 22nd February 1919.*

There were present Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, President of the Union, in the Chair and 73 members.

1. The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

2. The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 23rd February 1918 were taken as read and confirmed.

3. The President then addressed the meeting as follows:—

I presume you have all had the opportunity of perusing the report of which copies have been circulated among the members. It will be formally presented to you at this meeting, when members will be able to offer any remarks or suggestions they may wish to. I shall not detain you with a long preliminary address, as there is scarcely anything now that calls for comment. You will notice, that, as in past years, the Union has in a quiet way carried on an amount of work in the endeavour to fulfil its objects. If the progress in some directions has been slow, there has been no diminution in the activities in other departments where the services of the Union to the Community have been freely rendered. The work done by the Social Service Committee, with the generous help afforded by some of our members, cannot fail to be appreciated. I fear, however, that there is some misunderstanding in the general community as to the scope of our Benevolent Fund. It must be understood that it is not intended to fulfil the purpose of a Friend-in-Need Society—to dole out pittance to those in destitute circumstances and to devote itself to temporary relief of such a kind: although, sad to say, instances have not been infrequent when the Committee felt themselves compelled to go to the rescue of cases of distress. The chief object of the scheme, as it is the object of every agency of the Union, is to uplift those who are in need

of a helping hand and to set them in the way of working out their own social improvement; to prevent young people deprived of parents and the means of subsistence from falling away from the condition of life in which they were born; and to encourage as far as possible, those who, with virtuous ambition and by personal endeavour, strive to win their way to positions of influence in the Community. It will be seen that the amount which the Committee have expended in the payment of school fees and school books is larger than any other item. The regret is that it could not be proportionately larger and that our circumstances do not permit us at present to embark on bolder and more ambitious endeavours in this direction.

It is very encouraging to find some interest taken in literary work by the younger members of the Union. There can be no doubt that this, if persevered in, will prove one of the most powerful means of raising the tone and character of our rising generation. A great deal is said and done now a-days, in educational circles, in favour of physical culture, and I am sure we shall welcome a movement in this direction in our midst which may be set on foot by any enterprising members; but I would wish here to say a word of encouragement to those who are interesting themselves in literary study and reading. It is to intellectual culture that we must look if we want to see our young folk rise to positions in which they can think and act for the Community. When we look back through the history of our past in this Island, we recall the names of men whose intellectual attainments enabled them to serve their generation with so much usefulness, loyalty, and patriotism that their memories live with us to the present day. If we would remember that, in spite of the distractions of modern life, the means by which these giants of old attained their power and influence are still available to those who, with courage and patience, would steadily persevere in the path of duty and patriotism, I am sure we may look confidently to the future of our Community. This is neither the time nor the place to enter fully into the subject of the possibilities which are open to our

rising generation, yet I have ventured to mention it in passing as one that is worthy of thought and consideration.

The efforts made to increase the number of members of the Union have not been as successful as might be wished: but there is no reason to fear that the gradual flow of new members will not be kept up. It must be remembered that we started in 1907 with a roll of 268 original members, and that since that date nearly 250 admissions, roughly speaking, have been made upon applications. That this number has not been larger must be attributed to various causes into which it is scarcely necessary for me to enter here. I would only wish to mention that applications for membership have always received the most courteous consideration. It is presumed that those who apply do so on reasonable grounds that they are eligible, and if the Genealogical Committee sometimes find themselves unable to support the claim of a candidate, for the reason that the information furnished is insufficient, the application is deferred for consideration, but not rejected. And the utmost secrecy is observed in regard to the applicants. Unfortunately, particulars of birth, marriage, and death, which the rules of the Union require, are not easily procured, because the church registers, from which alone such information could be obtained, are not always available. The desire of the Union is to see every Dutch Burgher in the Island entered on its roll, and, I am sure, both the Genealogical Committee and the General Committee of the Union will be unceasing in their efforts to bring about this consummation.

Another subject I ought to touch upon here is the action recently taken by the Dutch Burgher Union with reference to the movement on foot to bring about a change in the constitution of the Government. I fully explained our position at the special General Meeting held in connection with this matter; so that it is not necessary to go into it here. But I would wish to state, that, so far as the members of the Union are concerned, there has been scarcely any divergent opinion upon the question either of the propriety or the necessity of our moving

in the matter. I have received a number of unsolicited letters from members in various parts of the Island who have felt bound to convey their cordial approbation of our action. I may inform you that the resolution passed at the special General Meeting was duly conveyed to His Excellency the Governor together with a statement in which the claims of the Burghers for separate representation in the Legislative Council were set out, and that His Excellency, in acknowledging the receipt of these documents, has been pleased to say that "they will be of much value to him in the consideration of the various proposals now before him." I think it hardly necessary for me to add here that in following the course we did in this matter, as indeed we do in all matters connected with the Union, we had carefully considered the best interests, not only of the Union and its members, but of the general community to which we belong. It was felt that so long as we had a voice that may be heard it was our paramount duty to express ourselves clearly in defending our social position against the dangers which threatened it.

I cannot conclude my opening remarks at this annual meeting of the Dutch Burgher Union without some reference to the great events which have occurred in the progress of the World-War since we last met. We were then still under the dark cloud which overshadowed everything on earth and kept us in a state of doubt, fear, and uncertainty as to what the next few days may bring forth. To day we know that the dangers which threatened the whole civilized world, and us in our little microcosm here, are past and gone; and that although it may be some time before we are able to settle down to perfect tranquility, the prospects of the future are bright and hopeful. While with all other British subjects throughout the Empire, we look forward to a share of the blessings which the termination of the War has in store for us, it must be clearly our duty to pay a just tribute of praise and gratitude to the British army and navy and the forces of our Allies for the glorious conquest which they have achieved, by which the peace of the world is to be estab-

lished. Bearing this in mind, when intelligence was received of the cessation of hostilities and the signing of the armistice, we lost no time in conveying to His Excellency the Governor the loyal congratulations of the Dutch Burgher Union on the happy event, and, as President, I also despatched, on behalf of the Dutch Burgher Union, a telegram to the Secretary of State to the same effect, which was to be placed before His Majesty the King. The replies to both these communications were received in due time and they will appear with the rest of the correspondence in an early number of the Journal.

4. The following Report and Financial Statements for the year 1918 which had been previously circulated among the members having been taken as read were submitted to the meeting.

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Union, open only to members and their families, will be held at the Union Hall, Serpentine Road, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

A copy of the Report and Financial Statement for the year 1918 is herewith forwarded.

A collection will be made at the end of the meeting in aid of the Social Service Benevolent Fund of the Union.

At the close of the meeting the Committee will be "AT HOME" to the members of the Union and their families.

W. A. S. DE VOS,
Hon'y. Secretary.

Colombo, 12th February, 1919.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee beg to submit the following report for the year 1918:—

MEMBERSHIP.—The number of members on the roll on 31st December, 1918, was 487, as compared with 477 on 31st December, 1917, being an increase of 10. The Committee have to record with regret the loss during the year of 12 members—11 by death and 1 by resignation. Against this 22 new members were enrolled, including 5 widows of deceased members.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COMMITTEE.—Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, who was re-elected Hony. Treasurer at the last Annual General Meeting, having resigned, Mr. Edwin Joseph was elected Hony. Treasurer. Mr. Bartholomeusz was elected a member of the Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Joseph as Hony. Treasurer. Messrs. A. van Geyzel and P. H. de Kretser were during the year elected members of the Committee in place of Mr. H. A. Loos and Dr. V. van Langenberg, who were unable to serve.

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.—1. *Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes*:—Part 4 of Vol. X. and parts 1 and 2 of Vol. XI. of the Journal were published.

A Reading Club was formed on the 30th May with Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek as Secretary, and 9 meetings were held during the first session, June-November. The average attendances at these meetings was 12, and the proceedings were of much interest. Mr. Arthur Alvis addressed the first meeting on the subject of Literary Study, and papers were read at the fortnightly meetings by Miss Grace van Dort, Dr. Nell, Messrs. R. S. V. Pouliar, R. A. Kriekenbeek, J. R. Blaze, C. Speldewinde, and S. J. C. Schokman. Membership is open to all members of the Union.

The Lending Library continues to develop usefully under Miss G. van Dort's management.

2. *Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport*:—On 23rd February, 1918, the outgoing General Committee were "At Home" to the members and their families.

On St. Nicolaas' Eve, December 5th, a large number of children were entertained. Games were indulged in, and toys were distributed by St. Nicolaas. Our thanks are due to those who helped to make the evening such a success.

3. *Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research*:—6 Meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and 17 applications for membership were dealt with.

4. *Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership*:—11 Meetings of the Committee were held during the year.

Further progress was made during the year with regard to the compilation of the Register of Members of the Dutch Burg-her Community. A few members have not yet sent in the printed forms with the particulars asked for. Steps are being taken to issue further reminders to these members.

The suggestion put forward by this Committee that steps be taken to organise Children's Entertainments resulted in the General Committee requesting this Committee to take up the organising of these entertainments. The first of these was held on 22nd June, and was intended for children over 12 years of age. It took the form of a Concert followed by a Dance. The success of this function was due to the efforts of Mrs. G. S. Schneider, Mrs. W. A. S. de Vos, and Mrs. L. Clementi Smith, who very kindly undertook the arrangements.

Arrangements were also made to hold three Magic Lantern Exhibitions. Two were held on the 19th July and 16th August. The third was due to take place on 20th September, but was indefinitely postponed owing to the influenza epidemic. Our thanks are due to Mr. Ernest F. van Dort for the valuable assistance he rendered.

5. *Committee for Purposes of Social Service*:—The subscriptions and collections for 1918 amounted to Rs. 869.95, which, added to the balance left over from last year, gave a total of Rs. 1,136.62. The increase in the amount collected is mainly

due to certain special collections and to the efforts of several ladies, members of the Committee, who kindly collected subscriptions from members in Colombo and at outstations.

The expenditure for 1918 was Rs. 922.86, having a balance of Rs. 213.76 for 1919.

Postal charges were Rs. 9.11. There were no other working expenses charged to the Fund. Rs. 22.00, an amount less than in 1917, was spent on "temporary assistance." Rs. 87.50, expended in assistance, for funerals, another exceptional item of expenditure, was more in 1918 than in 1917 owing to the epidemics. Small monthly allowances to poor widows and others cost Rs. 339.00 during the year. The largest expenditure was on school fees and books for boys and girls—Rs. 465.25.

All the nurses whose cost of training had been helped from this fund in past years are doing well in work and in repute.

It is a pleasure to report that boys helped in previous years who have passed out of school life are in employment and able to help their own people; without exception all have done well. Of the present boys one was irregular in attendance, and hence has been sent to Kandy to the charge of a relative. All the others have been favourably reported on by the schools they are attending in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Kurunegala. The Committee would again point out how very desirable it is to prevent young folk growing up into burdens on relatives and the Community, and they therefore plead for still larger subscriptions for this and the other purposes detailed above.

A member of the Union offers "a three-year bursary"—i. e. full board and education at Kingswood College, Kandy, for an orphan boy whose relatives are poor, the boy being eligible for membership of the Union.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.—A very successful Garden Party was held to celebrate the conclusion of hostilities, the arrangements being in the hands of a Special Committee with Mr. P. H. de Kretser as Secretary. A letter of congratulation was also forwarded to H. E. the Governor by the President and

the Hony. Secretary on behalf of the Union, and a telegram was despatched to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Copies of the letter and telegram and the replies thereto have been forwarded for publication in the Journal.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PAST PRESIDENTS.—Mr. J. P. de Vos has secured for the Union enlarged photographs of the four past Presidents of the Union—Mr. F. C. Loos, Mr. H. L. Wendt, Mr. F. H. de Vos and Sir Hector van Cuylenburg. The Committee have on behalf of the Union duly conveyed their thanks to Mr. de Vos for the trouble he took in the matter.

BUILDING SCHEME.—The Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association have been prepared, and will be laid before the subscribers together with a statement of accounts within the next two months.

FINANCES.—The accounts of the Hony. Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted.

W. A. S. DE VOS,

Hony. Secretary.

Colombo, 12th February, 1919.

DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

Year Ended 31st Dec. 1917				Year Ended 31st Dec. 1918				Year Ended 31st Dec. 1917				Year Ended 31st Dec. 1919.								
R.	C.	R.	C.	RECEIPTS.				R.	C.	R.	C.	EXPENDITURE				R.	C.	R.	C.	
20 00	812 49	To Balance from last Account...						713 70					By Amount paid for Salary of Clerk ...						600 00	
		,, Amount received on a/c of Entrance Fees ...				17 00				500 00										
505 00		,, Arrears of Subscription ...				316 50				42 00								100 00		
1417 50		,, Subscription for Current Year				814 00				91 00								387 23		
51 50		,, do in advance ...				31 00				769 11								87 25		
15 40		,, Social Service ...				9 00				123 90								10 00		
90 22		,, Entertainment Fund ...				79 25				60 00								250 00		
								1266 75										23 19		
										2 00								9 00		
										15 40	2204 41							1466 67		
										695 30								352 48		
										18 40								161 30		
											713 70							513 78		
							</													

DUTCH BURGER UNION ENTERTAINMENT FUND, 1918.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Subscriptions collected towards		Amount expended on St. Nicholas Fete ...	486 21
St. Nicolaas' Fete 1918 ...	486 25	Balance in hand ...	04
	<u>Rs... 486 25</u>		<u>Rs... 486 25</u>

Audited and found correct.
SAM DE HEER,
Auditor.

Colombo, 6th February, 1919.

(Sgd.) **P. D. SIEBEL,**
Hony. Secretary.
Entertainment Committee.

SOCIAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT FUND. **Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1918.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
By Balance from last year ...	266 67	To School Fees and Books of 9 children	465 25
Subscriptions (detailed list printed in Journal)	709 46	„ Allowances to Poor Widows and others	339 00
Collection at General Meeting, 24th February, 1918 ...	59 40	„ Funeral Expenses ...	87 50
Hony. Secretary, Entertainment Committee,		„ Temporary Assistance ...	22 00
D. B. U. ...	101 09	„ Commission on Money Orders & Stamps	9 11
		„ Balance ...	213 76
	<u>Rs...1,136 62</u>		<u>Rs...1,136 62</u>

Audited and found correct.

SAM DE HEER,
Auditor.

Colombo, 28th January, 1919.

L. A. JOSEPH,
Almoner,
Social Service Fund.

5. The President proposed that the Report and Financial Statements for the year 1918 be adopted. Mr. P. H. Ebell seconded.

Mr. R. A. Spaar asked for information with regard to the Tennis Court. The Hon. Secretary stated that the Committee had made an offer for the Court to the Club, which had been rejected. Mr. Spaar said the offer made was inadequate and asked that the matter be taken up at the next meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Spaar also asked certain questions with regard to the Building Scheme. It was decided to let the matter stand over for two months as the Secretary of the Building Committee promised his report would be ready by then.

Mr. Spaar also drew attention to subscriptions outstanding and suggested that if the present method of collecting subscriptions was not satisfactory some other method should be adopted. The Chairman said that the matter would be dealt with by the General Committee.

Mr. Spaar also inquired what rules governed the holding of dances etc. in the Union Hall. It was held that such questions could not be taken up without due notice.

Mr. Spaar then asked that the new Committee deal with these matters in a reasonable and liberal manner.

The motion for adoption of the Report was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

6. At this stage Mr. R. G. Anthonisz vacated the chair. It was proposed by Mr. J. P. de Vos and seconded by Mr. W. de Niese that Mr. Schneider do take the chair. Carried unanimously.

7. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. J. P. de Vos that Mr. R. G. Anthonisz be re-elected President of the Union. Carried unanimously. On resuming the chair Mr. Anthonisz briefly thanked the members.

8. It was proposed by Mr. P. H. de Kretser and seconded by Mr. A. van Geyzel that Mr. W. A. S. de Vos be re-elected Hon. Secretary. Carried unanimously.

9. It was proposed by Mr. W. de Niese and seconded by Mr. P. H. de Kretser that Mr. Edwin Joseph be re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. J. P. de Vos proposed and Mr. R. O. Spaar seconded that Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz be elected Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Bartholomeusz was declared elected.

10. It was proposed by Mr. G. S. Schneider and seconded by Mr. W. de Niese that Mr. F. E. Loos be elected Auditor. Carried unanimously.

11. It was proposed by Mr. C. Speldewinde and seconded by Mr. W. de Niese that the following do compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—

1. Mr. Arthur Alvis—Colombo
2. „ D. V. Altendorff—Colombo
3. „ L. E. Blaze—Kandy
4. Dr. L. C. Brohier—Badulla
5. Mr. E. Buultjens—Matara
6. „ Allan Drieberg—Colombo
7. „ P. H. Ebell—Colombo
8. „ J. A. Fryer—Colombo
9. „ Alden van Geyzel—Colombo
10. „ W. E. Grenier—Colombo
11. „ Sam de Heer—Colombo
12. „ W. Herft—Kandy
13. „ E. H. Joseph—Colombo
14. Rev. L. A. Joseph—Colombo
15. Mr. Edwin Joseph—Colombo
16. Dr. A. Kalenberg—Kurunegala
17. Mr. G. E. Keuneman—Matara
18. „ A. E. Keuneman—Colombo
19. „ F. H. B. Koch—Colombo
20. „ Sam Koch—Jaffna
21. „ E. de Kretser—Colombo
22. „ P. H. de Kretser—Colombo

23. C. H. Kriekenbeek—Colombo
24. „ Colin Kriekenbeek—Colombo
25. Dr. W. E. Leembruggen—Negombo
26. „ E. Ludovici—Galle
27. Mr. L. M. Maartensz—Colombo
28. Dr. A. Neil—Colombo
29. „ E. H. Ohtmus—Colombo
30. Mr. L. G. Poulier—Tangalla
31. Dr. L. A. Prins—Nuwara Eliya
32. „ G. P. Schokman—Colombo
33. Mr. W. H. Schokman—Matara
34. „ G. S. Schneider—Colombo
35. „ C. Speldewinde—Colombo
36. Dr. F. G. Spittel—Colombo
37. Mr. E. A. vander Straaten—Colombo
38. „ W. P. D. vander Straaten—Colombo
39. „ J. R. Toussaint—Colombo
40. Dr. G. W. van Twest—Colombo
41. Mr. J. P. de Vos—Colombo
42. „ C. E. de Vos—Galle
43. „ F. H. de Vos—Galle
44. „ E. H. vander Wall—Colombo
45. Hon. Mr. Chas. vander Wall—Kandy.

13. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken in aid of the Benevolent Fund.

NOTES AND QUERIES

26. In substitution of "Notes and Queries, 26, *von Drieberg* (IX. 22)," at page 33 Vol. XI.

Diedrich Carl von Drieberg of Lunenburg came out in the ship "Vrÿburg" in 1756 under the wrong name and description of Carl Anjou. In 1769 he applied for permission to use his right name. His son, Frederik Willem von Drieberg, was baptized at Colombo 12 May 1764 the parents being given as Carl Anjou and Johanna Maria Anjou, instead of Diedrich Carl von Drieberg and Johanna Maria Aubert.

F. H. DE VOS.

NOTES OF EVENTS

2nd Quarter 1918.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on 11th April, 2nd May, and 6th June 1918.

At the meeting held on 11th April it was decided that the Committee meetings in January and July be held on the first Saturday instead of on the first Thursday for the convenience of outstation members of the Committee.

CHANGES IN THE GENERAL COMMITTEE. Mr. R. O. Spaar who was elected a member of the Committee on 7th March 1918 having expressed his inability to serve, Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen was of the meeting of the Committee held on 11th April elected a member at the Committee in his place.

NEW MEMBERS. The following new members were enrolled during the quarter:—

Messrs. V. H. L. Anthonisz (Colombo) N. W. Anthonisz (Colombo), M. S. Christoffelsz (Vavuniya.)

OBITUARY. The following deaths among members occurred during the quarter:—Dr. H. G. Loos, Mr. F. W. O. Modder.

3rd Quarter, 1918.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on 6th July, 1st August, and 5th September 1918.

CHANGES IN THE GENERAL COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the Committee held on 6th July 1918 Mr. P. H. de Kretser was elected a member of the Committee in place of Rev. G. H. P. Leembruggen who was unable to serve on the Committee.

NEW MEMBERS: The following new members were enrolled during the quarter:—Mr. J. W. A. Anthonisz (Colombo), Dr. E. S. Brohier (Bogawantalawa), Mr. C. O. Kellar (Colombo).

OBITUARY. The following deaths among members occurred during the quarter:—Mr. R. E. Blazé, Mr. J. W. vanderStraaten, Mrs. H. L. Wendt.

4th Quarter, 1918.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The Monthly Meetings of the Committee were held on 8th October, 7th November, and 7th December.

NEW MEMBERS. The following new members were enrolled during the quarter:—Messrs. E. L. H. Jansz, (Colombo), M. F. Modder, (Colombo), Carl M. Meier, (Paiyagala South), A. J. vanRooyen, (Ratnapura), E. H. vanderStraaten (Colombo), Peter F. Toussaint, (Colombo), P. A. Werkmeester, (Jaffna).

OBITUARY. Mr. P. G. Andree, Dr. S. J. H. L. de Heer, Mr. Louis H. Koch.

1st and 2nd Quarters, 1919.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. The Monthly Meetings of the Committee were held on 4th January, 6th February, 6th March, 3rd April, 1st May, and 5th June, 1919.

NEW MEMBERS. Messrs. A. F. Anthonisz, (Kandy), J. E. Piachand, (Kandy), Miss Susan Toussaint, (Colombo).

OBITUARY. Mrs. E. H. Koch, Mr. C. A. LaBrooy, Mr. T. A. de Niese, Mr. A. W. Ohlmus, Mrs. J. L. vanderStraaten, Mr. C. A. P. vanderStraaten.

STANDING COMMITTEES. At the Meeting of the General Committee held on 6th March 1919 the following Standing Committees were appointed for the year.

(1) Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.

Mr. Arthur Alvis	Dr. L. A. Prins
Miss Grace van Dort	Dr. R. L. Spittel
Mr. W. E. Barber	The Hon. Mr. G. S. Schneider
Mr. Edwin Joseph	Mr. R. O. Spaar
Mr. Allan Driberg	Mr. C. E. de Vos
Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek	Mr. F. H. de Vos
Mr. R. S. V. Poulier	Mr. E. H. vander Wall
Dr. A. Nell	Mr. L. E. Blaze, Editor of
	the Journal, and Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek, Hon. Secretary and
	Convener.

(2) Standing Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.

Mrs. E. H. Joseph	Mrs. M. M. Anthonisz
Mrs. W. A. S. de Vos	Mrs. P. R. Loos
Mrs. G. S. Schneider	Mrs. F. E. Loos
Mrs. T. D. Mack	Mr. J. A. Fryer
Mrs. F. H. B. Koch	Mr. M. O. vander Straaten
Miss Myra de Kretser	Mr. F. E. Loos and Mr. A.
	vanGayzel, Hon. Secretary and Convener.

(3) Standing Committee for Purposes of Social Service.

Mrs. G. A. Rode	Mr. W. P. D. VanderStraaten
Mrs. E. H. Koch	Miss Violet VanderStraaten
Mrs. F. H. B. Koch	Miss E. de Vos
Mrs. J. A. van Langenberg	Dr. L. Brohier
Mrs. H. A. Loos	Mr. Allan Driberg
Mrs. L. M. Maartensz	Mr. E. de Kretser
Mrs. G. S. Schneider	Mr. H. Maartensz
Mrs. W. A. S. de Vos	Dr. A. Nell
Mrs. G. P. Schokman	Mr. M. O. VanderStraaten
Miss Dora Anthonisz	Rev. L. A. Joseph,
Miss H. Collette	Hon. Secretary & Convener.

(4) Standing Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.

Mr. Arthur Alvis	Dr. E. H. Ohlmus
Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz	Rev. J. A. Spaar
Mr. P. H. Ebell	Mr. Chas Speldewinde
Mr. E. de Kretser	Mr. Sam de Heer
Mr. L. Ludovici	F. H. de Vos and
Mr. F. G. Spittel	Colin Kriekenbeek, Hon. Secretary and Convener

(5) Standing Committee for Purposes of Increasing the Membership.

Mr. D. V. Altendorff	Mr. E. H. vander Wall
Mr. Oswald de Kretser	Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy
Mr. P. H. de Kretser	Dr. A. Nell
Dr. H. L. Ludovici	Mr. A. E. Keuneman
Mr. E. A. vander Straaten	Mr. G. H. Gratiaen and
Mr. W. P. D. vander Straaten	Mr. F. E. Loos, Hon. Secretary and Convener.

EDITORIAL NOTE

We heartily congratulate the President of the Union on his appointment as a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. There is only one opinion about the award and we give it as expressed by the "Times of Ceylon":—"Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, too, has fully earned the signal honour conferred on him. The value of his work as Government Archivist has always been realised by Government, who continue to avail themselves of his services though he has long passed the age of retirement. He is held in the highest esteem by the officials, and the Community to which he belongs has shown its appreciation of him by electing him as the President of the Dutch Burgher Union."