

2 POPULAR DUTCH CIGARS

specially
made to suit the taste of

DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS!

BOUQUET DE SALON

IS
Fresh and Fragrant
AND MADE FROM
CAREFULLY SELECTED TOBACCO.

Per box of 50 Rs. 7.50

FLOR DE CEYLON

IS
A fine Aromatic
DUTCH CIGAR
and most Economical to use.

Per box of 50 Rs. 5.50

PERFECTION OF DUTCH GIN

HOPPE'S

OLD HOLLAND

GIN



HOPPE'S

OLD HOLLAND

GIN

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS.

It has all the beneficial effects of the WELL-KNOWN JUNIPER

which is its active principle, and has

NO OBNOXIOUS SMELLS

NO CHARACTERISTIC OF OTHER GINS.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES, Colombo.

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1909.

No. 1.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS.

Frontispiece: Two Silver Wedding Medals.

	Page.
De Zilveren Bruiloft	1
The Annual General Meeting	8
Dutch Extracts and the Dutch Method of Transliterating Sinhalese—by the Hon. J. P. Lewis C.C.S.	21
Sketches of Dutch History—by Miss S. Pieters (<i>contd.</i>)	24
Genealogy of the Mooyaart family—by Mr. F. H. de Vos	28
Heraldry, as represented in Dutch Seals and Monuments in Ceylon—by R. G. Anthonisz	33
Notes and Queries	41
Events of the Quarter	43
Notices	49
Editorial Notes	50

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

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

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

PRINTED AT THE "CEYLON EXAMINER" PRESS.

IF YOU WISH



to reduce your tailoring expenses,
to save your time,
to see your family neatly dressed,
to see your ladies engaged in
useful work at home,

Buy one of
our World Renowned

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

FOR CASH

OR

ON EASY
MONTHLY
PAYMENTS.

**Over 25,000,000 Machines have
been made and sold.**

When you have bought a **SINGER** Machine admitted
to be the Best at any Price. And you have

The Advantage

of getting spare parts, Needles, Oils, &c., from all
our officers. /

*Our Representatives are always at hand to Care for
"Singer Machines".*

Machines from Rs. 30 to Rs. 5,000 each.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED. INSPECTION INVITED.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.,

District office : 27, Main St., Pettah,

COLOMBO.

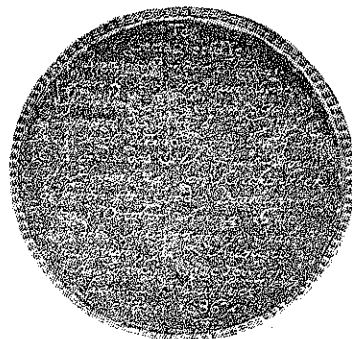
Branches:

KANDY, GALLE, & HATTON.

Sub Agents:

Messrs. E. CAHILL & SONS.

TWO SILVER WEDDING MEDALS.



The Honourable Thomas vanRhee
and his wife Henrietta van Kriekenbeek
1661—1686.
(Property of Mr. Colin Kriekenbeek of Colombo.)



Carl Frederick Schroter
and his wife Helena Cornelia Kriekenbeek
1758—1783.
(Property of the Hon. Mr. H. L. Wendt.)

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. II.]

MARCH 31, 1909.

[No. 1.

DE ZILVEREN BRUILOFT.

IN spite of all that may be said of the disappearance of our old social customs, there are some which, it will be found, die very hard. Among those which still linger with us, modified perhaps to some extent by time and circumstances, is the celebration of the *Zilveren Bruijloft*, or Twenty-Fifth Marriage Anniversary. It is scarcely necessary to consider whether the custom is a purely Dutch one, or whether, like some other social observances of obscure origin, it must be traced to Germany. Because, after all, what we now know as Germany was till very recent times, and still is in a certain sense, a conglomeration of various states more or less independent of each other, each possessing its own history and traditions, but all belonging to the great Germanic race of which the Dutch, Flemish, and English are themselves, though now somewhat removed, a part. What we do know, however, is that from the earliest times the *Zilveren Bruijloft*, or silver wedding, was an important event in the social and domestic life of the Dutch in Ceylon; and, in spite of the decadent tendencies around us, the Dutch Burghers of the present day would seem to be loath to entirely give up its celebration.

Some of the quaint ceremonies observed in connection with the event were described graphically, if in a somewhat burlesque vein, about fifty years ago, by one of our most brilliant writers. We refer to an article in *Young Ceylon* by the late Charles Ambrose Lorenz. His humorous

description of this social function, dear to the hearts of our grandparents, was recently reproduced by the late Mr. J. H. Eaton in his lecture "Our Social Customs", delivered in aid of the Pettah Library Building Fund. We are sure that the younger generation of his hearers, whom the description was only calculated to amuse, must have found most of it grotesque and unfamiliar; but to those to whom the relation recalled distant memories of the past, whom it transported for the nonce to scenes of a happy childhood, it cannot have failed to bring those

"sensation sweet:

Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart,"

which the poet so aptly and so beautifully describes.

For our part we are disposed to look upon these quaint and old-fashioned observances from a more serious and reverent attitude—we had nearly said more sympathetic and indulgent—but we do not dare to follow in the wake of such an eminent word-painter with any descriptive account of our own; for, through all the humour with which his words are clothed, we are sure that those who know to read him aright will also read the pathos.

However, it is not our purpose in the present article to treat generally of the subject of the *Zilveren Bruiloft*. We propose to confine ourselves to one particular custom in connection with it which has well nigh become obsolete. It is that of preserving the remembrance of the occasion by means of some permanent memorial. Such a custom of perpetuating the remembrance of events was not, however, confined to these silver wedding functions, but was characteristic of the Dutch in most of their concerns. Memorials on permanent materials are only too well known to us here in Ceylon. Epitaphs on grave-stones and inscriptions or granite slabs let into the walls of buildings to mark the date or the name of a builder or benefactor are met with on all sides. While, also, texts of Scripture and rhymes and doggerels to commemorate some event of special significance are by no means uncommon. Such, for instance, is the stone slab on the wall of the building in Baillie Street which records the fact that it was rebuilt and restored to the owner by the Government after it had been revengefully destroyed by Governor Petrus Vuyst during his tyrannical rule. The particular form of memorial we would wish to refer to here is, however, the commemorative *medal*. It was one very largely used by the Dutch from the earliest period of their history, bor-

rowed by them no doubt from the Romans, from whom they had also adapted their laws. We meet with in Ceylon, besides the medals of gold presented to native headmen in token of faithful services, also medals presented at birthday anniversaries, at baptisms, at marriages, etc. But the silver wedding medal is perhaps the most interesting of all. It would seem to have been the practice for a number of these to be struck and distributed among the nearest relatives and friends. They were of various designs, and differed more or less in the form of words by which the event was recorded. The older ones were usually engraved by hand; but some excellent specimens of later date were stamped in relief from special dies, and exhibited considerable artistic talent. Besides this the subject was one which lent itself to a good deal of emblematic treatment; and the ingenious artist also often introduced cryptic devices which required no little skill to read, and afforded the company much instruction and amusement. One of the finest of these medals we have seen had on the obverse a representation of a building which we believe was intended for the temple Concordia, with figures on the top and side of the dome emblematic of the goddess. The day of the month on the lower fascia of the entablature was stated in terms of the Roman calendar. In the foreground stood an altar with fire on it with a bride and bridegroom on either side, in toga and tunic, pouring water over it. The year of the marriage and of the silver wedding appeared in cryptograms contained in appropriate Latin sentences. On the reverse of the medal were the family arms of husband and wife on separate shields with an inscription in Latin.*

We are fortunate enough to be able to present our readers with illustrations of two medals which are still in the possession of families connected by blood with the parties whose *Zilveren Bruiloft* they commemorate. The first of these, which is the oldest of its kind extant in Ceylon, records the "silver nuptials" of the Honourable Thomas van Rhee and his wife Henrietta van Kriekenbeek. Thomas van Rhee, who, as our readers are probably aware, was at one time (1693-1695) Governor of Ceylon, was at the date of the event in question *Commandeur*, or Lieutenant-Governor, of Galle. His wife was the daughter of Rutgerus van Kriekenbeek, founder of the well-known family in Ceylon. It will be seen that the obverse of the medal represents the arms of

* This medal was the subject of a short paper in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xviii., p. 408.

the van Rhee and van Kriekenbeek families in separate shields. These arms may also be seen impaled in one shield on the grave-stone of Henrietta van Kriekenbeek at Wolvendael, which has now been built into the outer wall of the Church. The inscription on the reverse of the medal records the following facts:—Thomas van Rhee, Commandeur of the Fort and Lands belonging to Galle, Matara, etc., born at Wyk by Duurstede (Utrecht) on 16 December, 1634, and Henrietta van Kriekenbeek, born at the same place on 1st October, 1640, were married at Galle on 1st August, 1661, and the medal was issued on the occasion of their 25th Marriage Anniversary in 1686. In addition to these facts we give the following particulars gleaned from the *Stamboek*, or Genealogical Record of the Kriekenbeek Family and from other sources. Thomas van Rhee came out to the East Indies in the year 1654, in the ship "Walvisch", and his wife arrived with her father Rutgerus van Kriekenbeek in 1659, in the ship "Zeelandia". She died at Colombo on 24th October, 1696, and was buried in the old church, now demolished, which stood on the site of the present Gordon Gardens in the Fort. Her tombstone, to which we have already referred, was taken to Wolvendael in 1813 with others which now pave the floor of the Church. Governor van Rhee died at Batavia, on 31st March, 1701, as recorded on an oval copper medal preserved in the State Collection of Medals at the Hague. The silver medal which is the subject of our illustration has been an heirloom in the Kriekenbeek family in Ceylon for over 200 years, and is now the property of Mr. Colin Kriekenbeek. A similar medal is said to be preserved in the *Museum van het Bataviaasche Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* at Batavia, having belonged to the estate of one Lanschot. Of the children or descendants of the couple referred to in the medal, no complete information is available. Gerrardus, Engelbert, and Willem van Rhee may be mentioned as sons, all of whom served in Ceylon, and of whom records are preserved on tombstones and elsewhere. A daughter, Joanna van Rhee, was first married to Anthony van der Goes, and secondly to Cornelis Taay van Wezel. She died at Galle in 1719 as the wife of the latter, who was at the time Commandeur of Galle.

Our second illustration is of a medal of somewhat later date, but is also one associated with the Kriekenbeek family. It commemorates the *Zilveren Bruiloft* of Carl Frederick Schroter and Helena Cornelia Kriekenbeek. Unlike the

former medal, which was engraved by hand, this has been struck from a die, and the design is beautifully executed in relief. The obverse shews a burning altar between two palm trees, whose branches interlace at the top. Under the shadow of the larger palms are smaller ones, two on the right and three on the left. The figure XXV. appears within a serpent coil above the altar, and the names of the parties with the place and date of their marriage (Colombo, 12th November, 1758) encircle the design. On the reverse appears the inscription. It consists of six lines of verse with the date of the anniversary. Above the words are rays of the sun, and below them a medallion with two hearts conjoined supported by two flaming torches. The following is a non-metrical translation of the verse, line for line:—

Three daughters and two sons
At this nuptial altar
Heaven's favour hath bestowed
Upon this blessed couple
In five and twenty years
Of their most happy union.
Celebrated at Jaffnapatnam in 1783.

It will be readily seen that the two palm trees are meant to indicate the parents, and the smaller plants the children—the two sons on the right and the three daughters on the left. All the other points of the design may also be shewn to be symbolical. Carl Frederick Schroter was born in Hildesheim, and came out to Ceylon in the service of the Dutch East India Company in 1731. At the date of the silver wedding, he was *Oppekoopman* and Dessave of Jaffnapatnam. The wife, Helena Cornelia Kriekenbeek, was the daughter of Barent Kriekenbeek, and the great-great-grand-daughter of Rutgerus Van Kriekenbeek already referred to. Of the five children mentioned in the inscription, one was the Reverend Carl Frederick Schroter, who, on the arrival of the British in Ceylon, retired from his charge of the Jaffna Church and died in Colombo a few years later. He was married to his cousin Geertruida Petronella Gilbert, daughter of Johan Jacob Gilbert and Bernarda Susanna Kriekenbeek, and had three children, Gerrit Cornelis, Frederica Jacoba, and Johan. There must be many in Colombo who still remember these two brothers and sister, living their unostentatious life in the Pettah of Colombo, and also their *tupas* factotum, or man of all work called *Burger*. Such were the vicissitudes in the lives of the Dutch in Ceylon in those days that Gerrit and Jan Schroter, as they were familiarly known, whose ancestors had filled the

highest positions in the land, had to content themselves with humble clerkships in Government offices, and to end their days in comparative obscurity with the small stipends they drew as salary. The original of our illustration, which is in a beautiful state of preservation, is now the property of the Honourable Mr. H. L. Wendt, in whose family it has been an heirloom by its connection with the family of Kriekenbeek. The grandfather of Mr. Wendt, Johan Frederick Wendt, had married Ninette Elizabeth Kriekenbeek, daughter of Johannes Arnoldus Kriekenbeek, a nephew of the lady whose name appears on the medal.

The striking of medals from dies for distribution at these functions must no doubt have been restricted to the wealthy and influential. What then, it may be asked, was the custom with the less affluent among the people? There is sufficient evidence to shew that even among them the commemorative medal was almost a *sine qua non* at the *Zilveren Bruiloft*. But, instead of being cast or engraved in quantities for distribution, it took the form of a single presentation medal from the nearest relatives or friends to the happy couple. Sometimes two were presented, one to the husband and one to the wife. As the fortunes of the Dutch Burghers declined and their means no longer permitted them to indulge in the lavish display of former days, this presentation of a single medal or of a couple of medals became the universal custom, and came down even to our own times. There are families even now among us who preserve keepsakes of such articles which had being presented to their parents or grandparents. These later medals possess little of artistic embellishment, and contain none of those clever emblematic or cryptic designs for which the older ones were noted. They are often confined to a brief statement of the names of the parties and of the donors, while two hearts pierced by an arrow, a pair of turtle doves, or a clasp of hands would be the simple device, if any. The prominent idea throughout appears, however, to have been that of creating a permanent memorial of an event to which more importance was attached in those days than we know to be the case now. The presentation medal, with many other ceremonies attendant on the *Zilveren Bruiloft*, has now entirely disappeared as an item in the celebration of this event. But a good deal of the sentiment which surrounded it is preserved in the beautiful transparencies which may even now be seen displayed at these festivals. The emblematic devices on the medals of former days have been succeeded by

paintings, in rich colouring, of figures allegorical or otherwise suitable to the occasion, set out in frames and lit up from behind. Such a transparency is generally given a prominent place among the things exhibited at a silver wedding function, and is always an object of interest and curiosity to the company. Some of these transparencies are of high artistic merit and rich in ingenious contrivance. The greater freedom which artists' materials, such as paint and paper, afford the worker is freely availed of, and brilliant landscapes or figure subjects are cleverly wrought into the design in a way to suggest the ruling idea of the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary. The mention of these works of art, perishable alas! on account of the delicate materials used in their construction, must, we think, recall to many the name of one who was closely associated with art in Ceylon during the latter half of the last century. We allude to Mr. J. L. K. vanDort, who, if he did not himself invent the silver wedding transparency, certainly designed a great many of them for his friends at these festive occasions. We are happy in the knowledge that artistic talent for which the Dutch in Holland have been so famous still shews itself in their descendants in Ceylon, a fact to which constant testimony is borne in the works of art that are produced by the younger generation of the Dutch Burghers at the present day.

The *Zilveren Bruiloft*, which even now is an event looked forward to with interest in our domestic life, has, as we have said, been shorn of many of those old ceremonies which made it such a brilliant function in former days. The exigencies of modern life will not admit of the quaint and old-fashioned customs which our parents and grandparents soberly observed in its celebration. But we cannot refrain from expressing regret at some of the decadent changes which have come about in this as in other matters relating to our social life, for which even time and circumstance cannot be held solely responsible. Everywhere around us we see the change from the real to the artificial. In our feelings and sentiments, as in the outward things that surround us, we now miss those elements which went to make the social life of our ancestors a happier if perhaps a less luxurions one than ours. Let us hope that the Dutch Burgher Union may be the means of restoring some of the good feeling of former days and of creating a healthier and happier state of society among us.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Annual General Meeting of the Union took place on Saturday, the 27th February, 1909, at 3 p.m., at the Pettah Library Hall. The attendance was not as large as may have been expected; and the unavoidable absence of the President, the Honourable Mr. Loos, who was ill at Nuwara Eliya, was a matter for much regret. But it was gratifying to observe that members from Galle and Matara had come all the way to Colombo to be present on the occasion, and that several ladies also graced the assembly.

The proceedings commenced by MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ proposing that Dr. vanDort do take the chair. He said he thought he was right in stating that they all looked to Dr. vanDort to come to their assistance that evening. In the absence of their President there was no one worthier to preside at their meeting than Dr. vanDort, who had been such a strength and support to them throughout the whole period the Union had been in existence. This was seconded by MR. E de KRETZER, and carried with acclamation.

DR. VANDORT, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him, and regretted very much the circumstances which prevented the Honourable Mr. Loos from presiding at the meeting. It was a case of Mahomet and the mountain, only that in this instance both the mountain and Mahomet had tried to bridge the distance that separated them, but without success. Neither the Holy Prophet nor his followers, "nor saint nor sinner", could overrule the decree of inexorable fate. So they had to content themselves with a sorry substitute for the President, and with such meagre fare as their scanty programme indicated, furnished from the oasis of the Annual Report surrounded by a huge wilderness of technical and formal business. But however meagre the fare may be which they were offered, provided perhaps with due regard to the ascetic observances of this solemn season, he trusted that the warmth and cordiality of their welcome to each and every one present would in some measure atone for the exiguity of their Lenten diet. He noticed with great pleasure the presence of several of their friends from remote stations, who had come down to testify to their interest in the Union and its work. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that their disappointment would be compensated for

by the satisfaction of having done their duty towards the Union. (Applause.)

The minutes of the last general meeting having been taken as read, the Secretary read the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1908.

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon beg to submit the following report for the year 1908:—

Members.—The number enrolled as original members between the date of the Preliminary Meeting held on the 12th November, 1907, and the Inaugural Meeting of the 18th January, 1908, when the Constitution was adopted and the Union permanently established, was 267. These members were elected by a Special Enrolment Committee.

The number enrolled since 18th January, 1908, was 63. The eligibility of these candidates was decided by rule 3, and they were elected by ballot according to the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

Two members died during the year, and the name of one was withdrawn from the roll at his own request.

The total number of members on the 31st December, 1908, was 327.

Work of Sub-Committees.

1. *Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.*—The transactions of this Committee consisted chiefly in the publication of the Journal, in arranging for the delivery of lectures, and in organising classes for the study of the Dutch language.

The JOURNAL was regularly published at the end of each quarter. The total number of copies printed of each issue was 500, and by a by-law passed by the General Committee the annual subscription, including postage, was fixed at Rs. 2, single numbers being sold at 50 Cents. The Committee regret that not more than 120 members have supported the publication by becoming regular subscribers; but the sale of single copies in addition thereto has been just sufficient to prevent a financial loss. It may be mentioned that by a recent by-law which comes into operation this year every member of the Union will in future be entitled to a copy of the Journal without any payment beyond his usual subscription to the Union. This will be made possible by a slight financial adjustment when the revised Rules are adopted.

Two important lectures of high literary merit, which have duly appeared in the pages of the Journal, were delivered during the year, viz.:—

1. "SOCIAL SERVICE", by Dr. W. G. vanDort, on the 22nd February, 1908.

2. "A PLEA FOR THIEF", by Mr. Arthur Alvis, on the 21st May, 1908.

The Lindsay Lecture Hall at Bambalapitiya was kindly lent for the purpose by the Revd. Mr. Twced, and the attendance on both occasions was large.

Another function was a LANTERN EXHIBITION OF VIEWS OF NORTH HOLLAND, by Dr. Andreas Nell, on the 7th August. This took place

at "Sea View", Kollupitiya. The slides, of which 120 were shown, were procured on loan by Dr. Nell at his own expense from Messrs. A. E. Staley & Co., London, and were of special excellence. Dr. Nell contributed a short paper containing notes of the Exhibition to the 3rd number of the Journal.

Of the two classes which it was proposed to establish in Colombo for the STUDY OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE the one at Wolvendaal was started in October, and now consists of 10 students, chiefly adults, who take a deep interest in the subject. It is to be regretted that the formation of the class for Bambalapitiya has been delayed for various reasons, but will, it is hoped, be soon opened.

The Committee have learnt with much satisfaction that independently of this a flourishing class under the guidance of Mr. C. E. de Vos has been for some time at work in Galle, and recently a class for children has been opened by Miss Evelyn de Vos.

2. *Committee for Purposes of Social Service.*—It is to be regretted that during last year more could not be done in pursuance of the scheme sketched out by Dr. vanDort, of which an outline was given in the 1st issue of the Journal, owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee.

In addition to a sum of Rs. 200 specially collected among the members, and already expended, the Committee have to tender their grateful acknowledgment to Miss Aline vanDort for a further sum of Rs. 200 raised by her at the cost of much personal trouble and exertion, which amount has been placed to the credit of the Social Service Fund to be utilised for charitable purposes.

3. *Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.*—Two entertainments, both for children, were held during the year. One took place at "Sea View," Kollupitiya, on the 3rd June, the house and grounds being kindly lent for the purpose by Dr. Andreas Nell. The function took the form of a Garden Party and Children's Sports. The other was the annual celebration of St. Nicolaas on the 5th December, and took place in the Public Hall.

Accounts of both functions have been duly recorded in the pages of the Journal. Out of the sum of Rs. 575.25 collected for the last named entertainment, Rs. 86.30, which, were unexpended, have been placed to the credit of the Entertainment Fund.

It was decided by a resolution of the Committee that in future there should be two annual functions in connection with the Union: the first in the month of June, for the adult members; and the second, St. Nicolaas Fete, in December, for the children.

Building Scheme.—In February, 1908, members were apprised by a notice of a proposal to hire or acquire a house and premises for the use of the Union, and they were requested to notify their willingness to take shares in the scheme. In response to this appeal 75 shares out of about 360 have up to date been taken, and hopes are entertained that before long the project will be actually taken in hand. In the meantime the Union has rented and furnished two rooms at "Sea View," Kollupitiya, which are now used as an Office and a Committee Room.

Finances.—A Special Committee appointed in October to consider the financial position of the Union have reported satisfactorily on the state of our funds, although it was found that a certain amount of arrears of subscription from members was still due. The Treasurer's statement, duly audited, which accompanies this Report will furnish full information as regards the receipts and expenditure of the year.

It was proposed by MR. E. H. JOSEPH, and seconded by MR. J. G. TOUSSAINT, that the Report be adopted.

MR. R. O. SPAAR suggested that the Report and Accounts be issued in future a week or ten days before the date of the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN promised that this would be done if possible; and before putting the motion for the adoption of the Report to the meeting addressed the gathering as follows:—

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Before submitting the motion proposed by Mr. Joseph, and duly seconded, I should like to make a few remarks on the report. Although a member of the Committee, and, therefore, responsible to the extent of, I think, one-fortieth share of whatever praise or blame is likely to be attached to it, I think I can detach myself for a moment from the position of Committee member in order to view it from a disinterested point of view—the point of view of a candid friend, though even that is not quite a satisfactory situation, for a candid friend, as Chesterton truly says, only sees one-half of the truth at a time. But assuming the rôle of disinterested critic, I should like to say first of all that I think it is quite a model report. It is unpretentious, concise, modest, and straightforward. You have all the information you require with regard to the work of the Union for the last year presented to you at a glance, indicated rather than expressed with fulness of detail. But at the same time there is sufficient information there to enable you to form a correct idea as to the exact position of the Union in regard to its numerical strength, its status, and its finances. There is no flourish of trumpets here to announce to an admiring circle of interested friends any success it may have achieved; no rhetorical rhodomontades to excuse any shortcomings or sins of omission. There is nothing to shew the nature or the extent of the work done by the various committees, except the results as seen in the form of lectures, entertainments, the establishment of classes for teaching Dutch, the conduct of the quarterly journal, &c.;

nothing to give one the least idea of the enormous work done quietly and unostentatiously by our worthy Secretary, almost single-handed—(applause)—who has not only edited our journal, but collected material for every number, and even corrected the proof sheets almost unassisted;—all this in addition to the arduous duties of Secretary and the conduct of voluminous correspondence, of minuting the records, proceedings of the Union, and other such work. There is no indication in this report of the very great labour involved in making investigations into genealogical records in connection with the application for membership of every new candidate. It must be admitted that in this respect valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. F. H. de Vos and Miss Pieters. (Applause.) But let me assume for the nonce the position of a hostile critic. It is better that we should anticipate objections and meet them than fall into an attitude of self-satisfied complaisance fatal to all genuine progress. It may be urged by some captious critic:—"But all this work shows only committee work, or testifies at most to the fact that you have a very zealous and hard-working Secretary. What have the members been about? What attempts have they made to compass the objects of the Union, so prominently set forth in its Constitution? What have they done to shew the need for a Dutch Burgher Union beyond registering their names and paying their annual subscriptions?"

I must admit that we have laid ourselves open to such fault-finding. We have been too much engrossed with committee work, and have given but little heed to the need of organizing the social forces at our command.

Most of the members too seem to be perfectly satisfied with themselves once they see their names in print registered as members of the Union. In paying their annual subscription,—in some cases, apparently, even in *forgetting* to do so—they fancy they have acquitted themselves of all obligations towards the Society, and need not concern themselves further about the Union, unless it be to attend any social entertainments provided for them. They cannot be guilty of a greater mistake. In joining the Union they have voluntarily pledged themselves to carry out the objects of the Union; and unless they would be false to that pledge, they are bound to see those objects attempted, if not achieved, not by delegating that work to a committee, but by each member doing his share of work in co-operating with the Committee, or with one or other of

the several sub-committees organized for the various functions of the Union.

I must admit that in this respect the Committee are responsible for not calling them to their assistance; but it should be remembered that much of the work last year was one of organization. We have had to lay the foundation of our Institution on a sufficiently broad, yet firm, basis to ensure its stability before raising any superstructure thereon. Every stone employed in this work had to be tested as to its strength, its value, its goodness, its genuineness, before it could be pronounced "well and truly laid", before it could be cemented and brought into union; and such testing and verification sometimes occupied weeks before a decision could be arrived at. (Applause.) It is to be hoped, however, that with the cheerful and voluntary aid the Committee expect confidently from the members generally there will be less occasion at our next meeting to reproach ourselves with slackness of zeal or energy, or comparative paucity of results. While each member voluntarily enlists in that kind of service which he or she can but render according to his or her talents, means, and opportunities, let me take this opportunity of pointing out that the Sub-Committee that needs the most urgent, the most abundant help from the members is the *Social Service Sub-Committee*.

I would appeal to you to aid the Committee in carrying out one of the noblest objects of the Union's Social Service, the denial and surrender of self in the service of love to others.

It is a fact which cannot be denied that the social system of the present day—I do not mean the conditions which obtain in our own little society, but those of society generally—is based on *pure selfishness*, being utterly devoid of those elements of love and justice which should constitute the proper basis of a society professing to be animated by Christian principles. Such selfishness, as has been well remarked, is at the root of nearly all the immorality which prevails in this age of social sin, of mammon worship and "naked egotism and vulturous greed"—an age which has been truly described as one "which violates in its social laws, social habits, and social adjustments, every moral and spiritual principle of the religion of Christ."

The fact that in every country at the present day there are Social Leagues formed for the assistance of the submerged

classes—the poor, the weak, the distressed, the suffering—shews that the moral consciousness of society everywhere has awakened to the inhuman neglect of these unfortunate classes, and extraordinary efforts have been, and are being made to reorganise Society on a proper basis. Now it is such reorganisation in the spirit of the age, *i. e.*, in the spirit of the finest and best men of the age, that I would ask you to endeavour to help as far as it lies in your power. We have to create a new social, sympathetic, kindly atmosphere with new ideals, new duties, new responsibilities. We have to strive to feel that the real test of Christianity is not *Creed*, but the spirit of self-sacrifice animating the service of love; that character is of far more value than *Creed*, and is indeed in itself the best living *Creed*—“known and read of all men”—and that no true happiness can be attained by any one individual unless all other men and women have equal opportunities of enjoying life, remembering that “every good and perfect gift”, including even the necessities of life, is given to you and me only on condition that it be shared in common with all.

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

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

THE CHAIRMAN said he believed each member present had in his hands a copy of the draft of the amendments proposed. He would call upon the Hon. Secretary to explain the changes proposed to be made.

MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ then proceeded to point these out each in its order. They will be found in the statement given in parallel columns at the end of this report.

VOTE OF THANKS TO RETIRING OFFICE-BEARERS.

MR. M. VAN DER STRAATEN said it was his pleasant duty to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, who had very responsible duties to perform during the past year in laying the foundation of the Union. They had it on the authority of the Chairman that the labours of the Committee had been very arduous. The majority of the Committee members were men holding responsible positions in the public service and in other walks of life—men who had duties to perform, and who had nevertheless regularly attended the meetings. He thought it was a great satisfaction to the members to know that they had shewn so much interest in their duties, that not a single Committee meeting had fallen

through for want of a quorum. This shews that the Committee members are all determined to push forward the interests of the Union, and do all they can for its welfare.

The motion was seconded by MR. J. V. DEUTROM, and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

THE CHAIRMAN rose to propose the name of the Honourable Mr. F. C. Loos as President for the current year. (Applause.) The manner in which that proposal had been received, he said, satisfied him that it met with the approval of all the members. It was not necessary for him to dilate on the admirable qualities of their President. He would only say that as a Committee member the interest he had shewn in the work of the Union, the regularity and punctuality of his attendance, considering the arduous and responsible nature of his various duties as Legislative Councillor, and a very busy member of a busy profession, the valuable advice he had been able to give the Committee again and again,—all this made him a model President, and the Committee hailed with delight his acceptance of the appointment. He (the speaker) ought to tell them, however, that it was Mr. Loos' express wish that he should not be re-elected, on the ground that he would be absent for some months from the Island; but he did not think that objection should be considered as at all weighty. He proposed that Mr. Loos be re-elected President for the current year.

MR. E. DE KRETZER, in seconding the motion, said, that Mr. Loos had been of much service to the Union during the past year. He had been a tower of strength to them, and he hoped he would consent to give them the benefit of his ripe experience and judgment for many more years.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

MR. E. H. JOSEPH at this stage wished that the question of the creation of the office of Vice-President may receive the early consideration of the Committee with a view to a rule to that effect being added to the Constitution. He thought it desirable that provision should be made for such a contingency as the prolonged absence from the Island of the President.

The Chairman having ruled the motion out of order.

MR. JOSEPH said he would withdraw his motion and just commend it to the notice of the Committee for early consideration.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

MR. G. E. KEUNEMAN said he had great pleasure in proposing the name of one very familiar to them all, and one to whom the Association owed a debt of gratitude—gratitude which he was afraid they were unable to repay. He proposed the re-election as Hon. Secretary of Mr. Anthonisz. (Applause). He was a source of strength to the Union, and he hoped that he would kindly consent to occupy the position which he had so well filled for another year.

The motion was seconded by MR. J. E. CHRISTOFFELSZ, I. S. O., and carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

MR. ARTHUR ALVIS said they had reason to be extremely grateful to Mr. R. A. Brohier Jr. for the valuable services he had rendered them as Treasurer for the last six months, and he had much pleasure in proposing his re-election for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

DR. A. NELL seconded the motion, which on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

MR. CYRIL JOSEPH said he was glad to propose the names of the following gentlemen as the Committee for the ensuing year :—

MR. C. ALBRECHT	...	Colombo
" A. ALVIS	...	"
" A. W. ANTHONISZ	...	Tangalle
" F. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ	...	Colombo
" H. P. BELING	...	"
DR. ALICE DE BOER	...	"
MR. R. A. BROHIER, JR.	...	"
" J. E. CHRISTOFFELSZ, I.S.O.	...	"
" W. S. CHRISTOFFELSZ, I.S.O.	...	"
" HECTOR VANCUYLENBURG	...	"
MISS ALINE VANDORT	...	"
MR. EVAN VANDORT	...	Madampe
DR. W. G. VANDORT	...	Colombo
MR. ALLAN DRIEBERG	...	"
" C. DRIEBERG	...	"
" P. H. EBELL	...	"
REV. G. ROOSMALECOCK FRANCKE	...	Galle
MR. JULIAN FRYER	...	Colombo
REV. L. A. JOSEPH	...	"
MR. G. E. KEUNEMAN	...	Matara
" SAM. KOCH	...	Nuwara Eliya
" J. KOERTZ	...	Negombo

MR. E. DE KRETZER, I.S.O.	...	Colombo
" H. E. DE KRETZER	...	"
" COLIN KRIEKENBEEK	...	"
" JAS. VANLANGENBERG	...	"
" R. H. LEEMBRUGGEN	...	Jaffna
" H. A. LOOS	...	Colombo
" C. L. MEURLING	...	Matara
" FRANK MODDER	...	Kurunegala
DR. A. NELL	...	Colombo
MISS S. PIETERS	...	"
MR. GEORGE PRINS	...	Jaffna
DR. L. A. PRINS	...	Galle
MR. W. E. V. DE ROOY	...	Colombo
" E. H. SCHOKMAN	...	"
" CHARLES SPELDEWINDE	...	"
" A. E. VANDERSTRAATEN	...	Pala
" E. A. VADERSTRAATEN	...	Colombo
" LIONEL VANDERSTRAATEN	...	Kandy
" W. B. TOUSSAINT	...	Colombo
" F. H. DE VOS	...	Galle
" J. P. DE VOS	...	Colombo
" W. A. S. DE VOS	...	"
" E. H. VANDER WALL	...	Kandy

MR. R. O. SPAAR seconded the motion. He said that in view of such a formidable committee it was not difficult to predict that the future year would be one of great prosperity to the Union. They had on the Committee doctors, lawyers, engineers, surveyors, clerks,—in fact every profession was represented; and he hoped that those who had served during the past year would continue to carry on the good work they had done in the past. (Applause.)

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

DR. A. NELL, in proposing the re-election of Mr Sam. Williamsz as Auditor, remarked that he had made members feel that he was a very rigorous Auditor.

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. de Heer and carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ: Before the meeting disperses I think it is our duty to pass a vote of thanks to Dr. vanDort for so kindly presiding at the meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. J. P. de Vos in eulogistic terms.

THE CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, humorously remarked that he should have called the last

speaker to order, as, according to a very high authority, a servant girl in one of Dicken's novels,

"Praise to the face
Is open disgrace."

The meeting then terminated.

Rules amended at the Annual General Meeting, held on the 27th February, 1909.

ORIGINAL.

RULE 5.—(g) The Committee shall, from time to time, make by-laws for the carrying out of the objects of the Union, provided they are not inconsistent with the rules herein contained, and shall appoint from among themselves Sub-Committees for (1) Ethical and Literary Purposes, (2) Purposes of Social Service, and (3) Purposes of Entertainment and Sport. Each Sub-Committee shall consist of at least ten members, four to form a quorum, who shall report to the General Committee the work done during each month.

RULE 6.—(b) The name of every candidate, with those of his proposer and seconder, shall be sent to the Secretary at least 15 days, and by him submitted to the Committee at least 10 days, before he is ballotted for. No candidate shall be elected unless he receives an affirmative vote of at least six-sevenths of those present.

(c) The admission fee shall be Re. 1, and the subscription not less than Rs. 5 per annum, pay-

AS AMENDED.

RULE 5.—(g) The Committee shall from time to time make by-laws for the carrying out of the objects of the Union, provided they are not inconsistent with the rules herein contained, and shall appoint from among the members of the Union or their families Standing Committees for the following purposes, viz.: (1) Ethical and Literary Purposes, (2) Purposes of Social Service, (3) Purposes of Genealogical Research, and (4) Purposes of Entertainment and Sport, and other Sub-Committees as may from time to time be necessary. Each Standing Committee shall consist of at least ten members, four to form a quorum, who shall report to the General Committee the work done during each month.

RULE 6.—(b) The name of every candidate, with those of his proposer and seconder, shall be sent to the Secretary at least 15 days, and by him submitted to the Committee at least 7 days, before he is ballotted for. No candidate shall be elected unless he receives an affirmative vote of at least six-sevenths of those present.

(c) The admission fee shall be Re. 1, and the subscription not less than Rs. 6 per annum, pay-

able in advance on or before the 31st March of each year, or, if preferred, in twelve monthly instalments of not less than 50 cents, payable on or before the 10th day of each month.

(d) The Committee shall have power by a vote of at least two-thirds of their number to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member for conduct on his part likely in their opinion to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Union, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before a meeting in his defence.

RULE 7.—(b) No Special Meeting of the Union shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of the members of the Committee, or by the Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by 12 members setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such Special Meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered. At least 15 days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Union.

(e) If on the day fixed for any Special General Meeting, there shall be less than 50 members present, no business shall be transacted, and the meeting shall stand adjourned to such date as those present shall decide upon, and notice thereof shall be given by the Secretary to the members of the Union.

able in advance on or before the 31st March of each year, or, if preferred, in twelve monthly instalments of not less than 50 cents, payable on or before the 10th day of each month; and no candidate, although elected, shall be considered to be a member until he has paid his admission fee.

(d) The Committee shall have power by a vote of at least two-thirds of their number to suspend the membership of any member for non-payment of six months' subscription, or for conduct on his part likely in their opinion to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Union, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before a meeting in his defence.

RULE 7.—(b) No Special Meeting of the Union shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of the members of the Committee, or by the Secretary whenever he shall be thereunto requested in writing by 12 members setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such Special Meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered. At least 10 days' notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Union.

(e) If on the day fixed for any Special General Meeting there shall be less than 30 members present no business shall be transacted, and the meeting shall stand adjourned to such date as those present shall decide upon, and notice thereof shall be given by the Secretary to the members of the Union.

By-Laws amended by the Committee on the 6th February, 1909.

VI.

All Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the General Committee, unless specially named in the resolution creating the Committee; and each Sub-Committee shall choose its own Chairman. The Sub-Committees shall be for:—

- (1) Ethical and Literary Purposes.
- (2) Purposes of Social Service.
- (3) Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.

VII.

(2) To publish a Quarterly Journal containing papers, illustrations, notes, genealogies, and letters, and a summary of the principal news of the quarter relating to the objects of the Union.

One of the members of the Sub-Committee shall be Editor of the Journal.

The Journal shall be sent post free to each member of the Union for a yearly payment to be fixed by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee may present copies of the Journal to learned or kindred societies and distinguished individuals.

The rate of subscription to non-members shall be double the rate fixed for members.

VI.

All Standing and Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the General Committee, unless specially named in the resolution creating the Committee. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of each Standing Committee. The Standing Committees shall be for:—

- (1) Ethical and Literary Purposes.
- (2) Purposes of Social Service.
- (3) Purposes of Genealogical Research.
- (4) Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.

VII.

(2) To publish a Quarterly Journal containing papers, illustrations, notes, genealogies, and letters, and a summary of the principal news of the quarter relating to the objects of the Union.

One of the members of the Standing Committee shall be Editor of the Journal.

The Journal shall be sent post free to each member of the Union whose subscription shall not be in arrear. The Standing Committee may present copies of the Journal to learned or kindred societies and distinguished individuals.

The price of each extra copy shall be 50 cents.

DUTCH EXTRACTS AND THE DUTCH METHOD OF TRANSLITERATING SINHALESE.

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

A study of the "Extracts" and of the Dutch records in the Kachcheries at Matara and Galle show that the Dutch had a regular system of transliterating Sinhalese words into Roman characters, and this was uniformly followed in all of them.

It was not by any means a haphazard spelling. The system is shown in the spelling of the names of villages which I mentioned in my former paper, and which I have given there as examples of it. The following rules were observed:—

(1) Terminal *a* was always represented by *e*, and sometimes *a* in the middle of a word or by *u*; *e. g.*; Bandattere for Bandattara, Mature for Matara, Warelle for Waralla, Hallele for Hallala, Leneme for Lenama, Patagamme for Patagama.

Long sounds were represented by doubling the vowels, but this was usual only in a case of *o* long; *e. g.*, Hoondoewe for Hōnduwa, Loollewille for Lōlla, Koongelle for Kōngala, Kootewatte for Kōttawatta. This practice still survives in the spelling of such names as *laṅgakoon*, *Wirakoon*. It is sometimes found in the case of *a* long as, *e. g.*, in *Laalpe* for *Lalpe*, *Paategamme* for *Patagama*; and sometimes in the case of long *e* as *Weenagama* for *Wenagama*, *Weewe* for *Wēwala*, *Heene* for *Hena*.

(2) The vowel *u* short was invariably represented by *oe*. We have a well known instance of this at the present day in the name "Boer", which is pronounced "Roor", and not "Boar", and it survives also in such names as *Pedroe*, where *oe* represents the sound of *u*. Examples are very numerous, so that this appears one of the most characteristic features of the Dutch spelling of Sinhalese names, thus—

Oeroegammoewe for Urugamuwa
Poehoelwelle for Puhulwela
Kappoedoewe for Kapuduwa
Toembe for Tumbe
Kaddoewe for Kadduwa
Oedoekawe for Udukawa
Coembalgodde for Kumbalgoda
Appoe for Appu

(3) *I* short was sometimes represented by *ie*, but was usually unchanged, *e. g.* :—

Attoerelieye for Atureliya
 Kiriende for Kirinda
 Diekwelle } for Dikwela
 Dikwella }
 Kannoekittie for Kanuketiya
 Pietebeddere for Pitibeddara
 Padirie for Pädili
 Olloepellieye for Olupeliya
 Sieliebielie for Silibiliya
 -denieye for -deniya

(4) *O* was sometimes represented by *a* :—

badde for boda
 palte for pola

(5) A universal practice was the doubling of the final consonant, *e. g.* :—

galle for gala	wille for wila
gamme for gama	polle for pola
-godde for -goda	pittie for pitiya
palle for pola	terre for tara
welle for wela	totte for tota

witte for wita

There was a curious habit among the Dutch, something similar to the Portuguese habit of ending names with a *n*, such as Kalpentyn for Kalpitiya, Barbeyn for Beruwela, Poeneryn for Punakari, etc.; of inserting the letter *n* before the letter *d* or *g* thus:—Mangemoere for Magamura, Malamande for Malemade, Mendegodde for Medagoda, Mendegamme for Medagama, Mendeheere for Medahera, Mendijale for Medayala, Mandihe for Madihe, Mandol for Madul, Nungeheene for Nugahena, Nainde for Naide.

A *b* was sometimes inserted before *m*—an illustration of a phonetic tendency which is not unknown in English records—Bamboenawitte for Bamunawita, Bamberende for Babarendra.

The double *ch* was represented by *tj*; thus Achchhari was written *Atjaari*; Arachchi, *Arratje*.

Strange words also were used, thus: “*foresteiros*”, a Portuguese word meaning “outlanders”, strangers; “*montura*” from the French *montrer*, to show—meaning a statement or report; *casta* for caste; *fiat in dato*, for “dated”; “*heggel*” for cooly lines; curious compounds like *eerbiedende* for *gebiedende*,

respected, *opneem* for *opname*—*opneming*, a taking in or up a list; obsolete words like *berde* for *boord*, a word which still survives, however, in the expression “*in te berde brengen*”—(*mettre une affaire sur le tapis*), and obsolete spellings, *inwoonder* for *inwooner*, *jaer* for *jaar*, *july* for *Juli*, *regt* for *recht*, etc. We also notice quaint combinations in the past participles. The prefix *ge* was combined with words derived from Latin or French:—

g' extrakteerd	ge-sententierd
g' annexeerd	ge dateerd
ge registreerd	ge transporteerd
g' accomodeerd	

Another practice was that of indicating the names of the months partly by numbers, according to the old style, when the year began in March, thus:—

September is written	7ber
October	8ber
November	9ber
December	Xber

On several of the signatures where there were plenty of flourishes with heavily inked down strokes the sand with which they were dried is plainly visible, stuck in the ink.

Certain offices carried with them certain attributes. Members of the Land Raad when petitioned were always “*eerbiedende*” (respected), the Commandeur of Galle or Colombo or Jaffna was “*edele agtbare*” (noble, honourable) while the Governor was “*wel edele grootagtbare*”; the Disawa (of Matara, etc.) was “*edele geboore*”, and Commissioner Pielat “*de wel edele Heer Commissaris*”. A military officer was “*manhafte*” (gallant) and a naval officer “*wakker*” (vigilant).



SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

(Continued from vol. I. p. 195.)

HOLLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.—In 1503, after his father became Emperor of Germany, Philip, known as the Fair, personally ruled over his lands. No great events marked his reign; but by his marriage with Johanna, heiress of Castile and Arragon, which first brought Spain and the Netherlands into contact, he laid the foundation for the great power of the Austrian House. He was handsome and clever, but idle and pleasure-seeking, and he was easily swayed by the advice of his courtiers and officials; so that he was nicknamed "*Croil Conseil*" or "Listener to Advice". By his unwise preference of his Flemish and Dutch favourites over his Spanish subjects he roused in the latter the first embers of that fiery hatred which the Spaniards bore towards the Netherlanders in later times. Philip died in 1506, and was succeeded by his son Charles, then six years old. For the second time the Emperor Maximilian now became Regent of the Netherlands; but he handed over his authority to his daughter Margaret.

Charles, who it was known would have to rule over extensive dominions, received an excellent education. One of his tutors was Adriaan Florisz of Utrecht, Professor at Leuven, who later became Pope as Adriaan IV.; another was Croy, Prince of Chimay, who chiefly instructed him in politics and the art of war. The young prince, who made exceptional progress and showed an intelligence beyond his years, became Count of the Netherlands at the age of fifteen. At seventeen he became King of Spain, and on the death of Maximilian, in 1519, the German Electors chose him as Emperor of the German States. As Count of Holland Charles was the second of that name; but as there had been four rulers of Germany who bore the name of Charles, he is known in history as Charles V. Since Charlemagne, who lived seven and a half centuries before him, there had not been such a powerful ruler; and his dominions were even more extensive than those of his great predecessor.

During his reign the Netherlands prospered, and he was popular with the people, whose countryman he was, having been born at Ghent. He had the frank and genial disposition of the Dutch, spoke their language fluently, and always

used it when addressing them. The ambition entertained by his predecessors of uniting the whole of the Netherlands under one head was realized by Charles. Thus far the several counties had remained independent, or, if they were kept under subjection for a time, the counts would rebel whenever they saw their chance. Now one provincial chief after another ceded his rights to him, and the *States of the Netherlands*, consisting of seventeen united provinces, came into existence. At frequent intervals he called together councils of these *States*, for the purpose of bringing them into closer contact and inducing them to act in the interest of the general welfare. This was not an easy matter, since each province and each town had its own private interests, and looked upon these proceedings as a breach of their privilege. But in this respect Charles was firm, and opposition was punished severely. He made an example of the town of Ghent, the citizens of which claimed special privileges and refused to pay a tax of 400,000 guilders. All influence in matters of Government was taken away from the guilds and the Municipality as well as every one of the privileges they held, while they had to pay 150,000 guilders above the amount required of them in the first instance, and he built a stronghold in the centre of the town to keep the citizens in submission. As another means of maintaining the union of his lands, Charles made the Netherlands the tenth of the "*Bourgundian Kreits*", and a year later he decided that all these countries would be subject to the same Law of Succession, thus showing clearly that he wished the Netherlands be considered as one country.

Charles V., whose interests elsewhere often necessitated his absence from the country, appointed his sister Maria as Regent of the Netherlands, and instituted three Councils to assist her in the Government, viz.:—

1. The *Raad van State*, or Political Council, the members of which were the stadtholders of the various provinces, the knights, the bishops, and other important persons. It was consulted by the Regent in matters relating to peace and war and the appointment of officials.

2. The *Raad van Financien*, or Council of Finance, dealing with money matters.

3. The *Geheime Raad*, or Secret Council, which was the most important of the three, and employed by the Emperor to preserve a uniform method of administration all through the Netherlands. Thus far each town had its own *keur* or judicial court, which was often opposed to the general

interest or that of the lord of the country. Charles wished to change this, and therefore gave the judicial power to this Secret Council, to which he appointed the most capable men.

In this manner he brought about a change in the life of the Dutch nation. While this was taking place a new era also opened in the history of Europe, the effects of which were destined to carry on the change infinitely further. It was the old war under a new form—the breaking of their bonds by those who had been held down too long. The old vassal system had become impossible under the influence of more enlightened views, and the slaves and bondsmen had become masters of their own body. The people now began to resist the power of the Church, and claimed the mastership of their own minds, or, in other words, liberty of thought and the right to believe what and as much as they deemed fit. Seeing the abuse of power by the clergy, the life which many of them led, the trade in “indulgences” by the Church, which corrupted and blunted the sense of morality, a number of the more spiritually minded among the people protested against the intercession of pope and priests, and would allow no man to stand between their conscience and God.

Martin Luther, who first openly proclaimed this doctrine, was soon followed by many others. But not all who were dissatisfied with the state of the Church did thus openly break with it. Many good and excellent men, some even monks and priests, endeavoured to bring about improvement without going to such extremes. The art of printing and writing now became a great aid in the spreading of their ideas for both these classes of reformers.

One of those who preached moderation and kept the middle path was Gerrit Gerritsz of Rotterdam, better known under the name of Erasmus. Having been brought up by and for the Church, he decided, after being a monk for ten years, that seclusion was not necessary for leading a spiritual life. Many pamphlets, satirical and otherwise, addressed to the clergy, were published by him, pleading for the improvement of their lives; but he remained true to the Church. It is owing to him and many others who took a like course that Protestantism did not spread even more than it did, although at the same time they helped to relax somewhat the rigour of religious persecution.

Charles V., although convinced that reform was necessary, and even using his influence to bring about the meeting of a large Council of the Clergy to discuss this point, strongly

opposed the spread of the new doctrines. His statesmanship did not permit of a change which originated with the people. In Germany some of the electors used the movement as a pretext to obtain their independence, and he feared that his subjects, first rejecting the pope, would soon refuse to obey him. In the German states he could not stem the tide as he would have wished, but he was determined to suppress the movement in the Netherlands. Placaats were issued prohibiting the reading and possessing of Luther's books on penalty of death; which placaats, from their great severity, were called by the people “Blood Placaats”. Finding that the ordinary judges were not very zealous in carrying out his orders for the prosecution of heretics, “*Inquisitors*” or “spiritual judges” were appointed by him for this special purpose. Men were burned or decapitated, women drowned or buried alive. The records show that during his reign 50,000 people were thus put to death on account of their religion.

Yet even in the Netherlands he did not succeed in suppressing the movement, and the number of adherents of the new doctrine grew day by day and was largely increased by refugees from France. A large share of his income was derived from the Netherlands, and his policy did not permit of his giving too much offence to the people of that country and of causing disturbances; because a withholding of funds had always been the retaliation of the Dutch nobles and dignitaries of the towns for any violation of their rights and privileges by their rulers. Perhaps also the cruelty which would be necessary to carry out his placaats in all their force was distasteful to him, for gradually the movement had spread among all classes, and the more it was opposed the more tenaciously did the people adhere to it.

At length he became weary of ruling. His constitution, which had never been strong, and which he had never spared, now gradually broke down, and ill-health and the troubles which arose in several of his countries made him wish for rest. He abdicated in favour of his son Philip in 1555, much to the regret of the people of the Netherlands, who, if he had not been all that could be desired, had loved him and been loyal to him for his kindness and geniality, qualities which they found utterly wanting in the young prince who now was to assume authority over them.

(To be continued.)

GENEALOGIEN.

DOOR

MR. F. H. DE VOS.

MOOYAART. (1)

Er leefden te Colombo, A° 1658, een *Pieter Wynantssz* onderkoopman en zyne huisvrouw *Susanna Pots*. Op den 13 September 1657, kwamen, by den doop van een kind te Colombo, vier personen als doopheffers voor, nl. *Pieter Wynantssz* en *Andries Durce* (*Durhee*): *Susanna Wynantssz* en *Magdalena Durce* (*Durhee*). Deze *Susanna Wynantssz* was dus geb. *Pots* en *Magdalena Durce* was zeer waarschijnlijk huisvrouw van *Andries Durce*, maar haar eigenlijke geslachtsnaam is mij onbekend. *Andries Durce* was vermoedelijk zoon van *Andries Duracius* en vader van *Maria Durce* vrouw van *Antony Mooyaart*, en van *Susanna Durce*, vrouw van *Magnus Wichelman*.

Andries Duracius van Amsterhude (*sic*), Schotland, was Administrateur van den Medicinalen Winkel te Batavia (1628-46) Hij was driemaal gehuwd, (1) te Batavia 27 Feb. 1625, met *Sara Seroijen* van Amsterdam (2) te Batavia 15 Feb. 1629, met *Anna van Nederhoven* van Dordrecht (3) te Batavia 20 Aug. 1637, met *Catharina Stroombergen* van Campen, weduwe van *Pieter Nannielssz*, koopman.

De afkomst van *Anthony Mooyaart* (de stichter van den Ceylonschen tak) van de vroegere Amsterdamsche regeerings leden valt niet te miskennen. Zijn vader zal waarschijnlijk de hoofdnaam van dat geslacht "Claas" of "Nicolaas" ook gedragen hebben.

Anthony Mooyaart toch noemt ook zijn oudsten zoon weder "Nicolaas" en een zijner zusters gaf ook dien naam aan een harer zoons viz, aan *Nicolaas Huysman*. En zoo zal vermoedelijk de naam van zijne moeder "Susanna" geweest zijn. Hij gaf dien naam (vereenigd met den naam "Magdalena" van zyn vrouws moeder) aan zijne oudste dochter: terwyl de dochter van een broeder (Gillis) van hem, ook "Susanna" heette.

Er leefden te Amsterdam:—

1. *Claas Mooyaart*, schepen van Amsterdam A°. 1392, Burgemeester A°. 1421-2.
2. *Ysbrand Mooyaart*, schepen van Amsterdam A° 1435.
3. *Claas Dirkszoon Mooyaart*, schepen van Amsterdam A°. 1495, Raad A°. 1496, Burgemeester A°. 1504, stierf A°. 1509, als Thesaurier Ordinaris.
4. *Claas Claaszoon Mooyaart* Raad van Amsterdam A°. 1562.

Laatstgenoemd was wellicht grootvader van:—

- I. *Anthony Mooyaart*. (I)
- II. *Gillis Mooyaart*, tr.....By wie:—
(1) *Susanna Mooyaart*.

(1) Navorscher. XLVIII, XLIX, LL.

- III. *Jacomyne Mooyaart*. tr. *Gillis van Brandenburg*.
- IV. Eene dochter tr.....*Huysman*. By wien:
(1) *Nicolaas Huysman*.

I.

Anthony Mooyaart onder-chirurgyn O.I.C. te Ceylon, geb. te Amsterdam Dec. 1639, + 8 Jan. 1683, tr. te Colombo 23 Oct. 1667, *Maria Durce* geb. 23 Dec. 1651, + 2 Oct. 1686. By wie:

I. *Susanna Magdalena Mooyaart* geb. te Matara 26 Dec. 1669, ged. aldaar 1 Jan. 1670, tr. te Colombo 3 Aug. 1687 *Hendrik Nicolaas Hesse* (1) van Ulm (Thuringen) weduwnaar van *Johanna Margareta van der Leen*.

II. *Constantia Mooyaart* geb. te Matara 25th Feb. 1673, ged. aldaar 5 Maart 1673, tr. *Lambertus Lambertyn* van Deventer opper-chirurgyn O.I.C. weduwnaar van *Barbara Jongeling* geb. 1664, + te Matara 26 Dec. 1686.

III. *Nicolaas Mooyaart*. (II.)

IV. *Andreas Mooyaart*. (III.)

V. *Jacobus Mooyaart* geb. te Galle 2 Nov. 1679.

VI. *Antonius Mooyaart* geb. te Galle 11 Dec. 1681 + 12 Feb. 1683.

II.

Nicolaas Mooyaart geb. te Galle, 25 Oct. 1674, ged. aldaar 28 Oct. 1674, tr. 20 April 1698, *Johanna van Eschweiler* geb. 31, Oct. 1683, dochter van *Johannes van Eschweiler*. By wie:—

I. *Anthony Mooyaart* (IV.)

II. *Elisabeth Mooyaart* geb. te Colombo 10 Mei 1700. + te Galle 21 Oct. 1747, tr. (1) te Colombo, 13. Sept. 1715, *Thomas Jansz* (2), pl. assistent O.I.C. en (2) *Jacob de Jong* van Manaar, Commandeur van Galle.

III. *Johannes Mooyaart* onderkoopman en Fiscaal O.I.C. te Cochin, geb. 20. Oct. 1701, + te Cochin 10. Juli 1738, tr. (1) *Isabella Crouse* van Jaffna en (2) *Aletta Burg*.

Cit het eerste huwelyk:—

(1) *Nicolaas Mooyaart*.

(2) *Anthony Mooyaart*, boekhouder O.I.C. tr. te Jaffnapatnam *Cornelia Schokman*.

Cit het tweede huwelyk:—

(3) *Jacobus Mooyaart*, boekhouder O.I.C. tr. te Batavia 2 Aug. 1764, *Hendrina Magdalena Trommelsmit* van Batavia.

(4) *Adriaan Mooyaart*.

IV. *Andreas Mooyaart* onderkoopman O.I.C. geb. te Jaffna 5 Juni 1704, tr. te Colombo 20 Maart 1740, *Agneta Gertruida Samlant* (3).

(1) Geboren 10 Sept. 1652, zoon van *Simon Hendrik Hesse* en van *Elisabeth Hoppe*.

(2) Geboren te Colombo 1686, zoon van *Cornelius Jansz van Bergen* (Norwegen).

(3) Gedoopt te Colombo 4 Juni 1719, dochter van *Barent Samlant* en van *Johanna Clara Emans*.

III.

Andreas Mooyaart, assistent O.I.C. te Cochin, geb. te Galle 11 June. 1676, ged. aldaar 14 Juni 1676 tr..... By wie:—

I. *Sulomon Mooyaart*, tr. *Catherina de Almeida*.

By wie:—

(1) *Anna Mooyaart* ged. te Tutucorin, Sept. 1723.

(2) *Elisabeth Mooyaart* tr. *Jacob Adamsz*.

(3) *Andries Mooyaart* ged. te Tutucorin 19 Sept. 1728, tr. *Adriana Springer*.

By wie:—

a *Adriana Elisabeth Mooyaart* ged. te Tutucorin 20 Juni 1773.

IV.

Anthony Mooyaart (1), Onderkoopman en Zoldy Boekhouder, Colombo 1739, Opperhoofd van Baticalo 1743, Administrateur, Jaffna 1754, Dessave, Jaffna 1756, Commandeur, Jaffna 1 June 1762, geb. te Jaffna, 6, Dec. 1698 + te Jaffna, 1 Jan. 1767, tr. aldaar 17 Juni 1725 *Elisabeth Ursula Woutersz* (2) geb. 8 Juli 1705 + 20. Sept. 1778 By wie:—

I. *Johanna Hester Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 29 Maart 1726 + te Calpentyn 27 Apr. 1741, tr. 29. Nov. 1739, *Richard van Minnen* van Amersvoort, Hoofd Administrateur, Colombo, geb. 6 Nov. 1706 + te Colombo, 13 Oct. 1749.

II. Eene dochter + 30 Jan., 1728.

III. *Anna Elisabeth Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 7 Jan. 1729 + aldaar 15 Oct. 1729.

IV. *Sara Adriana Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 21 Dec. 1730 aldaar 9 Sept. 1740.

V. *Elisabeth Agatha Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 7 Oct. 1732 + aldaar 22 Aug., 1740.

VI. *Nicolaas Gualterus Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 7 Aug. 1734 + aldaar 18 Sept. 1735.

VII. *Jacobus Christoffel Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 5 Aug. 1735 + te Jaffna, 6 Sept. 1740.

VIII. *Anna Gertruida Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 21 Jan. 1737 + aldaar 2 April 1738.

IX. *Susanna Berglandia Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 11 Maart 1738 + aldaar 23 Aug. 1740.

X. *Gualterus Wouter Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 1 Juli 1739 + aldaar 2 Aug. 1748.

XI. *Gertruida Adriana Mooyaart* geb. 9 Sept. 1740.

XII. *Antony Christoffel Mooyaart* geb. 4, April 1742 + 2 Jan. 1746.

(1) "Dutch Records" (Anthonisz) bl. 42, 43, 45. Een *Anthony Mooyaart*, geb. 1734, studeerde te Leiden 1754. Hy was boekhouder te Colombo 1763, gesworen klerk, van Justitie 1765, President te Kayts 1766, + 1807.

(2) Dochter van *Gualterus Woutersz* Commandeur, Jaffna, en van *Hester Oltje*.

XIII. *Johanna Elisabeth Mooyaart* geb. 25 Maart 1744 + 21 Sept. 1746.

XIV. *Sara Jacoba Mooyaart* geb. 17 April 1745 + 8 Juli 1748.

XV. *John Richard Mooyaart* geb. 25 Nov. 1747 + 28 Juli 1758.

XVI. *Gualterus Mooyaart* (V).

XVII. *Susanna Elisabeth Mooyaart* geb. 29 Oct. 1750 tr. (1) 10 Maart 1765, *Gerlacus Rosier* Onderkoopman en Fiscaal, Jaffna + Colombo 29 April 1767; (2) 21 Feb. 1768 *Jan. Philip Kinbergen* geb. te Regensburg 1700 + 25 Oct. 1783 weduwaar van *Johanna Maria Reus* en (3) 28 Jan. 1785 *Bartholomeus Jacobus Raket*, (1) Commandeur van Jaffna.

XVIII. *Wouter Christoffel Mooyaart* (VI).

V.

Gualterus Mooyaart, Administrateur, Jaffna, O.I.C. geb. te Jaffna 27 Juli 1749 + te Jaffna 1792, tr. 1 Mei 1768 *Anthonia Theodora Lebeck* (2). By wie:—

I. *Anthony Noel Mooyaart* (VII).

II. *Jacobus Nicolaas Mooyaart* (VIII).

III. *Gualterus Wouter Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 16 Nov. 1785 + 19th April 1786.

IV. *Barbara Bringentina Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 20 Feb. 1789, ged. 1 Maart 1789 + te Colombo 28 Sept. 1845, tr. 9 Dec. 1804 *Charles Edward Layard* (3).

V. *Elisabeth Johanna Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 17 Nov. 1791 + 15 Dec. 1813, tr. 23 Sept. 1807 *Mattheus Pieter Raket* + Batavia 1823.

VI.

Wouter Christoffel Mooyaart geb. te Jaffna 5 Oct. 1752, tr. 8, Nov. 1772 *Cornelia Anthonia Dormieux* (4). By wie:—

1. *Susanna Elisabeth Hester Mooyaart* geb. te Jaffna 15 Oct. 1781, tr. *Johannes Alexander Maartensz* (5)

2. *Ursula Theodora Petronella Mooyaart*, geb. te Jaffna 12 Oct. 1784 + te Jaffna 13 Dec. 1847, tr. Kapitein *French Gray*.

VII.

Anthony Noel Mooyaart, Secretaris Generaal v. Marine en Kolonien, laater Commissaris Generaal der Indische Marine, geb. te Colombo 4 April 1778 + te Batavia 11 Juli 1820, tr. te Delft Jan. 1798 *Anna Petronella Maria Pauw* (6). By wie:—

(1) Zoon van *Jan Helysig Raket*, opperhoofd van Manaar en van *Magdalena Swinnas*.

(2) Geboren 1 Aug. 1752 + Mei 1817, d. v. *Noel Antony Lebeck* van Hamburg en van *Jchanna Victoria Rycken* van Colombo.

(3) Geboren 1785, zoon van *Charles Pieter Layard*, Dean (Bristol Cathedral) on van *Elisabeth Ward*.

(4) Dochter van *Isaac Dormieux* en van *Hester Dulcina de Jong*.

(5) Zoon van *Erasmus Maartensz* en van *Maria Elizabeth Fransz*.

(6) Geboren te Delft 30 Mei 1778 + te 's Gravenhage 23 Mei 1853, d. v. *Engelbert Pauw* en van *Constancia Hilligonda*, Gravinne des Villages.

I. *Anthonia Theodora Cornelia Hillegonda Mooyaart*, geb. 10 Oct. 1798 + 30 Oct. 1852, tr. te Batavia 1820 *William Denison* + 2 Oct. 1858.

II. *Francina Antonetta Coenradina Mooyaart*, geb. te Jaffna 21 April 1800 + te Delft 25 Juli 1854, tr. 21 April 1834 *Jacobus Antonius Fellegen*, General, geb. te Groenlo 28 Jan. 1771 + te Delft 25 Juni 1858, weduwnaar van *Anna Maria Elisabeth Faust*.

III. *Anna Josina Elisabeth Mooyaart*, geb. te Jaffna 6 Dec. 1801, tr. te Batavia 1820, *Jan Willem Boers*.

IV. *Engelbert Mooyaart*, geb. 3 April 1803, tr. *Hillegonda Backer*. By wie:—

(1) *Antony Noel Mooyaart* geb. te Broek in Waterland 1 Aug. 1837 + 1866.

(2) *Alexander Augustus Mooyaart* geb. te Broek in Waterland 14 Jan. 1840.

(3) *Anna Petronella Maria Mooyaart* geb. te Broek in Waterland 16 Mei 1841.

(4) *Anthonia Theodora Cornelia Hillegonda Mooyaart* geb. te Broek in Waterland 7 Feb. 1843.

(5) *Engelbert Mooyaart* geb. te Broek in Waterland 14 Nov. 1844.

(6) *Maria Johanna Mooyaart*, geb. te Zaandam 12 Nov. 1848.

(7) *Agatha Mooyaart* geb. te Zaandijk 4 Sept. 1850.

(8) *Wilhelmina Cornelia Jacoba Mooyaart* geb. te Zaandijk 30 Aug. 1853.

V. *Gualterus Mooyaart*, Notaris te Soerabaya, geb. 26 Mei 1804 + te Batavia tr. *Johanna Moor*.

VI. *Alexander Augustus Mooyaart* geb. 13 Oct. 1808, tr. *Petronella van Danne*.

VII. *William Johannes Cornelis Mooyaart* geb. te Amsterdam 18 Oct. 1810; tr. *Augusta Jessop*.

VIII. *Anna Petronella Maria Mooyaart*, geb. 4 Sept. 1813 + 1839, tr. *Mr. Jacob van Dam van Isselt*, President by de Rechtbank, Amersvoort, + aldaar 23 Mei 1858.

VIII.

Jacobus Nicolaas Mooyaart, Auditor-General, Ceylon Civil Service, geb. 3 Sept. 1781, tr. te Tranquebar 2 Feb. 1815 *Johanna Catharina Jahn* (1). By wie:—

I. *Sophia Mooyaart* geb. 7 Nov. 1815, ged. 10 Maart 1816 + Putlam 27 April 1838.

II. *Edward Mooyaart*, M. A., Archdeacon, Colombo, geb. 5 April 1817, ged. 15 Juni 1817, tr. te Notting Hill, London, *Mary Jane Stevens* (2).

III. *Julia Mooyaart* geb. 4 Sept. 1819, ged. 14 Nov. 1819 tr. te Kandy 11 Juni 1840, *John Charles Cameron*, Assistant Staff Surgeon geb. te Schotland 14 Sept. 1810.

(1) Geboren 5 Dec. 1790 + te Osbrone Place, Plymouth 7 Juni 1861, dv. *C. L. Jahn* en van geb. 1764 + te Batavia 30 Dec. 1834.

(2) Geboren 1821 No 2 Harewood Square 26 Dec. 1891, 7 de d. v. *Joseph Stevens*.

IV. *Amelia Mooyaart* geb. 25 Aug. 1821, ged. 23 Sept. 1821

V. Een zoon. geb. 29 Juni 1823 + 30 Juni 1823.

VI. *Henry Mooyaart* geb. 3 Mei 1825 + 25 Dec. 1825.

VII. *Henry Mooyaart*, Ceylon Civil Service, Predikant te Uplowman naby Tiverton (Devon) geb. te Matara 10 Oct. 1828, ged. te Galle 26 April 1829, tr. 1877 *Mary Lawrence* (1). By wie:—

(1) *Anne Mooyaart*, tr. te Uplowman 24 Juni 1908 *J. N. Campbell*.

VIII. *Richard James Mooyaart*, Predikant, East Stafford Lambourne, Berks, England, geb. te Matara 6 Aug. 1831, ged. te Galle 26 Sept. 1831.

HERALDRY, AS REPRESENTED IN DUTCH SEALS AND MONUMENTS IN CEYLON.

[BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

Five years ago, at the request of its editor, I contributed a paper on the above subject to the *Royal College Magazine*. It was by no means exhaustive even as far as it went, but, I hope, supplied information upon a few points on which the general reader would have been glad to be enlightened. As the readers of this Journal may probably find the subject interesting, and it seems to be one appropriate to its pages, I take the liberty of reproducing here in a slightly extended form the information I then supplied.

Before taking up the special stand-point from which I propose to view the subject, it would, perhaps, be well to clear the ground a little for the benefit of those to whom it is still an unfamiliar one. Heraldry, or—to call it by its more dignified name—the Science of Armoury, had its detractors in the past and has them in the present. A great many educated people now-a-days would perhaps consider it a waste of time to take up its study; while there are others, I know, who go so far as to revile the taste for it in those who find it an interesting occupation. It has been contemptuously styled “the science of fools with long memories”. Without placing myself among its ardent votaries, or attempting any vindication of the claims of Heraldry to be regarded as a science, I may

(1) Dochter van *J. hn Travers Lawrence*.

be permitted, I am sure, to point out that a subject to which frequent allusions are to be found in the plays of Shakespeare and in the novels and poems of Sir Walter Scott, not to mention a great many other poets and romance writers whose works are the delight of the old and the young, is not utterly unworthy a place, even though a small one, among the various subjects of knowledge which attract the notice of the student. And, seeing how much use of it was made by our own ancestors in the seals and monuments we daily come across, some acquaintance with the meaning of the devices employed and the rules governing their use cannot be considered wholly useless.

In addressing these preliminary remarks to those who have hitherto paid no attention whatever to the subject, I have to apologize to the student or the expert who may chance to read this paper for the few explanations and definitions which I here offer. Heraldry may be defined to be the science which treats of the devices appearing on the shields used in mediæval warfare, and the various accessories of the shield, such as the crest, helmet, mantling, etc., and which regulates the mode of displaying and describing them. It is supposed to have originated in the tilts and tournaments of former times, whose introduction has been ascribed to the Emperor Henry I., the Fowler (938-968), and to have gradually grown out of the necessity for maintaining order and prescribing rules for these sports. This prince required the combatants at the jousts to wear mantles or coats bearing depicted on them distinguishing bands of various colours, and to these may be traced the simplest heraldic charges, such as the *pale*, the *fess*, etc. At a later period the representation of objects from the animal and vegetable kingdom came to be introduced, and last of all appeared the various figures drawn from objects of common use in daily life. Arms with the simplest devices have thus been considered the most ancient⁽¹⁾. While the first beginnings of Heraldry may, in this manner, be traced to the tenth century, "heraldic devices, truly so called, made their first appearance in Europe in the middle of the twelfth century; and about one hundred years later we find Heraldry has become a science in high repute, without our being able to trace its immediate progress, or discover the names of those who first laid down its laws, or subsequently promulgated them"⁽²⁾. Knights and military commanders

(1) Rietstap's "*Handboek der Wapenkunde*," p. 18.

(2) Clark's "Introduction to Heraldry," p. 1.

used devices on their shields and crests over their helmets, for which they had the sanction of their sovereign, and which they transmitted to their descendants under recognised rules. Often a knight or commander who distinguished himself in the service of his country obtained from his sovereign a grant of the devices charged on his shield, and his sons and descendants in the male line bore the same charges until they were added to or altered by later circumstances. In the course of time, when, by the introduction of gunpowder, fire-arms took the place of the more ancient weapons of war, and steel armour with its accessories, the shield, the helmet, the crest, etc., fell into disuse, the families of the original grantees or bearers of shields and crests continued to display them, painted on wood or sculptured in stone, on seals, monuments, and domestic articles, and on the hatchments used at funerals. Heraldic devices or armorial bearings then came to be used as distinctive badges of different families.

With the question which has been raised, whether the system of Heraldry in vogue among European nations had its origin in India, I do not propose to deal here. A writer in one of our local newspapers, who combatted my suggestion that there was no system among the native races of this Island or of any eastern country which corresponded to Heraldry or the Science of Armoury, quoted a passage from the *Mahabharata*, in which allusion was made to the use of devices on standards, banners, etc., used in war by the races of North India; and he referred to a work entitled "*Le Blason chez les Princes Musulmans de l'Egypte et la Syrie*" in support of the theory that "the system of Heraldry originated in India", was adopted by the Saracens, and introduced to Europe by the crusading knights. This may or may not have been the case; but it could be stated with certainty that the rules which govern the use and transmission of armorial bearings as they have come down to us from the days of chivalry in Europe belong distinctly to the Science of Armoury as studied in Europe; and there is no indication at the present date of the existence of any similar system among eastern nations or of any rules to guide the hereditary possession of heraldic arms. Putting aside, however, this question of the remote origin of the use of such devices, the subject of Heraldry must appeal to all those to whom the best English literature is a source of instruction and pleasure. Many passages in Shakespeare would not only be obscure to the reader who is quite ignorant of Heraldry, but would fail to

convey the impression intended by the author. To the ordinary reader, for instance, the opening speech of Gloster in *Richard III.*

Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer by this sun of York,

would convey little meaning if he is not aware of the fact that the White Rose of York placed within a sun was the badge of Edward IV. The following passage, also from Shakespeare, bears allusion to the practice of making *abatements* in coats of arms. These were certain marks of disgrace, added to arms, for some dishonourable action committed by the bearer.¹

Yea, though I die the scandal will survive,
And be an eyesore in my golden coat;
Some loathsome dash the Herald will contrive
To cipher me.

While numerous other examples may be quoted from Shakespeare and his contemporaries to shew that Heraldry was much studied and practised in their time, it is Sir Walter Scott, perhaps, of all modern writers, who revels most in heraldic allusions. We read in *Marmion* of the flag that

gave to view the dazzling field,
Where, in proud Scotland's Royal Shield,
The ruddy Lion ramped in gold.

To anyone ignorant of the fact that the Royal arms of Scotland were a red lion rampant on a ground, or field, of gold, these lines would be without much meaning:

"What device does he bear on his shield?" asked Ivanhoe of Rebecca.

"Something resembling a bar of iron and a padlock painted blue on the black shield."

"A fetterlock and shacklebolt azure," said Ivanhoe. "I know not who may bear the device."

In this instance Sir Walter Scott has been upbraided with false Heraldry, as having charged colour upon colour, the rule being, that where the ground of the shield is of colour the charges must be of metal, and *vice versa*; but it has been urged in his defence that Heraldry had only its origin about the period he refers to, and that all the minutiae of the science were the work of time. In the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* the approach of Baron Cranstoun, whose crest was a crane holding a stone in its foot, was observed by Deloraine, because

¹ Clark's "Introduction," p. 81.

dancing in the sunny beam
He marked the crane on the Baron's crest.

Even writers on the other side of the Atlantic, with whom it might be presumed Heraldry was not much in favour, have shewn their interest in and acquaintance with it.

He boareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field

says Longfellow in his *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, where frequent other allusions to coats of arms and heraldic devices appear.

Yet it is not to the student of English literature only that some knowledge of Heraldry will prove both useful and interesting. Who is it that has not come across, here in Ceylon, over ancient doorways, on tombstones and monuments, on seals attached to old deeds, in engravings, or in a variety of other instances, examples of the heraldic art, which, while they attract his attention, sometimes by their elegant form, but often also by their fantastic and grotesque composition, he must needs pass by without further notice, because he does not understand their meaning? Some at least of these armorial ensigns may be found to reveal interesting romances, while many of them are rich in humour and allusion. Although a close study of the origin and history of individual coats of arms may require research and demand resources, which are at the command of but few, a knowledge of the elements of the science, from which any one could be led to an appreciative study of the heraldic examples which are generally met with, is within the reach of all. The tombstones and monuments in the Dutch churches and grave-yards in various parts of the Island, and the wax impressions of seals attached to old deeds which are frequently met with, afford perhaps the best examples to be found in Ceylon for the study of Heraldry; while many of the Dutch Burgher families in Ceylon still preserve in seals and medals the arms of their ancestors, which are well worthy of close study. The main principles of the science throughout Europe having been the same, it makes no difference whether we take our examples from Dutch or English sources. A visit to Wolvendaal Church is all that is needed for the purpose of our preliminary study. Arrived there, let us take our stand before the huge conical shaped memorial tablet of Governor Falek, and examine the coat of

arms emblazoned at the head of the moment.¹ We have here what is known as a heraldic *achievement*, that is, a display of the shield and its charges together with all the external ornaments of the shield, consisting of the crest, wreath, helmet and mantling. The *crest* is the uppermost figure in an achievement, and in this instance it is a demi-falcon (*i. e.*, the upper half of a falcon) of gold with wings expanded. It is supported on the helmet by a *wreath* supposed to be composed of two strands of twisted ribbon, one of gold or silver and the other of colour, of which six twists are shewn. The helmet on which the crest stands is, in this instance, a barred one in semi-profile. The barred helmet in Dutch coats of arms has not the same significance that it has in England, where the barred helmet belongs exclusively to the reigning nobility. With the Dutch the particular form of helmet was usually transmitted with the arms. The *mantling* is the scroll work which surrounds the shield. It was originally devised to protect the helmet and the shield from the rain and sun, and the curls and other fantastic shapes it is made to assume are supposed to indicate that it has become thus mutilated from service in the field.² Although an achievement such as we have examined is the usual form in which a heraldic coat of arms is displayed, many instances may be found where some of the external ornaments of the shield are omitted and others substituted for them. For instance, in the arms of Governor Baron van Eck, appearing on his gravestone in Wolveendaal Church,³ a coronet takes the place of the helmet and crest, and, instead of the mantling on either side of the shield, are two lions as supporters. The use of coronets and supporters, it may be mentioned, is the peculiar privilege of those of noble rank, although here again the practice in Holland appears to have been different from that which is observed in England. Many families have had coronets transmitted with their arms, and these have been borne by individuals who laid no claim to noble rank. Ladies as a rule were not permitted the use of either helmet or crest, and their arms were displayed on shields of an oval form, the oval gradually changing in the course of time to a lozenge or diamond-shaped shield. The use of the crest only on a

¹ Any one who possesses or may procure a copy of Ludovici's *Lapidarium Zeylanicum* would find a representation of this monument on p. 31.

² Cussans' "Handbook of Heraldry," p. 174.

"*Lapidarium Zeylanicum*," p. 28.

wreath of the colours, with or without a motto, is a peculiarly English practice. Instances among the old Dutch armorial ensigns of the crest being so separated from the shield are scarcely ever met with; although the practice is now being gradually introduced into Holland and other countries.

The principal part of the achievement is, of course, the shield with its charges; as this represents the family coat from which the rest of the insignia take their character. In the Falck arms it is a red shield charged with a golden falcon; and it may be seen that the crest is an adaptation from this charge and is depicted in the same metal, viz., gold, while the six twists of the wreath are of gold and red alternately, and the mantling is of red with a lining of gold. The metals and colours used in Heraldry are called heraldic tinctures, and are limited to two metals, viz., gold, called *or*; and silver, *argent*; and five colours, red, *gules*; blue, *azure*; black, *sable*; green, *vert*; and purple, *purpure*; to which have also been added certain furs, such as ermine, vair, etc. It is a universal rule that colour cannot be laid upon colour or metal upon metal: A red shield, for instance, may not be charged with a black device, nor a gold shield with a silver one; although among some of the anomalies which occur in Heraldry violations of this rule are not infrequent. A point which must strike one in the arms we have been considering is the connection between the charge on the shield and the name of its bearer. This will be more striking to one who knows that Falck (modern *Valk*) was the name for falcon in Dutch. The falcon as a heraldic device is of very ancient date, and is traced back to the days when falconry formed a favourite sport of the upper classes. Such arms as these are of frequent occurrence, and have led to the general belief that they had been adopted by individuals bearing these names. It has been proved on the contrary that, in many cases, the arms were in existence long anterior to the time when hereditary surnames came into use; and that, therefore, it was often the arms which suggested the name to the family. Even now it is a principle in Heraldry that the arms go with the blood, and not with the name. Examples very similar to that of Falck are those of de Leeuw, Arend, Stork, and de Vos, whose arms respectively have been a lion, an eagle, a stork, and a fox. This leads us to a consideration of another class of arms of which numerous examples are to be met with on the

³ It is by no means the rule that the crest should be taken from the shield, although some connection between them is often apparent.

gravestones and family seals. These also bear a connection between the charges on the shield and the names of the bearers, but the connection is of a more fanciful nature. We may take the arms of Governor Johannes Hartenberg on his grave-stone in Wolvendaal Church as an example. The shield here is of a more composite character than that of Governor Falck, and consists of three parts: in the upper part is represented a *hart courant* i.e., a hart or stag running; in the middle is a band charged with trefoils and bendlets alternately; and in the lower part are shewn three hills (*bergen*). Thus, the allusion to the name Hartenberg is clearly apparent. Such arms as these belong to the class known as *armes parlantes*, or canting heraldry, called *sprekende wapens* (speaking arms) by the Dutch armourists, because they pun on or spell out the names of the bearers. The shield of the Angelbeek family, to be seen on the large illuminated monument hanging by the main entrance to the church, consists of three angle hooks (Dutch, *angel*), and a band of wavy lines, known in Dutch Heraldry as a *beek* or streamlet. The Kriekenbeek arms, as shewn on the seals used by several members of the family during the last 150 years, consist of a *beek* of the same kind between two sprigs or branches of the *krieken* tree or black cherry, a recognized device in Dutch Heraldry.² The arms of the Leembruggens, appearing on monuments and on seals in possession of the family, and also described by Rietstap in his great work "*Armorial General*", may be said to belong partly to this class of arms. They consist of a silver shield charged with a knight on horseback habited in blue, with a sword in his hand, crossing a bridge (*brug*) over a river.³ Many examples of *armes parlantes* are to be found among the illustrations in Burke and Debrett. The family of Cardington, for instance, bear three *wheel-cards*; the Harrows have three *harrows*; while the prominent charges on the shield of the Shelly family, from which the poet was descended, are three *whelk-shells*.

(To be continued.)

¹ "*Lapidarium Zeylanicum*," p. 19.

² Rietstap's "*Handboek der Wapenkunde*," p. 214.

³ The full blazon as given by Rietstap is as follows: "D'arg à un homme hab d'azur coiffé d'un chapeau de sa, tenant une épée haute, monte sur un cheval au nat, pass sur un pont de gu de deux arches maconné de sa s'élevant d'une rivière."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

De Graeuwe.—For the following reference to de Graeuwe, who was a Dissave of Matara before 1682, which was inadvertently omitted from my paper in the last Journal, I am indebted to Mr. F. H. de Vos.

VALENTYN (*Ceylon*, p. 210) states: "Commandeur de Graeuwe has taken great trouble in order to drag the heavy logs to the nearest river in the Baticalo District, but could not for love or money get this done, for which reason he had to adopt other measures consistent with the customs of the country and thus give more play for persuasion with the people.

"For the purpose he undressed himself and went with only a cloth round his middle and sat in the jungle under a tree, hung down his head, and allowed his long uncombed hair to fall over his face, sitting thus away from the rest of the people till evening, without speaking a word, although these *Beddās* had all day asked for the reason for all this. Eventually the aforesaid de Graeuwe said that the necessity he was under to blame them did not help him, and that his life was in great danger and he was undone if he was not helped; whereupon they being moved, either through pity or by reason of some article of their belief (which is more likely), declared that if they could be of any assistance he might use them; thereupon the Commandeur replied that the order of the Admiral was that if 1,000 logs were not brought to Colombo he would lose his head; whereupon they at once set to work, and in that season dragged more than 800 *Halmeynelle* logs out of the jungle to the rivers, and they went so far that they carried de Graeuwe in his palankeen through the forest. So that by good means we can expect much good from them, but we must be careful not to appoint rude and hasty men over them, and they will not put up with scoldings and blows. They are also fond of lies and treachery, but are proud, fearless, and honest, and therefore they surpass the Singhalese and Tamils in honesty and physique.—Batavia 24th September, 1675."—J. P. L.

Captain Percival.—On p. 212 of the last Journal reference is made to Captain Percival as having been "present at the taking of Colombo". This is not correct. Captain Percival belonged to the 19th Regt., and the 19th Regt. did not arrive in Ceylon until December, 1796; whereas Colombo was taken in February. On p. 106 of his book Captain

Percival speaks of "my arrival in 1796"; but the same sentence shows that at the time of his arrival the 19th were not part of the Garrison, which "consisted of the 73rd, half the Madras European Regiment, two companies of Bengal Artillery, and three battalions of Sepoys". On p. 110 he states that "in December, 1796, General Doyle arrived with half the 19th Regiment. Five companies had been at the capture of Seringapatam, and I think that part of the Regiment was at Trincomalee that first touched the shores of Ceylon" (p. 40). There is nothing in his narrative of the capture of Colombo, which makes it a necessary inference that he himself was present. On the contrary, on p. 95 he describes what happened at the evacuation of the fort on the authority of "an officer who was an eye witness".—J. P. L.

Kerkenburg.—The old family records of families settled in Ceylon during the Dutch period are full of interest. I remember having read many years ago a book in manuscript partly kept by one Johannes Jacobus Kerkenberg of Grossglockner, who arrived in Colombo in the Dutch service in the ship "Zeelandia" on the 30th March, 1749, for the Chamber "Middelburg". The writer of the family history stated that his father was Jacobus Kerkenberg, and mother, Anna Clara Schonbron. Jacobus Kerkenberg was killed in the siege of Philipsbourg in 1733. The writer left Europe as a corporal in the Dutch service, leaving behind him his mother and two sisters. From entries by other members of the family I learn that Johannes Jacobus Kerkenberg died as an ensign in Jaffna on the 7th January, 1773, where he was settled, and where he married one Anna Jacoba Luyken, the daughter of Andries Willem Luyken and Johanna Maria Tuttel, and grand-daughter of Gerrit Barendszoon Luyken of the Hague, *boekhouder*, Galle, and Anna van Hoven of Galle, whose father, Matthys van Hoven of Lokeren, was settled in Galle as a *vry-burger*, having retired from the military service. Four years later, *i.e.*, on the 2nd March, 1777, Anna Jacoba Luyken married in Jaffna Lieutenant J. N. La Tanche.

Anthonia Helena Kerkenberg (the daughter of Johannes Jacobus Kerkenberg), born 24th July, 1766, was the wife of the sergeant Edward Rademacher of Altena (son of the then retired Judge of the Court of Altena and Margareta Kemp).

Their daughter, Anna Margareta Rademacher, was born in Jaffna on the 6th September, 1800, and married in 1819 Jan Modder, born in Jaffna 22nd April, 1796, the son of Willem Jacob Modder, surgeon.

The families of Kerkenberg and Rademacher are now extinct in Ceylon. Many members of the Union doubtless possess their family records, which ought either to be published in the Journal or printed for private circulation. It is only in this way that the contents of these valuable papers can be saved from being lost for ever.—F. H. de V.

Jan Thijssen Payart.—In vol. I. p. 184 of the Journal I stated that the mother-in-law of Jan Thijssen Payart was Anne Steer. She must therefore have been married to a Heer Vinck, as I find (L.V. Navorscher 108) that one of the sponsors at the baptism in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam, 20th September, 1684, of Nicolaas Casparus Blanckaart, was "Mevrouw Johanna Vinck weduwe van den Heer Joan Thijssse," "Gouverneur van Ceilon."—F. H. de Vos.

De Vitslugt.—This is the name of a house which stood "outside Caymans Gate at the end of the old city" in 1791. The widow of Johan Willem Schorer, Chief of Trincomalie. (Juliana Cornelia Lebeck) died there on the 25th Dec., 1798. Is this house still standing? If not, could any one give information as to its site?—F. H. de V.

EVENTS OF THE QUARTER.

Meetings of the Committee.—The regular monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 9th January, 6th February, and 6th March.

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

Gregory Frederick Buultjens	...	Kandy
Thomas Brady Claasz	...	Anuradhapura
Theodore Frederick Collette	...	Kurunegala
James Bernard Colomb	...	Kollupitiya
Clara Lavinia Estrop, <i>nee</i> vanGeyzel	...	S. Settlements
Charles Arnold Jansen	...	Kandy
Cornelis Kok	...	Ned. Indies
Charles Ambrose Theodore La Brooy	...	Kandy
Alfred Ernest Edward de Vos	...	S. Settlements
Dirk Hendrick de Vries	...	Amsterdam

The names of the following members, elected on the 7th November last, having by an oversight been omitted from the last Journal, are now published:—

Mrs. A. W. Andree, <i>nee</i> vanGeyzel	...	S. Settlements
---	-----	----------------

44 THE JOURNAL OF THE

Miss B. T. Conderlag	...	Kollupitiya
D. S. van Geyzel	...	S. Settlements
E. J. A. van Geyzel	...	do
P. V. van Geyzel	...	do
R. V. van Geyzel	...	do
Mrs. E. H. Koch, <i>nee</i> Foenander	...	Colombo
F. A. Poulrier	...	Dehiwala
P. E. van der Straaten	...	S. Settlements

Commemoration Service.—This Service, of which due notice was given to the members of the Union in the local newspapers, was held by special arrangement with the Consistory at Wolvendaal Church, on Sunday, the 17th January. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. David Tweed, and a selection of hymns suitable to the occasion was sung. The attendance was large, and included members of various denominations.

Standing Committees.—At the meeting of the Committee held on the 6th February, the following Standing Committees were appointed:—

1. *For Ethical and Literary Purposes.*—Drs. W. G. vanDort, A. Nell, and L. A. Prins, Miss S. Pieters, and Messrs. A. Alvis, J. T. Blazé, L. E. Blazé, J. E. Christoffelsz, C. Drieberg, C. L. Meurling, J. R. Toussaint, C. E. de Vos, and F. H. de Vos.

2. *For Purposes of Social Service.*—Drs. W. G. vanDort, A. Nell, and C. W. vanGeyzel, Rev. L. A. Joseph (Colombo), G. R. Francke (Galle), D. B. Beekmeyer (Kandy), Mesdames F. C. Loos, R. A. Broheir, H. P. Beling, E. de Kretser, Julian Fryer, Cecil Koch, J. vanLangenberg, J. L. vanderStraaten (Colombo), L. A. Prins, G. R. Francke, E. Ludovici Jr. (Galle), O. L. de Kretser (Matara), G. P. Schokman, C. vanderWall Snr., Percy Leembruggen (Kandy), Misses Alice de Boer, C. vanDort, A. vanDort, Dora Anthonisz, Beatrix Loos, H. Collette (Colombo), Rebecca Keuneman (Matara), and Messrs. W. S. Christoffelsz, I. S. O., J. P. de Vos, E. A. vanderStraaten (Colombo), L. vanderStraaten (Kandy), and G. E. Keuneman (Matara), with the Rev. L. A. Joseph as Secretary and Convener of meetings.

3. *For Purposes of Genealogical Research.*—Dr. L. A. Prins, Revs. J. A. Spaar and G. R. Francke and Messrs. R. G. Anthonisz, F. H. de Vos, E. A. vanderStraaten, G. E. Keuneman, H. P. Beling, Colin Kriekenbeek, and G. E. Leembruggen.

4. *For Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.*—Dr. V. O. Wright, and Messrs. Hector vanCuylenburg, Horace de Kretser, Ernest Joseph, W. W. Beling, W. E. V. de Rooy, Colin Kriekenbeek, T. D. Mack, P. L. Potger, Ernest van Dort, Edwin Joseph, F. W. Ebert, Percy de Kretser, A. W. Raffel, P. D. Siebel, and Edgar van derStraaten, with Mr. Colin Kriekenbeek as Secretary and Convener of meetings.

The President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Union to be *ex officio* members of each Standing Committee.

Presentation of an Address to the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, C. M. G.—The Committee of the Union, on behalf of the general body of members, presented their President with a congratulatory address on the honour conferred on him by His Majesty the King. When first approached on this subject Mr. Loos expressed a wish to entertain all the members of the Union and their families on the occasion; but his forced absence at Nuwara Eliya, and his short stay in Colombo prior to his departure for Europe prevented any function of this kind taking place. A deputation therefore waited on Mr. Loos at his residence, "Roseneath", on Saturday, the 20th February, and the address, which was beautifully illuminated by Mr. E. G. Koch of the Hopetoun Studio, was read by the Honourable Mr. H. L. Wendt, who, in doing so, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Loos, we have met here, as you are aware, to give ourselves the gratification of doing what we have long intended but somehow could not find an opportunity of doing, namely to offer you, collectively and in a formal way, our congratulations on the honour conferred upon you by His Majesty in making you a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. At length we have found in your approaching departure from the Island on a holiday—we are sorry to think it is also in search of health—a fitting occasion for our assembling together to give effect to our long contemplated purpose. The members of the Dutch Burghier Union, of which you are so worthily President, have resolved to present you with an Address in token of the pleasure they feel at the circumstance of their President having been deemed worthy of this high honour. The parchment containing this address, and which is so beautifully illuminated, will be handed to you by the worthy Secretary of the Union. I have a copy placed in my hand, and I am asked to read it, and, before I read it, to say a few words by way of preface.

It gives me much pleasure—indeed it is a source of pride to me—to comply with the request of the Association, though I do not know that anything I can say can enhance the appreciation in which you are justly held by all those who know you. Your position, it is obvious to say, is one that commands the highest respect, and that

may well be envied by anybody. Still more must one admire the qualities by which you have gained that position. For you are, in the best sense of the term, a self-made man. You come of a good stock, and bear a name that has always been held in the highest honour amongst us. That, however, is the smallest part of your merit. You have by your character and career illustrated that name. For, inheriting little more than a sound mind in a sound body, you have step by step achieved a position and a prominence in this Island which are the admiration and which may well excite the emulation of all your countrymen.

You were bred to the law, and it is needless for me to say, amongst those who know you so intimately, how well you have approved your choice, and how, by your skill and carefulness and the strictest attention to your work, you fill today so proud a place in your profession. By devotion to your duties and by a skilful use of opportunity and occasion you have gained a position of affluence and independence such as any one might envy. You have a large stake in the country, and have rightly been called to take a part in the machinery of its administration. You are the Burgher member, and in that capacity have rendered eminent service alike to your community and to the Government and to the general interests of the country.

But you have earned what some of us think to be a higher honour still, what is at all events the occasion of our meeting you here. You were the first President of the Dutch Burgher Union—a Union but lately started amongst us, but which gives promise of great usefulness and service. You have been chosen President again. We feel very pleased and proud that our President should receive the honour it has pleased the King to confer upon you, and it is to testify this pleasure and pride that we have asked your leave to wait upon you today.

I can only add our earnest hope that you may long be spared to enjoy that honour, and that after the trip to Europe which you are now contemplating you may come back to us with renewed health and quite fit for another spell of efficient and honoured service to your countrymen generally, and in especial to that section of it which finds in you so competent a leader.

With these few words I proceed to read a copy of the address which will presently be handed to you on behalf of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon by Mr. Anthonisz, its esteemed Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE

FREDERICK CHARLES LOOS, C.M.G., M.L.C.,

President of the Dutch Burgher Union
of Ceylon.

Dear Sir,

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon desire on behalf of the general body of members of the Union, to offer you their hearty congratulations upon your being admitted by His Majesty a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and to express the pleasure it gives them to find the due recognition, in one of their countrymen, of those merits of capacity and character

which they have long known you to possess, however little your unassuming disposition has suffered the possession to be noticed.

To the Union, moreover, the distinction you have gained is matter of especial and appropriate pride; for its members cannot but feel that, in having obtained it you, their respected President, have, in a measure, reflected honour upon them all.

With the assurance of our best wishes for yourself and your family, and in the hope that you may long be spared to enjoy the distinction you have won.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

(Names of 45 Committee Members.)

R. G. ANTHONISZ,

Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Loos, who was much affected by what Mr. Wendt said and read, replied as follows:—Gentlemen, I need not say how well pleased I am to see you. I am, you know, always pleased to see you. But on this occasion the pleasure I feel is marred by no small embarrassment. The Address—this beautiful Address—with which you presented me, and the kind words with which Mr. Wendt prefaced that presentation, have, to tell the truth, taken the breath out of me and stopped the words in my mouth. I feel too much and too deeply to be able to make anything like an adequate reply. I thank Mr. Wendt for his kind words, and you all and the Union which you represent for this very beautiful Address. There are occasions when one is so deeply affected that all response is out of the question. I have read or heard of a man who—it must have been on some similar occasion—knowing what was going to take place, prepared an elaborate speech in response to the demonstration that was going to be made by his friends and admirers. He wrote it out and committed it carefully to memory. But when the time came he found that what he had so carefully prepared and so carefully learnt he was utterly unable to reproduce from memory. It had all vanished into thin air. He stuttered and muttered and muttered and stuttered but all in vain. He could not recall a single word or a single idea. All he knew was that he felt much, but was unable to give utterance to what he felt. Now I should be very sorry to be placed in such a predicament. I took the precaution therefore to put down in writing in a rough way what I thought I would like to say to you. It is very imperfect, and will not, even though I put it down in writing, suffice to convey all my feelings. But it was the best thing I could do, and in the circumstances, I hope, you will allow me to refer to it so as to save me from what would otherwise be a situation of much perplexity. I thank you most sincerely for your congratulations and good wishes. You have said too many nice things of me, and you have given me credit for a great deal too much,—or qualities I do not possess. I wish I did. This sheet of parchment in which is written this excellent address will find a place amongst the things I highly prize and value and are very dear to me. The Union of which we are proud to be mem-

bers is only a little more than a year old,—still a baby; but it has been well fed and nourished, and, like Mellin's baby, is healthy and strong, and has grown rapidly. His Majesty the King did me great honour in making me a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and I was glad to find that every member of the Union was as delighted as I was and rejoiced with me. On behalf of all the members of the Union you congratulate me today, and through you I thank them all. The Union has done well during the past, and I hope, and it is my heart's wish, that it may do better in the future, and that in a little time it will be a power in the Island. I must not forget that a few weeks ago in re-electing me as President you did me another honour. During the last year as President, I think, I did very little. The work of a President of any Union or Institution is a light one. His work is done chiefly by the Secretary. He, I may say, brought this Union into existence, and it was he who fed and nourished our baby and brought it into the condition in which we now see it, and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without tendering to him my best thanks, and I hope on behalf of the Union generally you will allow me to thank him. Owing to bad health I am leaving the Island for a little time, and I hope I shall be spared to return, and to meet you all again, and to see the Union flourishing.

At the conclusion of the proceedings three cheers were called for Mr. Loos, followed by one more for Mrs. Loos. The company then dispersed.

The Honourable Dr. W. G. vanDort.—The selection by His Excellency the Governor of Dr. vanDort to represent the Burgher Community in the Legislative Council during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Loos has, we are sure, given universal satisfaction. To the members of the Union especially his appointment to this high office is a source of much pleasure and pride. No one has taken a greater interest in the objects of the Union from its very inception than Dr. vanDort, and his high intellectual attainments and his social influence have been a great support to it.

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

Mr. Colin Toussaint, at Colombo, on the 3rd February, after a few days' illness. He belonged to the old and well-known family of this name which settled in Ceylon in the seventeenth century. He was the son of Mr. Peter Toussaint of Jaffna, his mother being Susan Koch, daughter of Lieutenant Johan Godfried Koch, of the Dutch East India Company's Service. He married Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Weinman, and she predeceased him in April last. He has left a family of one son and six daughters, who, we are sure, have the fullest sympathy of our members.

Mr. Peter Samuel Lemphers, at Colombo, on the 5th February. He was lineally descended from Jacob Lemphers of Utrecht, who settled in Ceylon in 1780. Though of a weak frame, and suffering from a certain amount of physical disability, he shewed a marked aptitude for scientific study, and made it the pursuit of his life. He had just procured an appointment in electrical engineering when he was suddenly cut off. He was an ardent student of the Dutch language, in which he made considerable progress. The Union, to which he was much attached, has lost in him a member who made himself useful to it in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Many visitors from Holland, Batavia, and the Cape, passing through Colombo, whose acquaintance he made, would, we are sure, learn of of his death with regret.

NOTICES.

Application for Membership.—This must be made on the prescribed form, of which copies may be had from the Honorary Secretary. It is requested that when forwarding applications the essential particulars be fully entered, as the Committee are not prepared to trace out information which the applicants are bound to furnish in the first instance; although every help will be afforded to those whose eligibility is *prima facie* established. The names of the proposer and seconder should appear on the form when forwarded.

Dutch Classes.—There are two classes held in Colombo at present: one at Wolvendaal on Mondays, and one at Kollupitiya on Fridays, both commencing at 5 p.m. Any information relating to this subject will be furnished by the Honorary Secretary.

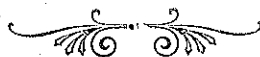
Remittances.—It is requested that all remittances of amounts due to the Union be made direct to the Honorary Treasurer, R. A. Brohier Jnr., Esq., Bambalapitiya.

Social Service.—All communications regarding this subject should be addressed to the Rev. L. A. Joseph, Secretary of the Standing Committee for Social Purposes, Castle Street, Borella.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"*Slavery in Ceylon*".—The editor has received a paper bearing this subject from a writer who signs himself a "Dutch Burgher", but does not disclose his identity. If he will kindly supply his name, the question of printing the paper in the next issue of the Journal will be considered.

Esprit de corps.—A letter from a member recommending certain measures which he believes are calculated to bring about a better *esprit de corps* among the members of the Union has been received, which, as it has reference to the social side of the Union, and is a matter for the consideration of the Standing Committee, will be referred to them.



Imperial German Mail Line

Norddeutscher Lloyd—Bremen.

Agents: FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo.

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

The following Steamers will sail from Colombo on or about the following dates:—
For Aden, Egypt, Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton, (London), Antwerp, Bremen, and Hamburg

STEAMERS.	DATE.	STEAMERS.	DATE.
	1909.		1909.
418 (b) Goeben	2nd May	312 (a) Gneisenau	30th "
309 (a) Zieten	7th "	425 (c) Kleist	8th Aug.
419 (b) Buelow	16th "	426 (b) Prinz Ludwig	22nd "
420 (b) Derfflinger	30th "	313 (a) Zieten	27th "
310 (a) Seydlitz	4th June	427 (c) Goeben	5th Sep.
421 (c) Prinz Eitel		428 (b) Buelow	19th Sep.
	Friedrich 13th "	314 (a) Seydlitz	24th "
422 (b) Luetzow	27th "	429 (c) Derfflinger	3rd Oct.
311 (a) Scharnhorst	2nd July	430 (b) Prinz Eitel	
423 (c) Prinz Regent			Friedrich 17th "
	Luitpold 11th "	315 (a) Roon	22nd "
424 (b) Yorck	25th "	431 (c) Luetzow	31st "

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

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

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

The Steamers marked "a" come from Australia, and those marked "b" & "c" from China.

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

For Straits, China & Japan.

422 Luetzow	9th May	427 Goeben	18th July
423 Prinz Regent		428 Buelow	1st Aug.
	Luitpold 3rd "	429 Derfflinger	15th "
424 Yorck	6th June	430 Prinz Eitel	
425 Kleist	20th "		Friedrich 29th "
426 Prinz Ludwig	4th July		

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

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

For Australia.

311 Scharnhorst	13th May	315 Roon	2nd Sept.
312 Gneisenau	10th June	316 Scharnhorst	30th Sept.
313 Zieten	8th July	317 Koenigin Luise	28th Oct.
314 Seydlitz	5th Aug.		

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

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

Berths can be secured at time of booking.

Special Rates for Families.

Special Tickets issued for the "Round the World Tour" via China and Japan, or Australia, and vice versa.

Captains, Officers, and Stewards speak English. All Steamers carry Stewardesses and fully qualified Doctors.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For Freight and Passage apply to—Freudenberg & Co.,

General Agents for British India and Ceylon.

29, 30, 31, & 32, Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo.

THE
CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in force	Rs. 50,388,146-00
Assets	„ 8,892,054-62
Income	„ 3,955,791-68
Total Security to Policy Holders	„ 9,599,937-76

Policies adapted to every requirement Life Insurance can secure.

Special Marriage Endowment with profits,

Children's Endowment with profits.

Investment Bonds.

Policy unconditional and incontestable from date of issue. Numerous advantages.

At least 9% of surplus earned distributed as profits to shareholders.

Agents & Secretaries, Ceylon:

Messrs. TARRANT & Co.

Legal Adviser:

ARTHUR ALVIS, ESQ., M.M.C., M.C.L.E.

Proctor, Supreme Court, Notary Public.

2 POPULAR DUTCH CIGARS,
specially
made to suit the taste of
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS!

BOUQUET DE SALON

IS

Fresh and Fragrant

AND MADE FROM

CAREFULLY SELECTED TOBACCO.

Per box of 50

Rs. 7-50

FLOR DE CEYLON

IS

A fine Aromatic

DUTCH CIGAR

and most Economical to use.

Per box of 50

Rs. 5-75

PERFECTION OF DUTCH GIN.

HOPPE'S

OLD HOLLAND

GIN



HOPPE'S

OLD HOLLAND

GIN

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS.

It has all the beneficial effects of the WELL-KNOWN JUNIPER,

which is its active principle and has

NO OBNOXIOUS SMELLS

NO CHARACTERISTIC OF OTHER GINS.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES, Colombo.

MANURES

Agriculture can only be carried on continuously and with satisfactory results if the food ingredients removed by crops in any cultivation are re-incorporated in the soil by judicious manuring.

Write for quotations.

SPECIAL FERTILISERS FOR:—

Coconuts	Paddy
Tea	Cocoa
Rubber, etc.	

THE CEYLON MANURE WORKS.

A. BAUR.
Colombo.

Works:—
Kelaniya Station.