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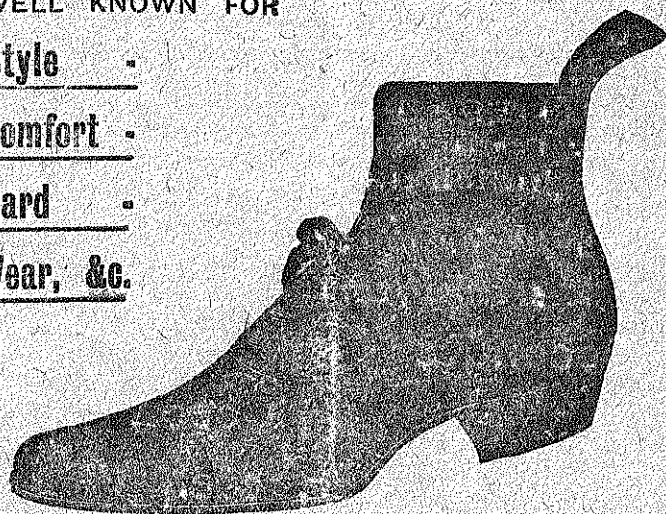
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VOL. II.

JUNE, 1909.

No. 2.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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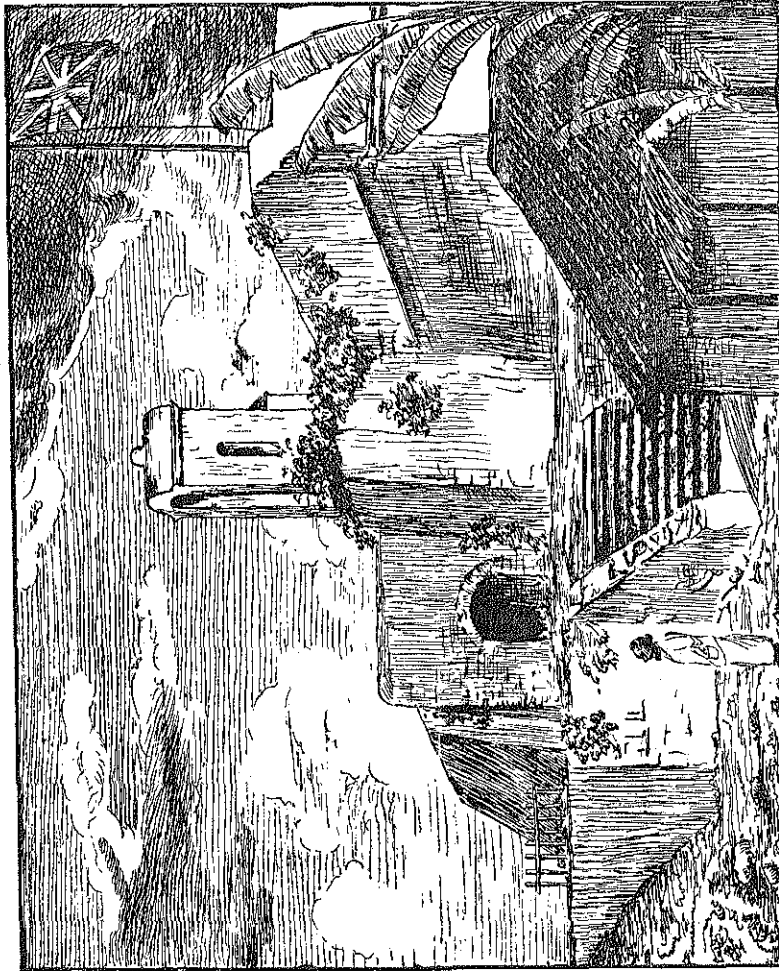
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From a Sketch by The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S.
THE OLD BELFRY AT GALLE.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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[No. 2.]

THE OLD BELFRY OF THE CITADEL, GALLE.

THE gradual but inevitable disappearance, one after another, of those venerable edifices which have come down to us from the time of the Dutch is a fact that is forcibly brought before our minds nowadays; and, although, in most cases, their removal is necessitated by our present day requirements, it is not without a pang that we see these old familiar friends of a bygone age vanishing from our sight. The greatest changes in this direction have taken place in Colombo, where but little now remains of the old Fort which the British took possession of in 1796. Next to Colombo, Galle has suffered, though to a much less extent, in the loss of some time-honoured memorials of our ancestors. It would doubtless interest our readers to have a view of an ancient Dutch structure, now no longer in existence, which stood over the Moon Bastion, the central point in the fortifications of Galle, described by Mr. F. H. de Vos in his article "Old Galle". It appears to have disappeared within the last thirty years, having either crumbled down or been demolished. We have to thank the Honourable Mr. Lewis for his kind permission to present our readers with the accompanying sketch of the object taken by him several years ago. It is, we believe, the only representation of it now extant. The vaulted chamber of which the entrance is shewn in the sketch is still in existence. The other belfry, with which this must not be confounded, is that of the Dutch Church, erected in 1701, which is still standing.

[BY MRS. L. A. PRINS.]

AFTER the excellent and learned article on Thrift which appeared a short while ago in the Journal one feels extremely diffident to present these straggling thoughts for publication in the same paper. It was thought by the Editor and others that this collection of stray ideas, which cannot be dignified by the name of an "article", might prove interesting to some of the women members of the Dutch Burgher Union; hence its appearance here.

Thrift has to some people, and especially to the young, an unlovely sound. It seems to spell stinginess, narrowed means, and straitened circumstances, with all their ugly accompaniments. But to others, and especially to those whose age has brought experience, it has a different meaning. The very sound of the word flashes across the mind's eye a picture of a clean, cool, well-ordered, happy household. But it is not chiefly of this picture one would write first, but of a thrift of the mind, if one may so express it. We all know the joy a thrifty housewife sheds around her. The comfort, the absence of niggardliness, the general air of well-being, which is found in the atmosphere in which she moves. Volumes might be written on the thrifty ways of those wives whose value is above rubies. But just now one is urged to think of the improvidence of young minds. We fritter some of God's best gifts in our youth, and we only feel our loss when we are old. What can we do to prevent this waste among young minds growing up around us?

Men are said to sow their wild oats in youth and settle down to useful manhood. But men are not alone in this waste of early powers, although custom and the saving conventions under which women live, preserve them from this particular kind of misuse.

Take first the powers of reading. You will hear many a mother say with pride that her daughter is so fond of reading. She is always with a book in her hand, and leaves her mending for her mother to do for her. The mother rarely looks into the book her daughter is reading. Very often it is something light—one of the numerous magazines which the elders buy to while away a tedious journey, and which lies about afterwards at home. Girls read these eagerly.

Their minds, fed constantly on the light, short stories of which they are generally full, turn from the tedium of a long story; and if they do read one, skip what is not attractive to them, and so lose an opportunity of gaining that most excellent power of concentration. What powers of imagination are theirs, and what a waste of them is here! Ought not our early reading be suggestive and stimulative? Not necessarily "dry", but interesting, and at the same time an incentive to thought. Is this a counsel of perfection? Have you and your readers no suggestion to make? Some have said: "Oh, get girls to read the standard English novels." But a wise selection is surely needed here. I remember being put off reading the Waverley novels, because a heavy book in small print containing several of the novels was given me, and I was made to read a portion of "Rob Roy" every day as a task.

Again, I would wish to speak of another kind of waste—the waste of the powers of affection. This is a more serious matter. It of course involves temperament; but desultory profitless reading has something to say to it. I refer to that habit of having a multiplicity of friends. When I spoke of this to an old friend of mine she always quoted the saying "The human heart is like heaven: the more angels the more room." But although there might be no objection to a number of friends, where the temperament is such that real friendship for more than two or three is possible, yet much can be said against those violent, gushing, short-lived friendships which are so common. These girls a little later on have what they call "harmless flirtations"; and although they sometimes settle down into staid, sober, matrons, I think that when the real thing comes into their lives they must miss some of its beauty. Nothing surely can ever touch in holiness and beauty the first yearning of one soul for another which has never known the tinsel of smaller loves. Do you not feel that this must be true? An overgrown land must soon yield weakly fruits. So it is with us who waste the gifts of our mind and affections with a careless and prodigal use.

It seems a step down, you will say, to discuss now the provident housewife. But was it not a poet who, in her most impassioned moment, spoke of the "level of every day's most quiet need"? There may not be a romantic glamour over details of housekeeping; but there is a beauty in a bright, happy, well-ordered household which even artists did not hesitate to paint. Witness the tender homely charm of some

Dutch pictures. From the girl who is a thriftless reader and a butterfly in her affections, it is only a step to the improvident housemother. There seems a connection between the three states. It needs guidance to make a wise reader, and some training and home influence to bring up a girl with an unsullied mind. This same guiding training and influence is needed to make the thrifty wife—the thrifty wife who, in spite of the common-place details of everyday life, must learn that there is in them too an ideal, and a possibility of idealization. The girl who has had a judicious training has probably had the handling of money. A foreseeing parent will from early days give her child a certain amount of money to spend. I have in mind a mother who gives each of her children a certain sum of money each month, out of which they learn to buy sweets, presents, etc. This is supplemented as each child grows up; and with the increased pocket money she is expected to buy more things for herself, till she reaches an age when she can be trusted to buy her own clothes, and she is given a dress allowance. Out of this—and the mother I have in mind sees that it is sufficient—she provides herself with clothes, hats, stockings, shoes, stamps, and stationery. You will tell me there are numerous families who have not the money to portion out in such a fashion. I suppose these families must dress their children somehow. Why should they not portion out even their small incomes so that all know what can be set apart for dress, and each child understands what she can expect. If there is only a rupee to spend, let your daughter know it, and teach her how to spend it! It is this want of knowledge of the value of money that causes a great deal of the improvidence around us.

Well, let us imagine this well-brought-up girl married. Let her above all things desire and obtain the absolute confidence of her husband. Men—real men, and not dandies—are not the fools some advanced women writers would have us think. They are generally shrewd, and soon know when they have a wife or sister on whose judgment they can rely. Let there be no secret between them as to the *exact* amount of his income. They have entered into a partnership which has its business side. Let this be understood from the start, and the income, where possible, be portioned out according to their needs and circumstances. The husband will and ought to have a certain sum of money which he will spend as he likes; far be it from me to advocate the curtailment of

any man's liberty. But let them *together* calculate and decide what can be spent on housekeeping, what can be put by for a rainy day, and what must be the wife's allowance. This last item must be fixed, and given regularly. It is humiliating—or so it would be to me—to have to go to a husband for every rupee I wished to spend, for instance on a Christmas or birthday present for him! Once the income is portioned out, the wife must see to it that the spending is accordingly; and she *must* keep accounts.

Incomes vary, so it is impossible to give definite sums to be spent for definite purposes; but if your husband's income is only Rs. 300 a month, it would be out of all proportion to spend Rs. 50 on a hat, or Rs. 60 on a dress. Because Mrs. A. buys her hats at Cargills', and gets her dresses made there, and you constantly visit her and are in the same set, is no reason why you, who have probably about half she has to spend, should do the same. It is this question of "keeping up appearances" which hampers many a household. Appearances!—a strange word. Are we not all "appearances" to others? Do our real, natural selves ever show at all? Our smiles, our manners,—are they not often put on as we put on our clothes? But I am digressing.

Now for a word on entertaining. I have often heard people say in a highly virtuous manner: "I never go out. I cannot afford to entertain. If I accept Mrs. A.'s invitations I must ask her in return, and I cannot give her just what we have; so my husband and I have decided to live for ourselves and for our children!" Now, have you heard anything more foolishly proud, and more grossly selfish than this? This is not thrift. Thrift, we are told, is "wise spending"; but I see no spending, wise or otherwise, here. Entertaining can be a costly proceeding no doubt, but intercourse among friends need not take the form of entertaining. Mrs. A. gives dinner parties, she has her day "at home", when she can gather around her interesting people, the association with whom is often a privilege. It is surely pride which shuts out your husband, yourself, and your children from sharing it, and from letting others have the pleasure of your society. What does Browning say:—

"So, for us no world? Let throngs press thee to me!
Up and down amid men, heart by heart fare we!
Welcome squalid vesture, harsh voice, hateful face!
God is soul, souls I and thou: with souls should souls have
place."

I would in conclusion say just one word in favour of holidays. So many of us in estimating our expenses for the year leave out this item. Yet can there be a better form of spending than this? It is needed equally for the breadwinner and the housewife. He ought to get away at least once a year from the routine of his daily business life, and his wife from her household cares, to return to them with fresh vigour. Better pens than mine have written of the benefits of travel to body and mind, and too much cannot be said of the discipline of saving towards this end. Europe and India are not within reach of all, but how many beautiful spots are there not in Ceylon where we can find rest and refreshment for body and mind!

"Round us the wild creatures, overhead the trees,
Underfoot the moss-tracks,—life and love with these!"

Why should we not learn to provide for this each year? Let nothing therefore stand in the way of taking our holiday when the most convenient season for it comes round.

I feel that I have already taken up more space than I ought to with these purely feminine remarks, but I bring them to a close in the hope that naught that I have said may be taken amiss.

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

[BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

(Continued from p. 40.)

In describing the various arms and devices which we have been considering thus far I have used ordinary language and the common names which the objects bear; but it should be mentioned that armorists have, from very early times, adopted a language of their own in order to clearly convey in words a description of a coat-of-arms, most of the names being derived from the Norman-French, the ancient language of Heraldry. A heraldic description of this kind is called a *blazon*, from the custom at ancient tournaments for those who had the direction of the contests to examine and publicly proclaim the armorial bearings and achievements of such competitors as presented themselves

for the first time, before they were permitted to engage in the lists; while an attendant Esquire would BLASEN or blow a horn to attract attention to the ceremony⁽¹⁾. The arms of Governor Falck, for instance, would, in the language of the English heralds, be thus blasoned: "*He bears on a field gulcs a falcon with wings expanded or*," or more briefly: *gu. a falcon with wings expanded or*." Besides this language of Heraldry certain conventional marks and lines have also been used and understood by armorists throughout Europe, by which the various tinctures of the shield and its charges could be denoted in sculpture and engraving where the pigments themselves could not be introduced. A shield *or*, or gold, would be represented by a surface of dots laid out at regular distances; *argent*, or silver, was represented by a plain unmarked surface; *gulcs*, or red, by closely drawn perpendicular lines; *azure*, or blue, by horizontal lines; *sable*, or black, by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other; *vert*, or green, by diagonal lines drawn from right to left; *purpure*, or purple, by diagonal lines from left to right. The idea of expressing the tinctures by lines and points was, it is stated, first conceived more than two centuries ago by an Italian herald, Sylvestre Petra Sancta⁽²⁾. It will be found however that in many of the arms shewn on our tombstones these lines and points have been omitted; this is especially so with the oldest examples. One is therefore often at a loss to ascertain the proper colours of a particular coat. The same omission is to be noticed in many of the seals that are to be met with; and it is to be feared that, in many cases, the omission must be attributed to the ignorance of the sculptor or engraver, who did not understand the significance of these delicate lines and dots. In some cases the arms are sufficiently well-known and the colours could be easily supplied, while in others search in Holland has often proved successful; but there are many long-forgotten and extinct arms of which it is now difficult to obtain traces anywhere. As an example of the mistakes and confusion which arise from ignorance of some of these small details I may mention the case of the arms of the Van der Spar family in the gravestone and mural tablets in the Dutch Church at Galle. The first in point of date is the gravestone of Mattheus Van der Spar, on which appears an

(1) Cussans' "Handbook of Heraldry", p. 147.

(2) Eve's "Decorative Heraldry", p. 11.

impaled coat which may be blazoned thus: 1. *Party per fess, in chief a six pointed star, and in base an anchor*, 2. *Party per bend—two scarpes* (diminutives of the bend sinister). No colours are indicated. In the seal of Mattheus Van der Spar, of which many impressions are extant, the same charges appear and in the same position. But the other examples, of which there are three in number, vary from this and from each other in several particulars. All these are marble tablets of recent date ordered out from England. The charges in the original stone have been reversed in all of them, while an attempt has been made to introduce the customary lines and points to indicate the tinctures; but the tinctures in no two of the tablets are the same.

I have thus far spoken only of those shields on which a single family coat was represented; but many of the examples we come across will be found to be of a very composite form. The shields charged with more than one coat are said to be *marshalled*. Marshalling is usually done by *impaling* or *quartering*. A shield is said to be impaled when it bears upon it, side by side, with a dividing line between them, the arms of husband and wife. Such a shield appears on the gravestone of Anna Henrietta Van Beaumont, wife of Governor Loten⁽¹⁾: the division to the right contains the Loten arms and that to the left the Van Beaumont arms. Although it has been a rule in Heraldry for the arms of two spouses to be thus impaled on the same shield, and this rule is strictly observed in England⁽²⁾, a more general practice with the Dutch armorists appears to have been to display the arms side by side on separate shields. Examples of these are very numerous in all the Dutch churches in Ceylon; but I may quote two instances, viz., the arms of Moens and Potken shewn on the gravestone of the wife of *Onderkoopman* Adriaan Moens⁽³⁾ and of Van de Graaf and Van Angelbeek on the gravestone of the wife of Governor Van de Graaf⁽⁴⁾. It will be seen however that in the painted wall tablet to the memory of the last lady the same arms are depicted impaled. Impalements such as these do not descend to the children, who have no right

to the mother's arms unless she was an heiress, an heiress in Heraldry being a lady who has no brother to transmit the arms of her family to posterity. Many hereditary shields with impalements, however, occur whose origin it is not easy to trace. Some of these are probably examples of obsolete modes of marshalling. In that, for instance, known as *dimidiation*, the conjunction of two coats was effected by dividing each into two and joining the dexter and sinister halves of each respectively. An example of this may be seen in the arms of the wives of Governor Rycklof van Goens on the tombstone erected against the outer wall of Wolvendaal Church. Another example is to be seen in the arms of the *Oppekoopman* Richard van Mienen on a gravestone inside the same church. A quartered shield is one that is divided into four quarters by two lines drawn at right angles to each other through the middle. The arms of father and mother are borne on such a shield by the children whose mother was an heiress. The first and fourth quarters would bear the paternal and the second and third quarters the maternal arms. As other heiresses marry into the family the number of these divisions would of course increase; but, whatever the number to which the divisions amount, they are still spoken of as quarterings. Several fine examples of quartered shields may be seen. That of Diederik Christiaan Van Domburgh, son of Governor Van Domburgh, in Wolvendaal Church, bears the arms of Van Domburgh and Engelbert quarterly; while a more elaborate specimen is that of *Commandeur* Arnoldus de Ly, on the tombstone of his wife in the Dutch Church at Galle. One of the best specimens I have seen on a seal is that of the Roosmale Cocq arms. Here the paternal coat of the Cocq family is quartered with that of the heiress of the Roosmale family. Fine copies of these arms have been preserved, from which the following blazon may be made out: Quarterly; 1st and 4th *gu. a sinister arm in armour, embowed, holding a sword and issuant out of clouds or*, for COCQ; 2nd and 3rd. *gu. three ram's head horned or* for ROOSMALE⁽¹⁾. While still on the subject of impalements and quarterings, it is necessary that mention should be made of what is known as the *inescutcheon* (French, *ecusson*; Dutch, *hartschild*). It is a

(1) "*Lapidarium Zeylanicum*", p. 24.

(2) Except where the spouses are of different rank.

(3) "*Lapidarium Zeylanicum*", p. 27.

(4) *Ibid.*, p. 33.

(1) These arms are blazoned in the "*Armorial General*" as follows: 1. *Cocq*: De gu. au senestrochère arm, tenant un cimenterre et iss. d'une nuée mouw du flanc, le tout d'or; *Roosmale*: De sin. à trois têtes de belier accornées d'or.

small shield, called also the shield of pretence, borne on the centre of the field, on which the husband emblazons the arms of his wife when she is an heiress and has the right to transmit her arms to her children.

I have yet made no allusion to the *motto*, which it is usual to associate with arms and crests. This is because examples of family mottoes are very rare among the arms one comes across in Ceylon. Only two instances occur in the memorials found in the churches, viz., that of Governor Baron Van Eck in Wolvendaal Church, where the motto "*Vincere aut mori pro Patria*" is inscribed under his arms, and that of the Van Schuler motto "*Avita virtute*" on the tombstone of Mrs. Van Schuler at Galle. I have had the opportunity of examining a great many seals affixed to old deeds and also seals still in the possession of several Burgher families; but, with a couple of exceptions, no motto forms part of the achievement. Among the rare exceptions the motto of the Gratiaen family, "*Depressa resurgo*," appearing on one of the seals used by a member of the family, is worthy of mention, because it bears reference to the arms themselves: "*On a shield azure, a withered tree sprouting out afresh, and from the sinister chief point of the shield the sun throwing out rays.*" So far as we know mottoes were not in use in the Netherlands during the Middle Ages, because the motto properly so called must not be confounded with the war cry or *wapen geroep*, which belonged to and was used by the members of prominent families when leading an attack. In the 16th century instances occur of mottoes being granted to individuals by the sovereign, and still later they were adopted by various families without, however, its becoming a general practice⁽¹⁾. They are, however, scarcely ever found on old seals⁽²⁾. "Though generally transmitted with the family Arms, Mottoes are not strictly hereditary. An individual is at liberty to affix to his Escutcheon whatever Motto his fancy may dictate. It was not until the Fifteenth century that Mottoes were considered as important adjuncts to Armorial Bearings"⁽³⁾.

Having now explained very briefly the origin and nature of these heraldic charges, I need hardly point out that the

devices on a shield do not as a rule admit of any particular interpretation. In other words, they have no hidden meaning like a pictorial rebus. But if we were able to trace every coat-of-arms to its origin and to examine the circumstances under which the particular charges were adopted, much interesting information might be obtained. A Dutch gentleman, whose shield consisted of five red bands on a silver shield (*arg.* five bars *gu.*) once gave me the following history of the origin of his arms. His ancestor had been fighting hard in a battle, and, having slain many an enemy and become victorious, was sent for by his Prince to be complimented and rewarded. When he came before the Royal presence his hands were covered with blood; so that, before grasping the King's hand, which was offered to him, he had to wipe his on his coat; and the five bloody stripes which were thus made became the future charge on his shield. Many of us have heard of the Red Hand of Ulster. It is borne as a badge on the arms of every British baronet; but it is taken from the family arms of the ancient Kings of Ulster—the O'Neils. Its origin is to be traced to remote antiquity, and will be found to be highly romantic. About 1200 B. C. the sons of Milesius, King of the Northern Provinces of Spain, led a colony to Ireland; and it was decided among the adventurers that he who should first touch the land should be King. The boat of Heremon, the youngest son, had kept in advance for some time; but, as it approached the shore, another boat shot ahead and its occupants were on the point of landing. Heremon then cut off his hand at the wrist and threw it on the land. He thus fulfilled the condition that had been agreed upon, and was accordingly chosen King. The O'Neils adopted the red hand as their charge in commemoration of this event, and their shield to this day bears this device. The first and fourth quarters of the shield of the present Lord O'Neil are thus blazoned by Sir Bernard Burke: "Per fess wavy, the chief, *arg.*, and the base representing waves of the sea, in chief, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, *gu.*, in base a salmon naiant, *ppr.*"

It is only an incomplete and disconnected sketch I have here given of a subject which I am sure will repay closer study. It would be vain to attempt, within the space of a paper like the present, anything beyond a few suggestive hints calculated to rouse in the minds of students some interest in the subject. Any one desirous of pursuing the study would find numerous handbooks and introductory

(1) "*Grondtrekken der Nederlandsche Zegel- en Wapenkunde*", by Van der Bergh, p. 56.

(2) "*Handboek der Wapenkunde*", by Rietstap, p. 321.

(3) Cussans' "*Handbook of Heraldry*", p. 182.

works, in which the principles of the science are fully treated. While the number of such books is so large, that it is difficult to select any one as better suited to the purpose than others, the examples of armorial bearings, which I have indicated as to be found on seals and monuments, are almost unlimited. The knowledge which a study of these afford is sure to enable the student to distinguish between true and false heraldry, and to detect many unauthorized arms and crests which the fashion of the day has led people to adopt. It need hardly be said that to be of any value an armorial ensign must have its antiquity and authority sufficiently established. In the chapter on "*the Abuse of Arms*", prefixed to his important work *Armoial Families* (edition 1895), Mr. A. C. Fox Davies gives much interesting information on this point, and shews to what extent the laws of Heraldry are being disregarded at the present day.

In a subsequent paper, which I hope to place before the readers of this Journal at an early date, I will endeavour to explain more particularly, by pictorial illustration if possible, some of the arms borne by Dutch Burgher families in Ceylon.

FORGED DUTCH EXTRACTS IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

[BY THE HON. MR. J. P. LEWIS, C.C.S.]

In addition to the genuine Dutch documents which I have described in previous papers there came into my hands from time to time during 1897-1901 upwards of thirty so called "Dutch Extracts", produced in support of claims to land. On my first examination of these documents I was satisfied, for reasons which will be given in this paper, that these were not genuine extracts, but cleverly executed forgeries. On a cursory inspection, indeed, they were calculated to deceive any one having an outside acquaintance only with Dutch "extracts". They were written in faded ink on much folded and sometimes patched paper, which I discovered, on more minute examination, to be genuine Dutch foolscap, having the same watermarks as the paper on which

the genuine documents of the same character are written*, and they all bore the impressed stamp of the Dutch East India Company. The existence of this stamp on forged documents is to be accounted for in one of two ways. Either the forgers had come into possession of some blank paper impressed with the stamp of the Company, or the stamp was forged; and the excellence of the forgery was due to the facility with which this kind of stamp—a mere print—could be forged.

But what first raised my suspicions as to the genuineness of these documents was the modern spelling of the Sinhalese proper names of persons and places found in them. The modern method of transliterating Sinhalese words—which has been adopted more or less in Government offices and elsewhere since the issue of the Minute of 1869, but which was quite unknown before then—was generally followed†. It consists of denoting the Sinhalese letters strictly by the English equivalent letters, regardless of the question whether such letters accurately represent the sounds of the Sinhalese letters—in short the attempt to represent such words by phonetic spelling which had hitherto been followed was

* The watermarks I found in the paper on which genuine Dutch Extracts were written were: (1) On the first half sheet a figure like that of Britannia with a weapon like a spear, with a crescent at the end (sometimes not a crescent but a kind of inverted parasol); a figure of a lion rampant grasping a sword; the whole enclosed at the bottom by a ring like a railing. Above the line the words PRO PATRIA, and in one instance the letters IVW below. In some cases the figures faced to the right, in others to the left. On the second half sheet C. & J. HONIG. This was the commonest watermark. In one the watermark on the second half sheet was J. HONIG & ZOONEN, in another G (or C) R under a crown. (2) First half sheet a *fleur de lis*, and under it H & ZOON, second half sheet the letter A over the monogram VOC. (3) First half sheet { RIFDAL } (?) second half sheet a knight's helmet apparently.

12
(4) A ring or wreath.

I did not pursue the investigation further than was necessary to satisfy me that the paper was genuine paper "made in Holland".

† In the Government offices the Dutch system of spelling Sinhalese words was followed to a large extent for many years after the Dutch had left the Island, supplemented by independent efforts at phonetic spelling, such as conicopy for kanakapillai, Newralia for Nuwera Eliya, cutcherry for kachcheri, etc.

abandoned in favour of accurate transliteration regardless of sound. Thus a *u* in English was represented by a *u* in Sinhalese: *i* stands for *i*, though the sound of the latter would be correctly indicated by *e* or *ee*, and so on. The adoption of this literally accurate system has had its influence on the spelling of Sinhalese words in newspapers and elsewhere; and here we find it followed to some extent by the forgers of these documents.

The most conspicuous instance of it was in the spelling of such words as *appu*, *pattu*, *amunam*, *nadun*, *kapu*, *Uru-gamuwa*, *curunies*, *aru*, *Juan*, which were nearly always spelt as above, and not phonetically as the Dutch would have spelt them, with *oe* for *u**. This was an invariable rule, but one the existence of which the forgers did not succeed in detecting, though they carefully copied other characteristics of Dutch documents.

The other rules which I have numbered (1) and (4)† were also undetected by the forgers; I mean those representing the final *a* in such words as *gama*, *watta*, *goda*, *boda*, *pitiya*, *hena*, *deniya*, not by the same letter but by the letter *e*, and of doubling the preceding consonant. These words were invariably written *gamme*, *watte*, *godde*, *bodde*, *pittle*, *heene*, *denie*. As in the first cited cases of modern spelling, I have been through volumes of Dutch records and hundreds of extracts with the object of finding whether there was any exception to this rule. I was in fact set to do it on one occasion by the Supreme Court, but I never succeeded in finding one. In fact this rule was so invariable that I would go so far as to say that any document purporting to be Dutch, and of the eighteenth century, which made the name of a Sinhalese village terminate in "*gama*" instead of "*gamme*", was a forgery even on that account and without any further evidence.

Neither did the forgers notice the practice of representing a long vowel by doubling it, and accordingly spelt the

* I have only found one instance in which a Sinhalese *u* was transliterated by the same letter in Dutch, and that was in the case of the name *Akuresse*, which was so spelt in one place, though in others the usual rule was followed of representing it by *oe*. It is to be noted however that this is a long *u* following the letter *k*. But on the other hand the Dutch spelt *cooly* "*koelie*".

† See Journal D. B. U., vol. II., pp. 21-22.

word nearly always *hena*, though sometimes *heana* and *hene*. They never hit on the Dutch method of spelling it.

The termination *boda* in Wellabodda Pattu, Gangaboda Pattu, &c., is invariably spelt in the records of the Matara District *badde*, the *o* of the Sinhalese giving place to an *a*; but it is needless to say that the forgers never spelt it in any other way than *boda*.

Achchāri was never thus written by the Dutch scribes, who always wrote *Atjaari*. But on the only occasion when our Sinhalese Dutchmen of the 19th century had to use the word they managed to spell it in the modern English method of the present period. To the word *Arachchi* on the other hand, on the six occasions upon which they used it, they contrived to give its proper Dutch disguise of *Araatje*. The six documents in which it occurs however might be reduced to two models, three following one and three the other very closely.

There was not a single document of the thirty which did not contain at least two instances of modern spelling of the kinds indicated above.

The general appearance of genuine Dutch Extracts was, as I have said, very well caught, and the handwriting, even the more archaic style of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, exactly imitated; but, as might be expected, closer examination showed many mistakes in detail. For instance in no single case was the letter *u*, which in Dutch documents of the period was never written without a comma over it, found with this comma. One could understand its being omitted on occasions even in genuine Dutch handwriting, just as one expects to find *ts* sometimes uncrossed and *is* undotted; but that it should never in a single instance have this distinguishing mark was a suspicious circumstance tending to confirm the evidence afforded by the modern spelling pointing to the same conclusion.

There were other similar mistakes of detail. For instance, it is usual to find in the headings of genuine extracts an abbreviation of the definite article "*T*" for "*Het* Dorp". This is indicated by the insertion before the *T* of a comma or commas. The forgers followed the abbreviation, but unfortunately in one set of forgeries inserted the commas after instead of before the *T*, and in another omitted it altogether.

The attestation in genuine extracts, as I have said, always began with the word "Accordeert" or "Akkordeerd" = agreed, and the clerk of the Land Raad, Tombo Holder, or other "authorized person" who signed it, generally put "geauth" or "g' aut" under his signature, meaning "ge-authoriseerde" = authorised.

These words were always more or less of a puzzle to the forger. In Dutch handwriting of the 18th century it is not always easy to distinguish *n* from *r* or *f* from *t*, and there are peculiar formations of letters which it requires some practice to read, the letter *h* for instance. Consequently we have the following attempts to write "accordeert"

Accordeerf } both four times
Accordeent }
Accordeend }

and for "ge-auth" or "g' aut" we have in one case "gauh" and in six "gant", while in one document we have "genart"*, and where "gaut" was written correctly the comma after the *g* was always omitted. In one case where the fuller contraction of the word was used it was written correctly, but the comma was unnecessarily inserted "(g'eahth)".

In genuine extracts the names of the lands were often given in tabular form, and in consequence the words describing the lands as garden, field, or chena often appeared isolated in the left hand margin thus

1 thuyt
1 do
1 Zaay veld
1 do
1 heene
1 do

The forgers noticed this but had no idea what the significance of these words was. Consequently they applied the word "thuyt" or "tuyn", which means a garden or planted land, sometimes to a tract of fields†, sometimes to a chena, and described lands which their Sinhalese names showed to be high lands‡ "as Zaay veld" (sowing field). The word

* A lawyer for the defence suggested that this might mean General!

† Mengondeniyaye, Osarambedeniya.

‡ Magaheane, Dehigahahena Bogahahena, Ago damagahena, Ambagahahena, Medaheane, Muttatukendahenyaya, described as "deoude thuyt" (the old garden), Dewalebadda, Watubedda, Murutugahahena, Atikukulhena.

"thuyt" was in fact itself a puzzle. In four of these documents we find it disguised as "Tyit", [with a variation in another of "tyaar", in one as "tiut" and in another as "thiu".

The forgers copied words and phrases from original Dutch documents generally with great facility, but without any glimmering as to their meaning, and often with absurd misspellings.

From these and other peculiarities it was possible to classify the forgeries under several groups, each formed on a single model with one or two specimens standing by themselves. 24 of them referred to lands in the Maritime Pattu of Matara, one to Galle, and the other 7 to lands in the Morowa Korle or to a part of the adjoining West Girawa Pattu which under the Dutch belonged to that Korle. There were thus two great divisions, and each of them had its own peculiarities, which were so pronounced that one arrived at the conclusion that they were the work of different forgers or sets of forgers. It will be convenient to describe them hereafter as the Wellaboda Pattu and the Morowa Korle forgeries respectively.

By classifying and comparing the mistakes in spelling and grammar in the Wellaboda Pattu forgeries they were further divided into the following groups :-

Group A consisting of 7 documents

"	B	"	4	"
"	C	"	3	"
"	D	"	4	"
"	E	"	3	"

with the isolated forgeries

F

G

and H

We will deal with these groups separately and show how each specimen came to be referred to a particular group, how each group showed intrinsic evidence of having been forged by the same person, how each group showed its connection in some way with the others, and finally it will be shown how two members of one of the groups which intrinsic evidence condemned as forgeries were conclusively shown to be so subsequently by extrinsic evidence, viz., by the

discovery of the original record from which they purported to be extracts. In this way, by dealing with the extracts as a whole they can be conclusively proved to be forgeries; but when, as in the prosecutions which resulted from these inquiries, single documents had to be so proved, the difficulty of establishing this was greatly increased, as in nearly all these cases we had to rely solely on the intrinsic evidence afforded by the documents themselves.

First with regard to the group A. There was a prosecution which resulted in a conviction in the case of one of these documents; and in order to prove it a forgery there were put in evidence 6 others of the group. The resemblances are shown by the following mistakes running through the whole seven.

They all purported to be extracts from certain "New Tombus" of 1753, 1755, 1768, 1769, and 1770. The proper heading therefore would be in Dutch "Extract uit de Nieuwe Tombo van.....".

This is how the documents were actually headed:—

- (1) Extract in de Neaw
- (2) Extract de Heaw
- (3) Extract de Neaw (two)
- (4) Extract de Neauve
- (5) Extract net de Neu

Two words found in every genuine Extract are *bezit* = possesses and *betaald* or *betaald* = pays. This is how they appeared in these documents

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) Zlet | betaald |
| (2) Clit | bettiald |
| (3) Clot | bettaald |
| (4) Clet | |
| (5) Clet | beetaald |
| (6) Cesit | betaald |
| (7) .ezit | |

The last was the only one that apparently had a chance of getting the first word right, but Nos. (1) and (6) were successful with *betaald*.

The word required was *door* = by. It appeared thus:—

- (1) Der

- (2) Dorp (meaningless here, = village)
- (3) Dorp "
- (4) Dorp "
- (5) Dorp "
- (6) Dorp "
- (7) (illegible)

The Dutch Company is usually referred to in genuine documents as "De E. Comie" meaning "De Edele Compagnie". The forger got it into his head that it was not E but J, and so in three of these documents we have "van J Comp". What "the J Comp" means no one knows but the forger. He can hardly have meant "John Company".

So the following mistakes run through the group, appearing fitfully, sometimes in one, sometimes in another member of it, but never failing to show somewhere:—

- (1) *groot* for *grond*
grood " "
- (2) *Zyndes* for *Zaayens* = sowing
Lyudes " "
Lyindes " "
Zayindes " "
Hyin des " "
- (3) *Londre* for *Zonder* = without
Londer " "
- (4) *Consenti* in four of them for *consent*, and in a fifth *consentie* for the same word.
- (5) *Aftrack* in four of them instead of *aftrek* (deduction), and in a fifth *aftract*.
- (6) *Voortoon* in three instead of *voortaan* = henceforth, and in a fourth *vortans*.

The forger had seen the words "*de nevens genoemde*" = "the above named", in the document that served him as a model. But he could not quite make them out.

So he wrote:—

- (1) Der den ... gen veeren
- (2) Den neunsten voerden
- (3) Den neuent gen van den
- (4) Den wenent
- (5) Den neves gennoenden
- (6) Den neues ge noem —

In No. 6 he was within an ace of success, but in all the others he floundered hopelessly.

Gecultiveerd = cultivated, was also a hopeless puzzle. In one he managed to get as near as *gucultivarden*; but when he wrote in three of the others what should have been *geculiti* he metamorphosed it into "quetti". The process of evolution by which *geculiti* gradually became *quetti* has to be seen in the documents themselves to be fully appreciated.

A noteworthy mistake in this group was the use in the title where the situation of the village was given, of the word *en* (meaning "and") for *in*. The village was described in 6 out of the 7 documents of this group as being situated "en Welleboda Pattu". In fact the headings alone were enough to condemn them as forgeries.

It was significant too that of the 7 documents as many as 4 purported to be dated in February, though the years were 0 = different.

One of them furnished two additional pieces of evidence of forgery. It purported to be a "true copy" made at Matara in 1843, yet it is on Dutch-made paper bearing the stamp of the Dutch Company. In addition it bears an endorsement purporting to be signed by "P. W. Braybrooke", asserting that it was produced before him at Babarenda, a village in the Matara District, on 8th May, 1848. The diary of the Assistant Government Agent of Matara showed that Mr. William Gordon Forbes held that office in 1848, and there was no entry under date 8th May, as there would have been if the Assistant Government Agent had been on circuit at Babarenda on that day. Evidence was also available that the signature was not Mr. Braybrooke's. So much for the internal evidence showing that the seven documents of this group were forgeries.

(To be continued.)

GENEALOGIEN.

DOOR

MR. F. H. DE VOS.

FRETZ.

I.

Jan Fransz Fretz van Hessen tr. Anna Gertruida Herpel. Bij wie:

I. Diederich Thomas Fretz. (II.)

II.

Diederich Thomas Fretz geb. te St. Goar (Hessen Nassau), Kapitein, Colombo, 1765, opzichter, Gale Corle, 1769: Hoofd der Mahabadde 1780: Koopman en dissave provisioneel, Matara 1785, dissave, Colombo, 1787: Commandeur van Galle, 1792—1796, tr. 1) te Colombo 28 Oct., 1764 Cornelia Reyniera van Sanden van Jaffna en (2) Gertruida Henrietta Bartels van Tutucorin, ged. 5 Dec. 1761 + 1790 d. v. Jeronymus Bartels en van Natalia Gomez.

Uit het eerste huwelijk:—

- I. Pieter Liebert Fretz ged. te Colombo 15 Sept. 1765.
- II. Anna Diederich Fretz geb. te Galle 31 Mei 1772, tr. 1) Mr. Pieter van Spal (2) 8 Juni 1788 Jan Jacob Augier van Amsterdam Onderkoopman en Secretaris van 't Raad van Justitie (3) Carl. Fredrik Willem Hallwachs van Vlissingen, Kapitein, Regiment Wurtemberg.
- III. Justina Susanna Fretz geb. 22 Maart 1774, tr. 17 April 1791 David Meyer van den Ham, Predikant.
- IV. Pieter Diederich Cornelis Fretz geb. 15 Aug. 1775.
- V. Christina Jacoba Fretz ged. te Galle 30 Juni 1776.
- VI. Pieter Diederich Fretz ged. te Galle 5 Sept. 1778.
- VII. Henrietta Margareta Fretz geb. 28 Juli 1779.
- VIII. Maria Sophia Fretz ged. te Colombo 22 April 1781, tr. 14 Oct. 1798 Carel August Conradt van Kirchheim, Onderkoopman.
- IX. Henrietta Justina Fretz geb. te Colombo 2 Ap. 1783 ged. aldaar 6 Ap. 1783 tr. (1) John Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel, (2) Michael Reynolds, Surgeon, 51st Regiment, C. R.
- X. Adriana Henrietta Fretz geb. 1 Juli 1784 + te Batavia 1 June 1873, tr. (1) te Galle 28 Maart 1805 Dirk Schaap van's Graveland, Holland, opperchirurgijn en (2) Jacobus van Slingerlandt van Schoonhoven, Kapitein der Infanterie, Batavia, z. v. Jacobus van Slingerlandt en van Elizabeth Bronkhorst.
- XI. Diederich Cornelis Fretz (III.)

Uit het tweede huwelijk:—

- XII. Diederich Gerrard Fretz ged te Galle 16 Oct. 1796.
- XIII. Henrietta Thomasia Fretz ged. te Galle 25 Aug. 1799.
- XIV. Johanna Justina Gertruida Fretz geb. 1 April 1801.

III.

Diedrich Cornelis Fretz geb. te Matura 6 Mei 1787, ged. te Colombo 5 Aug. 1787, + 5 Juni 1836 tr. (1) *Johanna Elizabeth D'Estandau* geb. te Galle 18 Aug. 1789, + 28 Oct. 1811 d. v. *Johannes Jacobus D'Estandau* van Rynsburg Onderkoopman O. I. C. en van *Johanna Arnoldina Elizabeth de Bordes* (2) te Galle 1812 *Sophia Adriana van Schuler* geb. Galle 1794 d. v. *Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriann van Schuler* van Utrecht, Dissave van Matura en van *Wilhelmina Catharina Leembruggen* van Negapatnam en (3) te Colombo 22 Juni 1814 *Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottau* geb. 2 Jan. 1798 d. v. *Andries Wilhelmus Mottau* van Wezel en van *Elizabeth Petronella Kofferman*.

Uit het eerste huwelijk:—

I. *Thomas Johannes Fretz* geb. te Galle 6 Feb. 1810.

Uit het tweede huwelijk:—

II. *Henrietta Sophia Fretz* geb. 20 Dec. 1812, + te Colombo 23 Sept. 1842.

Uit het derde huwelijk:—

III. *Andries Willem Fretz* geb. te Colombo 23 Jan. 1816, + 23 Dec. 1834.

IV. *Eliza Petronella Fretz* geb. te Colombo 9 Nov. 1817, + te Mullettove 25 Nov. 1834, tr. 5 Oct. 1833. *Edmund Wood C. C. S.* geb. 1802 + 2 Mei 1850.

V. *Johanna Adriana Fretz* geb. te Colombo 15 April 1821, tr. 20 Dec. 1843 *Willem Stork* geb. 24 Aug. 1812 z. v. *Johannes Justinus Stork* en van *Agneta Emerentia van Cuylenburg*.

VI. *Louis Fretz* geb. te Colombo 10 Mart 1824.

VII. *Henry Robert Fretz* geb. te Colombo 22 Jan. 1828 tr. te Colombo 15 Dec. 1853 *Maria Alexandrina Wilhelmina vander Straaten* d. v. *Charles Alexander vander Straaten* en van *Anna Sophia Carolina Lorenz*.

FRETZ.

I.

Frans Philip Fretz van Kirchheim, A° 1787 naar Indie met "de Leviathan", boekhouder, + te Calpentyn 8 Maart 1821 tr. (1) te Colombo 30 September 1792 *Catharina Sophia Clara Schorer* geb. te Trincomalie 12 Feb. 1776 + te Calpentijn 17 Dec. 1812, d. v. *Mr. John Willem Schorer* van Middelburg, Opperhoofd van Trincomalie en van *Juliana Cornelia Lebeck* (weduwe Visboom) en (2) *Sara Johanna Sophia Giffening* ged. 9 Mei 1790 d. v. *Bernard Abraham Giffening*, Predikant, en van *Maria Sophia Franciscus* (weduwe Hickler).

Uit het eerste huwelijk:—

I. *Johanna Juliana Christina Diederica Fretz* geb. 25 Juli 1796 tr. 25 Sept. 1821 *Charles Edward Pfeiffer* en van *Johanna Margareta Pompeus*.

II. *Johan Willem Pieter Fretz* ged. te Colombo 5 Maart 1797.

III. *Johanna Theodora Fretz* ged. te Colombo 19 Mei 1799.

IV. *Johan Willem Fretz* ged. te Colombo 2 Nov. 1800.

V. *Daniel Jacques Fretz* ged. te Colombo 12 Aug. 1802, ¹ (II)

VI. *Catharina Charlotte Fretz* ged. te Colombo 1 Jan. 1804, tr. 1824 *Fredrik Hendrik Francke*.

VII. *Johanna Theodora Fretz* geb. 1 Mei 1806.

II.

Daniel Jacques Fretz tr. *Dorothea Thomasia Kriekenbeek* + te Galle 24 Dec. 1858 d. v. *Johannes Arnoldus Kriekenbeek* en van *Sara Jocomina Louisa Carolina Zexilles*. Bij wie.

I. *Francis Philip Fretz*. (III.)

II. *James Henry Fretz* (IV.)

III. *Dorothea Henrietta Frederica Fretz* geb. te Colombo 28 Oct. 1832 tr. te Galle 26 Maart 1855 *Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Cocq*

IV. *Thomas William Fretz*.

V. *Sara Clara Maria Fretz* geb. 13 Nov. 1836 tr. *John Edward Roosmale Cocq*.

VI. *John Edward Fretz* geb. 18 Dec. 1837.

VII. *George Fredrik Fretz* geb. 17 Mei 1839.

VIII. *Edward Richard Fretz* (V.)

IX. *Henrietta Clara Emelia Fretz* geb. 13 Ap. 1843 tr. 23 Sept. 1867 *Charles Wilmot Francke*.

X. *James Alfred Fretz* geb. 14 Jan. 1845.

XI. *Louise Sophia Fretz* geb. 15 Jan. 1846 tr. 6 Mei 1866 *Edward William Francke*.

III.

Francis Philip Fretz geb. 3 Ap. 1830 + 1904 tr. (1) te Kalutara 27 Juli 1853 *Henrietta Louisa Francke* en (2) *Georgiana Emerentia Francke*.

Uit het eerste huwelijk:—

I. *Francis James Fretz* + 1876.

II. *Arthur Henry Fretz*. (VI.)

III. *Emily Maria Fretz*.

IV.

James Henry Fretz District Engineer P. W. D. geb. 14 Juli 1831 tr. (1).....*Kriekenbeek* en (2) *Arnoldina Wilmot*.

Uit het eerste huwelijk:—

I. *Anna Josephine Fretz*.

II. *William Henry Fretz*. Chirurgyn W. Indie tr. *Harriet King*.

V.

Edward Richard Fretz District Engineer P. W. D. geb. 21 Aug. 1840 tr. 10 Juli 1863 *Georgiana Victoria Walboff* geb. 9 Juni 1844. By wie.

I. *Henrietta Georgiana Fretz* geb. 28 Aug. 1866, tr. 9 Nov. 1890 *Casper Thomas Leembruggen*.

¹ Zijne doopheffers *Daniel Jacques de Superville* en *Anna Petronica Visvliet* echtelieden te Middelburg.

II. *Eugene Dorothy Fretz* geb. 1 Dec. 1867 tr. 3. Feb. 1896
Henry Laurence Francke.

III. *Richard Albert Fretz* geb. 27 Oct. 1870 tr. 24 Jan. 1900
Alice Henrietta Maud Francke.

IV. *Diana Maud Fretz* geb. 27 Oct. 1873 tr. *Osmond Hollowel Austin.*

V. *Agnes Milne Fretz* geb. 5 Aug. 1876. tr. 6 Sept. 1900
Robert Wilnot Copper.

VI.

Arthur Henry Fretz Chirargyn. geb. 30 Juli 1856 + 11 Aug. 1894, tr. 1880 *Agnes Jane Stork.* By wie:—

I. *Arthur Llewellyn Francis Stork Fretz* geb. 24 Juli 1881.

II. *Louisa May Fretz* geb. 2 Mei 1884.

III. *Irene Agnes Fretz* geb. 22. Maart 1887.

IV. *Leslie William Fretz* geb. 11 Dec. 1888.

V. *Edith Constance Fretz* geb. 28 Sept. 1889.

VI. *Iris Clare Fretz* geb. 14 Dec. 1893.

HOW THEY TRAVELLED IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

[BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

IN this age of rapid locomotion, when a journey by train from the extreme north to the extreme south of the Island may be performed in less than twenty-four hours, it is difficult for us to imagine that it took our ancestors, who lived here in the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century, several weeks to make the same journey. In those days, also, the different parts of the suburbs of Colombo, which are now closely connected by railroads and tram lines, and between which numerous *rickshaws* and other modern conveyances ply incessantly, were so far removed from each other that a visit, say from Mutwal to Kollupitiya, involved a journey which had to be performed with some inconvenience.

In order to form a correct idea of the circumstances of travel in the olden days, we must keep in view the ground covered in these journeys, and also bear in mind the nature and the condition of the roads or pathways which were available for the purpose. It must be remembered that the Dutch had dominion only over the maritime districts of the

Island, and that it was only within the last thirty years of their rule that they had possession of the entire coast line. Communication between the various stations was therefore confined to a sea-coast route. With the journeys inland, undertaken by the officers of the Government for state purposes, or with the incursions into the territory of the King of Kandy during times of war, we have no need to speak here, beyond remarking, in passing, that there was not a single high road, in the present sense of that word, in the whole of the "King's Country" until Major Skinner opened the first main road to Kandy in the early years of the nineteenth century. To come back therefore to the sea-coast roads by which the Dutch connected the towns and stations within their possessions, we find a state of things very different from that which we have been familiar with in our day. A description of a part of the route, say that with Colombo as a centre and Galle and Negombo either way, will suffice to give an idea of the nature of the rest of the route. We find, in the first place, that what was then known as the "land way" was nothing more than a narrow pathway made by the cutting down of trees and the clearing of undergrowth. In many places the passage was precipitous and the ground loose and sandy. Where the larger rivers crossed the road the line was entirely broken. No bridges, for instance, spanned the broad mouth of the Kalutara River, or that of the Kelany, or of Bentota or Gintota. At these places a ferry boat served to convey the passengers from one bank to the other. That in using these ferries instead of bridges, the Dutch were following a custom of very remote times is evidenced by such names as Bentota and Gintota, where the word *tota* indicates, in Sinhalese, a ferry. It is clear, that, whatever skill our ancestors possessed in the art of building, they devoted little attention to the tracing of roads or the construction of bridges beyond the limits of their fortified towns. But to make up for the drawback in defective or insufficient roads, the canals which they cut with admirable foresight in many places provided facilities for the transport of both passengers and produce.

Having thus briefly referred to the nature of the roads and means of communication, let us now enquire what vehicles were employed in these journeys, or in what other ways the old folks transported themselves from one place to another. It would be noticed that the roads we have described were ill-adapted for wheel traffic: not only would the loose sand and the steep declivities prove a hindrance to the

movement of carts or carriages, but the interruptions at the ferries would make such a means of transport almost impossible. It is in this conjuncture that we are introduced to that celebrated conveyance of olden days, the time-honoured *palanquin*. Here was just the vehicle for the purpose. Few people of the present day have perhaps ever seen one of these quaint articles so much in vogue with our ancestors. That it was not an invention of their own is a well-known fact, as the name is said to be derived from the Sanscrit, and the article itself had been in use in the East for a long time antecedent to the arrival of European nations. To briefly describe it: it was usually in the shape of a long box, open on the two sides and attached to a pole by which it was carried on the shoulders of coolies, while the traveller reclined inside on cushions. As may be supposed, there was much variety in their construction: some were made to close up with venetian blinds; others were kept open and only protected by curtains. The material used in their construction and the decorations also varied according to the wealth and position of the owner. As already mentioned, the palanquin was borne by coolies. The number of these depended on the weight they had to carry and the length of the journey. Two were usually sufficient for short trips; but four, and sometimes six or eight, were employed when necessary. On very long journeys relays of these coolies were requisitioned. The people employed in this duty were a class of Moors, of whom a regular register was kept for Government purposes. They were described as *oelians* and, like most other classes, had their special privileges and obligations.

While the palanquin was the conveyance generally used for long journeys, and always for state purposes, there were other vehicles, which, if not so frequently in use, were yet sufficiently characteristic of the time to demand some mention. One of these was the *tonjon*, vulgarly called a *Tom John*, which was a form of sedan chair differing from the palanquin in having a body like that of a gig with a head to it. The traveller sat in it erect, as in a rickshaw, and it was different from a sedan chair in having but one pole instead of two. The present writer well remembers seeing one of these *tonjons* in use in Matara when on a visit there as a little boy at the end of the fifties. One other vehicle of this early period remains to be mentioned, viz., the *triekel*. As the name shews this was a three-wheeler, the front wheel revolving to enable the sitter to guide it. It was very much like a

child's perambulator, being pushed from behind by a cooly. The *triekel* was only used for short trips in the neighbourhood, and was a favourite with the ladies, who used it for their social visits and for going to church. The article itself has now entirely disappeared, but its name may be recognized in the *tirikkala* used by the Sinhalese, apparently without any connection, for the small bullock hackery.

It is evident that travelling on such roads and by such vehicles was a slow and tedious process, at least according to our present estimation of time. But there was no need in those days for the haste and hurry with which all operations have to be performed at the present day. The Dutchman computed the length of a journey, not by the number of miles of way he travelled, but by the number of hours taken to perform it. The unit in this computation was an hour's journey by foot, which was about three miles. If, for instance, one was asked what was the distance from Mutwal to Bambalapitiya, the answer would be "two hours' journey". The time usually taken in a journey from Galle to Colombo, allowing for the numerous detentions on the way, was about three days.

Before leaving this part of our subject, in which some of the most primitive modes of travelling have been dealt with, mention must be made of the canals which the Dutch opened in so many parts of the country, and the use they made of these in travelling. As one example out of several which may be mentioned, we may take the old Dutch canal to Negombo. It was not the one now used by the boats which ply between Grandpass and Negombo, but the old neglected water-course of which we believe traces are still to be seen, running in some places parallel with the present canal. Now, in the Dutch times, this was the regular means of communication with Negombo. The passage was made in *tonies* or flat-bottomed barges, provided with a covered deck, on which the passengers were comfortably accommodated. They were usually propelled by coolies from the banks by means of ropes. Some idea of the tranquil life which our ancestors led may be formed from the picture presented to the imagination by such a journey as this.

In the course of time changes came about both in the condition of the roads and passages as well as in the means of locomotion. The once loose and sandy ways became better adapted for cart traffic, and, although it was yet a long

time before the horse coach made its appearance, the employment of men as carriers of human freight came to be gradually abandoned on the high ways. The double bullock cart and the bullock hackery were considered conveniences in those early days, and men of high rank and station did not consider it *infra dig* to lol indolently, if not comfortably, all the way from Colombo to Galle in a double bullock cart. The way was rough and uneven, and the jolting by no means conducive to repose, but needs must when the devil drives: there were no other facilities for travel. On the other hand, there were incidents in these journeys by cart, which, even if they were long protracted, gave them a charm which will be ever absent from our present day modes of travelling. The bulls were an object of special solicitude to the cartmen, and, regard to the health and comfort of these patient and long-suffering beasts of burden controlled, to a great extent, the hours which were to be devoted to the actual march. It was usual, for instance, for the start to be made from Galle in the cool of night, say about 9 p. m. A whole night's tramp brought the travellers to Hikkaduwa by early morning, where a halt was made at the Rest House for breakfast and a little snooze till the afternoon. The journey was resumed to Amblangoda, which was reached about dusk. After a few hours' stay there, Bentota was reached by the small hours of the morning. The pleasant situation of the Rest House and the comforts it afforded were an attraction even in those days, and the party rested there till the cool of the evening, when the journey was resumed till Kalutara was reached by about 9 or 10 at night. After sleep there the carts were brought early next morning to the ferry and were bodily carried across the river on a construction of boats and platform. Panadura was then reached in a few hours. This was usually the last halting station, where the party breakfasted and prepared for the final stage of their journey. It brought them, travel-weary perhaps, but full of pleasant reminiscences of their march, to Colombo about midnight.

From the journeys by cart to the horse coach was no doubt a long way; but at length, when the last century was somewhat advanced, when the roads had been sufficiently widened and improved, and when several of the rivers had bridges over them, first a one horse, and, in the course of time, a double horse coach was started by private enterprise. This enabled our grand-parents to make the journey from Galle to Colombo in twelve hours. But these coaches for a long time

ran only twice a week; so that in the intervals the carts were still in general use. When a regular daily service was established a coach left each end about 5 o'clock every morning and 7 o'clock at night, reaching its destination about 4 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning respectively.

We have now arrived at a period within our own recollection and have therefore to bring this paper to a close. That journey by coach must be a pleasant memory to those who made it in the good old days. The broad and roomy coach, the smooth road, the pleasant glimpses of village life, and an invigorating sea breeze most of the way, joined together to put the traveller into the best humour with himself and with his companions, and the halt half way at Bentota for refreshment was always a pleasant prospect. If the horses were sometimes a little frolicsome, this only gave a pleasurable excitement to the journey. Now and then an uncommonly vicious beast would create a little consternation if there were women in the coach; but of real danger we have scarcely ever had an instance. In the early years of the coach service, when the ferries had still to be crossed, and when the bridges were weak and shaky, an accident or two did probably occur. A well-known instance was that in which, about the forties, the coach was precipitated into the river at Kalutara and the driver of the coach, who was known by the nickname of *Lame John* (we have never learnt his real name), lost his life by drowning. But this was a rare incident, and must by no means be allowed to take away from the renown of this or of any of those old and adventurous modes of travelling which, alas! have now become mere memories of the past!

SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

(Continued from page 27.)

HOLLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA (*continued*).—Philip II. was no stranger in the Netherlands, having been there at the request of his father in 1549 in order to be introduced to his future subjects. But his first visit did not serve to bring about any amicable relations. He was by nature cold, proud, suspicious, and reserved—the very oppo-

site of the Dutch character—and he neither knew the language of the country nor any other that was familiar to the people. He disliked both the country and its inhabitants, and would have left for Spain just after his succession, but had to defer his departure owing to his war with France. As soon as peace was declared he turned his back on the country, never to visit it again.

On his departure he arranged the affairs of state. The general government was entrusted to his step-sister Margarette of Austria (married to Ottavia Farnesse, Duke of Parma), who was named Regent. She was assisted by a Council of State, consisting of the following: Antoine Perenot, Lord of Granvelle, Bishop of Arras; Charles, Count of Barlaimont; Wiggert Viglius of Aytta; Willem van Nassau, Prince of Orange; Lamoraal, Count of Egmond; Philip van Stavelen, Lord of Glaion. To these were added later Philip of Montmorency, Count of Hoorne, Admiral of the Fleet; and Philip of Croy, Duke of Aerschot. The three first named formed the so-called *Consulta*, by whose decision the Regent had to abide.

Four of these individuals played an important part in the history of the Netherlands, and must therefore be specially mentioned. Granvelle, Bishop of Arras, was of French origin, and was looked upon by the Netherlands as a foreigner. He was clever and energetic, but proud and tyrannical. Rightly or wrongly he was looked upon as the man who, by his promptings to Philip II., was the real ruler of the country. The Count of Egmond, of high and almost royal lineage, was the most popular man in the Netherlands. His chivalry, noble manner, straightforwardness and readiness to help in any necessity made him the idol of the people. He had shewn his military ability at St. Quentin and Grevelingen, but as he was vain and easily swayed, he did not make a good statesman. The Count of Hoorne, more capable, but hampered by narrow means, did not play an independent part, but followed his friend Egmond in everything. Quite a different man was Willem van Nassau, Prince of Orange. He had received his education at the Spanish Court, and was a favourite of the Emperor Charles V. He was capable, clever, and firm, and he possessed the art of reading and winning the hearts of men—qualities which made him an excellent statesman. The people had pointed to him or Egmond as a desirable Regent, but the suspicious Philip, fearing their influence, passed them by. It was this possibly that laid the foundation for the subsequent opposition of the

Prince of Orange. However this may be, the Dutch have to thank this Prince, afterwards known as Willem I., for their national independence. He is said to have acquired his title of William the Silent, by which he has been known to posterity, in the following manner. During the peace conference at the French Court a conspiracy between Spain and France to destroy the Reformation as well as national liberty in the Netherlands was discussed in his hearing; and although he seemingly acquiesced in what was discussed, he spoke not a word, but immediately resolved to do all in his power to frustrate the plans of the conspirators. In carrying out this object, when the time came for it, he was nobly assisted by his four brothers, Jan, Lodewyk, Adolf, and Hendrick, and several of his brothers-in-law.

To go back to the arrangements made for the Government of the country. Stadtholders were appointed for the various provinces. The Prince of Orange was named for Holland, Zeeland, and Utrecht; the Count of Egmond for Flanders and Artois; and the Count of Aremberg for Friesland, Groningen, and Overysel. No Stadtholder was appointed for Brabant, because the Duchess of Parma was to make her residence at Brussels within that province.

Notwithstanding his oath to respect the ancient privileges of the Netherlands, Philip II. clearly intended to subject the whole of the country to his own arbitrary rule. He had no sooner succeeded to the throne than he ordered the renewal of the severe placats which had been issued by his father against the Protestants. As the new religion was spreading rapidly throughout the country, executions became more and more numerous every day. His resolve to leave 4,000 Spanish soldiers in the Netherlands caused great dissatisfaction among the people, who not only had to bear the expense of their upkeep, but also to suffer the insolence of these foreigners. A protest against this and against the appointment of foreigners to the chief offices in the land was made to Philip before he left. To quiet these complaints he promised to withdraw the army within four months, but did not do so for a whole year, until he needed the men for his fleet in the Mediterranean. Another measure which caused great discontent among the whole populace—to the Roman Catholic no less than to the Protestants—was the establishment of seventeen bishoprics, instead of four as formerly, under the supervision of Granvelle, who had become a Cardinal. The Protestants feared increased severity in the prosecutions, and

the Catholics loss of much of their liberty and heavy taxes for the upkeep of the new Bishops, while the division of Church property was a source of much confusion.

Gradually two parties came into existence: those who were on the side of the King and the Cardinal and approved of their measures, and those who were zealous for the maintenance of the privileges and desired religious liberty. The chief adherents of the former were the Count of Barlaimont, the Duke of Aerschot, and Viglius of Aytta, a Frisian, wielding great power through his office of President of the Secret Council, and entirely under the influence of Granvelle. On the other side were the Prince of Orange and his brothers, the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne, and many other influential nobles. The Duchess of Parma had orders from the King to consult the Cardinal in all matters of importance before submitting them to the *Raad van State* or Political Council, and he and his party usually decided a matter beforehand, so that the rest of the members of this Council became mere figure-heads. This they naturally resented, and they refused to hear any proposals when Granvelle was present. He was so thoroughly disliked by the whole populace, that at length the Duchess informed the King of the state of affairs and advised his recall. The King then privately requested him to obtain leave from the Duchess to visit his mother in Bourgondy; and rumours being afloat of attempts on his life, he left the country in 1569, and never returned.

After the departure of Granvelle the Prince of Orange and his friends returned to the Council, and, in spite of Viglius and Barlaimont, who still defended the principles of the Cardinal, the Prince did all he could to extend the influence of the Council, in which he succeeded so well that the prosecutions became more moderate, and the Duchess was induced to agree to send an emissary to the King to urge religious liberty in the country. The Count of Egmond was chosen for this mission, but the Dutch nobles were so much afraid for his life that they drew up a document, which they signed with their blood, binding themselves on their honour as knights to revenge themselves on the Cardinal and his followers if the least harm came to their countryman.

Egmond was well received in Spain, but his errand proved fruitless. The King declared he would lose a thousand lives rather than grant the smallest concession in the

matter of religion. He instructed the Regent to consult the Bishops in regard to the means required to put down heresy, reserving to himself the final decision in the matter. When the proposed measures were submitted to the Council they were opposed by the Prince of Orange, the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne, and others, as being too severe; but the King on the other hand considered them too mild, and ordered that the placats issued by his father and himself should be strictly enforced. This created great consternation in the country, and the Inquisition became more active than ever. Executions were the order of the day. The old privileges, granted by the Counts, and sworn to by Philip himself, whereby every citizen could demand to be judged by the Court of his own town, were entirely ignored. In consequence of the unspeakable tortures inflicted by the Inquisitors to extort confessions from their victims, and the cruelty with which sentences were carried out, all classes, from the highest to the lowest, were filled with fear and horror. No one seemed safe. Roman Catholics and Protestants alike demanded a cessation of these atrocities. A number of nobles of both religions formed the so-called *Compromis* or Union of Nobles, with the object of bringing about the abolition of the Inquisition. In a short time it numbered 400 nobles, and was supported with money by 6,000 burghers. The Prince of Orange and the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne did not join this Union because of the high offices they held in the State. They hoped also they could be more useful to the people without committing themselves in this way. Three hundred of the nobles who formed this Union, each with a large retinue, proceeded to Brussels, where the Council was sitting, to submit to the Regent a petition for the suspension of religious persecution. The Count of Brederode and Lodewyk of Nassau rode at the head of the procession. When the Duchess saw the crowd approach she became alarmed, and it is reported that Barlaimont, in order to allay her fears, exclaimed jokingly: "*Ce ne sont que des gueux*" (They are only beggars), a name which the nobles immediately adopted for themselves, taking for their motto "True to the King even up to the Beggar's Bowl" (*Getrouw aan den Koning tot aan den bedelzak*). The leaders of the procession were admitted before the Council, where the Duchess received the memorial, promising to forward it to the King and to see what could be done in the meantime to carry out the placats with less severity.

In spite of all the placats and the executions consequent on their enforcement the Reformation spread day by day, and the new doctrines were preached everywhere. This was often done in the open air, when thousands would be present; and they gradually began to arm themselves against surprise attacks. It was calculated that about 200,000 men were thus armed. The Regent could no longer hold out against the clever statesmanship of Orange, the *Compromis* of the nobles, and this armed multitude, and at last the people had their wish and the Inquisition was suspended.

But, alas! the people, so long oppressed, having now discovered their strength, sought to revenge themselves for past sufferings. The movement began in the south and quickly spread over the whole of the Netherlands. Attacks were made upon the churches, hundreds of which were destroyed, together with all the treasures and works of art they contained.

As may be expected, this outburst was followed by great trouble. The members of the *Compromis* were indignant, especially, as in some instances, these outrages had been committed in their name, and the Roman Catholics among them, with the Prince of Orange and his friends, did all they could to bring the offenders to punishment. This caused a breach in their ranks, and resulted in the dissolution of their union and a renewal of the placats. But worst of all in its effect was the anger of the King, who was informed by the Inquisitors that *all* the Netherlands, with the exception of a few, whose names were mentioned, had forfeited their property and life—the Protestants, because they had caused the destruction, and the Roman Catholics, because they had not prevented it. On these grounds Philip sent an army to carry out his vengeance.

In vain did the Regent plead that order had been restored, and that a visit of the King himself would effect more than an army of 6,000 men. Philip was only too pleased to have an excuse to do away with all privileges and assert his supreme authority. The Prince of Orange endeavoured to induce Egmond and others to join him in collecting an army to resist the King's violence; but they were fearful of openly breaking with the King and trusted that their past services would be counted against their late opposition. Orange retired to Germany to gain time for further consideration, and a hundred thousand people of all classes fled from the country. In August, 1567, Ferdinand Alvares de Toledo,

Duke of Alva, the most famous military commander of his time, arrived at Brussels with an army of 10,000 Spanish and Italian soldiers who were feared all over Europe. The Duchess of Parma resigned, and the Duke of Alva became Regent in her place.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Slavery in Ceylon.—If there was, amongst the chief officials in Ceylon, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, one who did more than any other to ameliorate the condition of our fellow subjects in the Island, and evinced much philanthropic feeling for those amongst whom his lot was temporarily cast, it was SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE. Of the measures initiated by him for the good of the inhabitants of Ceylon the limits of my space restrict me to just one or two. I refer to the steps taken by him for accelerating as much as possible the general emancipation of slaves, the most effectual means of extinguishing the Slave Trade in India and here, and preventing the grossest atrocities in connection with this abominable traffic. From the beginning of the nineteenth century the attention of the people who inhabited the western coast of India and the southern coast of Arabia, as of those who inhabited the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and the eastern coast of Africa, was called to the subject of Slavery and to that of the Slave Trade, by various measures which Sir A. Johnstone carried into effect during that period—especially from the years 1802 to 1809. Ceylon had been a market for slaves, especially from Bengal; and one incident which hastened the adoption of strong measures is related as follows:—

In 1789 a Captain Horreborn took on board at Fultah one hundred and fifty children, whom, previously to his departure, he purchased in Bengal. He transported them under English colours to Colombo, where they were sold as slaves. The Dutch Governor Van de Graaf, in terms most honourable to himself, refused to permit their being landed. But the Captain found means to elude the vigilance of the Governor, and availed himself of an excellent market for his wares. For this contemptuous conduct he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, and to give security for his future good behaviour for

three years, himself in a bail of ten thousand rupees and his securities in five thousand rupees each. In 1809, Sir Alexander having been sent to England by the Government of Ceylon for the purpose of proposing and explaining to the Ministers in England of His Majesty the King a variety of different measures which he thought necessary to be adopted for the improvement of the Island, and of the situation of the natives, proposed to them, among others, the necessary measures for attaining the following objects:—(1) for putting an end to the slave trade in the Indian Seas; (2) for putting an end to the state of domestic slavery in the Island; (3) for putting an end to the state of slavery which prevailed among all the people who belong to the three castes, called the *Coria*, the *Nelluwa*, and *Palla* castes in the Island; (4) for putting an end to forced labour; and (5) for inducing the Inaam of Muscat to make over the Island of Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa to the British Government, and to co-operate with them in preventing the exportation of slaves from that coast to the Mauritius and different parts of Asia.

In 1811, on the return of Sir Alexander to Ceylon, he brought out with him a Commission for the trial and punishment of all such persons as might be guilty of the offence of trading in slaves, contrary to the Act then recently passed declaring that offence to be felony; and on his arrival he immediately caused the Commission and the Act to be proclaimed; and it may be here stated that in 1813 some men of importance and influence in Africa and other places, having been guilty of trading in slaves in Ceylon, were tried, convicted, and punished in Colombo.

On the 12th of August, 1816, Sir Alexander having previously brought out with him from England a Charter under the Great Seal, granting to the native inhabitants the right of sitting upon juries and being tried by juries of their own countrymen for any offences with which they might be charged, all the proprietors of domestic slaves in the Island, who were principally Dutch Burghers, seven hundred and sixty-three in number, came to a resolution, out of gratitude to the British Government for having granted to them these privileges, declaring free all children born of their slaves after the 12th August, 1816, and thereby putting an end to the state of domestic slavery which had prevailed in Ceylon for 300 years. In 1817 measures were taken by Government for carrying into effect a plan for gradually emancipating all the people of the *Corea*, *Nelluwa*, and *Palla* castes. In 1818 provi-

sion was made for annulling all joint ownership in slaves, and for enabling all slaves to redeem their freedom by purchase. In 1821 a Regulation was passed for the emancipation of all female slave children, by purchase at their birth, the Government engaging to pay their owners the sum of two or three rix dollars, according to the caste of the mother. By these two Regulations a considerable number of slaves were manumitted, though latterly a smaller proportion of Malabar slaves had come forward to redeem their freedom by purchase. It was recommended by Commissioner Colebrooke that in the case of adult slaves purchasing their freedom arbitrators should be appointed to determine the rate.

For some years the number of slaves were inserted in the census published annually by Government; but since 1836 it has been omitted. In 1835 there were in the Western Province 705 both sexes; in the Southern 774; in the Eastern 23; Northern the highest number, 24,515; and in the Central Province 1,381; total 27,397.—E. L. S.

[The writer adds:—"The information is taken from the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society 1838, Ceylon Gazetteer, Report by Lient. Col. Colebrooke, the Colombo Journal, and Parliamentary Papers 1838. Appended to the Parliamentary Papers on India of 1838 is a collection of papers relative to Slavery in Ceylon, moved for Mr. W. Evans M. P. They contain a very full and interesting account of the movement in 1816 to declare all slaves born after the birthday of the Prince Regent free. The despatches in reference to the subject are said to be from the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, under date October, 1827, and April, 1838.

I would specially draw attention to the fact that Sir Alexander suggested to the British Government the propriety of erecting a monument in Colombo with the names inscribed on it of all the proprietors of domestic slaves (mostly Dutch Burghers) who signed the Resolution of August 12th, 1816, and thereby to commemorate the event in a manner flattering to the feelings of all the natives of Asia. The number of the proprietors, is said to have amounted to 763"].

Mr. Petrus Vuyst.—Petrus Vuyst (Governor of Ceylon, 16th September, 1726-27th August, 1729) was born in Batavia in 1691. He was sent out to Holland for his education, and returned to the Indies in the ship "Herstelde Leeuw" in 1716 with his wife and two children. He was Advokaat-Fiscaal

1717, and Raad Ordinair 1720. At the age of 23 he married at Haarlem, Barbara Wilhelmina Gerlings (b. Haarlem, 5th February, 1692, d. Haarlem, 19th July, 1746) daughter of Herman Gerlings and Henrietta Schas. The father of Mr. Petrus Vuyst was Henricus Vuyst, of Alkmaar, Opperkoopman and Sabandaar of Batavia (b. 7th May, 1656, d. Batavia, 27th August, 1705). Henricus Vuyst was twice married: (1) in March, 1686, to Adriana van der Lyn (b. 1562), daughter Hendrik van der Lyn and Gertruida van Veen; and (2) to Maria de Nys. Hendrik van der Lyn was the brother of Cornelis van der Lyn, of Alkmaar, Governor-General (1646-1650), and afterwards Burgomaster (1668) of his native town, where he (Cornelis) died on the 27th July, 1679. Mr. Petrus Vuyst was the child of the second marriage. Of his daughters one died young, and the other, Maria Louisa Vuyst (b. 22nd March, 1716), married 19th May, 1739, Daniel James Kamerling.—F. H. DE V.

Thomas van Rhee.—In the very interesting article on the "Zilveren Bruijloft" (II. 1) it is stated that "of the children or descendants of the couple referred to in the medal (Thomas van Rhee and Henrietta van Kriekenbeek) no complete information is available." This is so to some extent. The children referred to in the article were all born in Negapatnam, viz.: Willem (who died in Colombo 5th November, 1700) on the 1st December, 1664; Johanna (who died in Galle 15th July, 1719) on the 19th May, 1668; Gerrardus (who died in Ceylon 30th July, 1693) on the 3rd August, 1670; and Engelbert (date unknown).

Willem (who rose to the rank of *opperkoopman* and was *Tweede* Colombo 1697) was married in Colombo on the 13th April, 1687, to Catharina Africana van Dielen of Haarlem. The couple evidently left no issue; and Gerrardus, who was a *boekhouder* in Jaffna, appears to have died without marriage or issue. Engelbert, who was *opperhoofd* of Trincomalie 1704, was twice married: (1) to Maria Hannekop, and (2) on the 20th August, 1702, to Maria Amelia de Koning. By the first marriage he had two children, viz.: (1) Thomas, born in Galle, 1696, who was afterwards *opperhoofd* of Japan, 1740; (2) Maria Elizabeth, born in Calpentyn, and married, in Batavia, 1729, to Antony Hurt of Dordrecht, *opperhoofd* of Timor. The children of the second marriage seem to have settled in Ternate. They were Helena Johanna, born in Colombo 1703, died in Ternate 28th January, 1729; Henrietta Margareta, born in Colombo 1705; died in Batavia 23rd February, 1756; and

Cornelis, born in Colombo 1708, who was an *onderkoopman* in Ternate in 1740. From him is no doubt descended the branch of the family in Maccasser. Helena Johanna and Henrietta Margareta were married respectively to Isaac Mott of Ootmarsum and Revd. Jan Hendrik Mott of Ootmarsum, *Predikant*, Ternate, both sons of Hendrik Mott, Burgomaster of Ootmarsum. As regards Thomas van Rhee, he was probably the son of Willem van Rhee, Captain (Artillery), born 1597, died at Wijk-bij-Duurstede 10th March, 1667, who married, on the 28th May, 1622, Margareta van Hengst, born in Wijk-bij-Duurstede 12th December 1598, died there 28th April, 1667. This is most probable from the fact that Willem van Rhee was settled in Wijk-bij-Duurstede, the birthplace of Thomas van Rhee. Two other facts bear out this theory: one Margaret van Rhee and her husband Hendrik van Oudshoorn van Sonneveldt were living in Ceylon in 1681. Taking Margareta's age at that period as 19, we get the year 1662 as that of her birth. As it was the invariable custom of the Dutch to name the eldest son and eldest daughter after the child's paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother, I take it that Margareta was the eldest daughter of Thomas van Rhee, and that she was so called as her paternal grandmother was Margareta van Hengst. Willem, from being born in 1664, must have been the eldest son, and was so called as his paternal grandfather was Willem van Rhee. Thomas van Rhee himself was so named, as his paternal grandfather was Thomas van Rhee, whose wife was Agatha van der Mijl.

Jacob van Rhee, *Secretaris*, Colombo, 1656, and Commandeur of Jaffna, 1658, was probably an uncle of Thomas van Rhee.

Another member of the van Rhee family was settled in Wijk-bij-Duurstede, viz., Johanna van Rhee, who died there on the 8th January, 1657. She was the wife of Francois Loquet, *chirurgijn*. I am not aware of any published pedigree of the van Rhee family; but if the church records of Wijk-bij-Duurstede are searched they will, I feel sure, confirm my conjectures about the ancestry of Thomas van Rhee, Governor of Ceylon.—F. H. DE V.

Jacob Willem Baron van Imhoff.—The appended genealogical table explains, so far as I can, the sixteen quarterings on the tombstone of Jacob Willem Baron van Imhoff in Wolvendaal Church (*Lapidarium Zeylanicum*)

THE JOURNAL OF THE

<p>..... van Imhoff</p> <p>"</p> <p>"</p>	<p>..... van Imhoff</p>	<p>Willem Hendrik van Imhoff</p>	<p>..... van Imhoff</p>	<p>..... van Imhoff</p>
<p>Willem Boreel</p> <p>"</p> <p>Jacoba Carel Balbazar Coijmans</p> <p>"</p> <p>Maria Trip</p>	<p>Jacob Boreel</p> <p>Isabella Coijmans</p>	<p>Isabella Sophia Boreel</p>	<p>Anthony Huysman</p> <p>"</p> <p>Lea van Waesberg</p> <p>..... Chastelyn</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Anthony Huysman</p> <p>"</p> <p>Lea van Waesberg</p> <p>..... Chastelyn</p> <p>"</p>
<p>Jacob Pelgrom</p> <p>"</p> <p>Sibilla Everson</p> <p>..... Pegou</p> <p>"</p>	<p>Jacob Pelgrom</p> <p>Catharina Pegou</p>	<p>Johanna Catharina Pelgrom</p>	<p>Magdalena Chastelyn</p>	<p>Magdalena Chastelyn</p>
<p>Gustaaf Willem van Imhoff</p>	<p>Jacob Willem van Imhoff</p>	<p>Catharina Magdalena Huysman</p>	<p>Anthony Huysman</p>	<p>Anthony Huysman</p>

p. 22). Willem Boreel was the son of Jacob Boreel, Burgomaster of Bergen op Zoom, who died in 1636 at the age of 84. He was himself a Burgomaster, viz., of Middelburg, and died in Paris, when he was the Ambassador, on the 29th September, 1668, his wife Jacoba Carel having predeceased him there on the 17th January, 1657. Jacob Boreel, their son, was born on the 1st March, 1630, and died on the 21st August, 1697. He was Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and married Isabella Coymans, the daughter of Balthazar Coymans and Maria Trip, the daughter of Elias Trip, a Director of the Dutch East India Co., and Alette Adriaansz. Their daughter Isabella Sophia Boreel married Willem Hendrick Baron van Imhoff "Geheimraad van der Vorst van Oostfriesland en Drost van Lierooft". These were the parents of the Governor of Ceylon whose wife Catharine Magdalena Huysman derives from a family long settled in the East. Anthony Huysman of Rotterdam sailed for Batavia in 1646 with his wife Lea van Waesberg, taking with them their four children, of whom one was Marten Huysman, born in Rotterdam in 1635. Lea van Waesberg died on the voyage, and Anthony Huysman in Batavia in 1673. Marten Huysman rose to be the Directeur of Bengal where he died in 1684, having married in Batavia, 1664, Magdalena Chastelyn, born 1644, died Batavia 1698. Anthony Huysman (the son of Marten) was born in Jaffna in 1668, and died in Batavia 19th September, 1728, as Director-General of the Dutch Indies. Johanna Catharina Pelgrom of Amsterdam, born 20th October, 1686, was his second wife, he having married her in Bengal on the 20th October, 1686. She was the daughter of the "ontvanger general" of the Dutch Indies, Jacob Pelgrom, and Catharine Pegou, "Vrouwe der Miljaad". The daughter of Anthony Huysman was Catharina Magdalena Huysman, born in Bengal 11th June, 1708. She was married to the Governor of Ceylon (afterwards Governor-General) in Batavia, 20th April, 1727.

It may be noted that Lowezoven, Waegberg, Hastelij, Pigeon, and Emougher on the tombstone should be van Levetzou, Waesberg, Chastelyn, Pigou, and de Moucheron respectively.—F. H. DE V.

Some Old Surnames.—In going over an old Dutch record I found the following names of certain families resident in the Northern Peninsula during the Dutch Administration, 1640-1796; but in referring to the lists compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos which appeared in the journal I do not find them.

As these names are now extinct, though certain families now living can trace connection with them, will you kindly state whether they were Dutch settlers; and, if so, from where they came to Ceylon.

Names Referred to:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 Von-Klinkenburg | 6 Myce |
| 2 Von-Brunhoff | 7 Sesilles |
| 3 Barendsz | 8 Sickera |
| 4 Galterus | 9 Verwyk |
| 5 Hecken | 10 Liendersz |

F. R. B.

[We may mention that Mr. de Vos' list did not profess to give the names of all the families which had settled in Ceylon. Of the names here mentioned, which we fear are not all correctly spelt, Barendsz, Hicken, Zezilles, Verwyk, and Leendersz belonged to well-known Dutch families. The only one we are able to trace to Holland is Zezilles, which came from Groningen. Of the others, von Klinkenburg and von Brunhoff, though we have not heard of them, were probably Dutch; but in that case the prefix should be *van*, and not *von*. Galterus, which should be Gualterus (the Latin form of Wouter or Walter) is only a Christian name. We have not met with it as a surname. Myce and Sickera cannot be identified.]

The Schroter-Kriekenbeek Medal.—It may interest your readers to know that a Schroter-Kriekenbeek XXV. Anniversary Medal, an exact counterpart to that described in the last number of the Journal, is in the possession of Mr. F. A. Prins of Matale. It was in his mother's possession for over fifty years.—F. P.

[The possession of the medal by the late Mrs. Prins, whose maiden name was Petronella Theodora van der Straaten, is easily explained. She was the daughter of Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten by Maria Kriekenbeek, daughter of Rycloff Johannes Kriekenbeek by Elizabeth de Jong. Rycloff Johannes Kriekenbeek was brother of the lady whose name appears on the medal.]

Two Old Inscriptions.—(1) I am sending you a rough drawing of a coat-of-arms found on an old Delft dish, which I came across while on the look out for old china. It is a round dish 14 inches in diameter, and bears on the centre the coat-of-arms referred to.

I shall be very grateful to any gentleman in Ceylon or in Europe who will inform me whether this coat-of-arms belongs to any family now living.

(2) I enclose also a rough tracing of a silver plate struck to celebrate the XXV. anniversary of a certain Martheze. The verse, which is indistinct in the tracing, reads thus:—

Na tweemaal tien en nog vyf jaaren
Bij viering van ons egtlijk daagen
Belooft zij God in 't Hemel's Kroon
Vereerden wij dit onzen zoon
Hendrik Levin Martheze
Galle den 16 Maart 1774,

It would be interesting to know whether any descendants of this Martheze are living in Ceylon. Who can give me this information?—L. A. P.

[(1) The arms may be blazoned as follows, no colours being indicated:—Party per pale, 1. A demi-fox (?) caught in a snare, issuant out of water (*beek*), 2. Two bars between three estoiles in pale. *Crest* (on a barred helmet affronté) an estoile between two horns. In ordinary language this means that the shield is divided in the middle by a line; on the division to the left is an animal resembling a fox being drawn by, or hanging from, a hook or snare out of water; on the division to the right are three six-pointed stars placed one above the other with cross lines or bars dividing them. The crest, which stands on a front faced barred helmet, is a star as in the shield between two horns.]

We regret we have not been able to identify these arms. We would suggest, from the charge on the dexter part of the shield, that the family had a name terminating in *beek*. The horns in the crest are an instance of a well-known practice in Continental heraldry, where they are intended to signify that the arms of the knight had been duly *blasened* (see the article on "Heraldry horns in the crest etc" p. 57 *supra*) The crests of German nobles are frequently placed between two horns as in the present example.

(2) The Martheze family was a prominent one in Galle throughout the eighteenth century, many of its members holding the highest offices in the Company's Service. It is now extinct in Ceylon in the male line. The only descendants in the female line are, we believe, the Pouliers, by the marriage of Gerrit Joan Poulier, Sitting Magistrate of Belligam, to Anna Catharina de Vos, only child of Pieter de Vos by Isabella Bernarda Martheze. This lady was the daughter of Hendrik Levin Martheze, Senior, by Anna Catharina van Doornik. The Hendrik Levin Martheze referred to in the silver plate was the nephew of the former, being the son of Nicolaas Bernardus Martheze by Anna Aletta de Gooyer. The plate purports to be a gift from the last named couple to their son on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of their marriage on the 16th March, 1774. The son, Hendrik Levin Martheze, was married on the 14th January, 1776, to Gerardina Agatha Maria de Ly, daughter of Andreas Jacobus de Ly and Justina Paneel, and died at Galle, probably without issue, on the 17th February, 1818.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The regular monthly meetings of the Committee were held at the Rooms of the Union, Kollupitiya, on the 3rd April, 1st May, and 5th June, and a special meeting on the 8th May.

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

Mr. D. V. Altendorff	...	Colombo
" P. E. Anthonisz	...	Chilaw
" O. V. Bartholomeusz	...	Kanda
" E. G. van Dort	...	Neboda
" A. F. Ephraums	...	Galle
" E. L. Ephraums	...	"
" B. Grenier	...	Rambukkana
" D. E. Grenier	...	Colombo
" A. O. L. Leembruggen	...	Fed. Malay States
" C. A. Leembruggen	...	"
" C. O. Sela	...	Galagedara
" E. A. van der Straaten	...	Fed. Malay States
" R. A. H. de Vos	...	Colombo

Social Service.—The Standing Committee for Purposes of Social Service held three meetings during the Quarter, at which several important measures were adopted and action taken. For the work in Colombo the following districts were formed and a superintendent appointed for each district :—

No. 1, to include Mutwal, Wolvendaal, Kotahena, Pettah, and Small Pass.

No. 2, to include Slave Island, Cinnamon Gardens, and Maradana.

No. 3, to include Kollupitiya, Bambalapitiya, Wellawatte, and Havelock Town.

A memorandum of instructions for the guidance of the Superintendents and the members of the Standing Committee, approved by the General Committee, was also issued.

The Standing Committee has provided for the payment of school fees and other incidental educational expenses in three cases brought to their notice, and they also afforded help in the case of two poor widows—a monthly allowance for 12 months, and a loan for the purchase of necessary material for remunerative needle work in one case, and a payment from the "Immediate Relief Fund" in the other.

The distribution of collecting boxes was also commenced in district No. 3, thirty-six households having readily taken a

box each. The subscription list for the Social Service Fund has also been opened, and contributions from members desirous of aiding this work will be gladly received by the Rev. L. A. Joseph, Palm House, Maligakande.

Literary Work.—This is a department in which the Committee have much need of the co-operation of those members possessing literary ability. The Editor of the Journal is seriously handicapped for want of contributions and would be glad to have the assistance of those members interested in the regular appearance of this periodical.

We are glad to be in a position to report that the study of Dutch has been taken up in more than one centre. In addition to the three classes in Colombo—at Havelock Town, Kollupitiya and Wolvendaal—there are two classes at Galle, one at Kandy, and one at Tangalle. This work is at present carried on under many disadvantages, the chief of which is the want of books specially adapted for the use of our students. The Standing Committee propose to shortly introduce a systematised course of study and a curriculum for the use of the classes.

Entertainments.—The dance, which, according to a permanent resolution of the Committee, should have come off in the month of June, had to be postponed to the 9th July.

The Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.—The happy event of the birth of an heiress to the House of Orange, on the 30th April last, was one of special interest to the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, whose forefathers had come out from the land which the heroic William the Silent, Prince of Orange, had been chiefly instrumental in rescuing from the Spanish yoke, and which he and his descendants ruled as Stadhouders during the glorious days of the Dutch Republic. At a special meeting of the Committee held on the 8th May it was resolved to convey to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the congratulations of the Dutch Burgher Union on the happy event. In prompt reply to the communication made by the Honorary Secretary in pursuance of this resolution the following letter was received by him from the Private Secretary of Her Majesty.

Secretarie
van
H. M. De Koningin
No. 1300.

's Gravenhage,
9 Juni 1909.

Voldoende aan de bevelen van Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden heb ik de eer het Bestuur en de leden der Dutch Burgher Union van Ceylon Hoogstderselver

oprechten dank over te brengen voor de gelukwenschen Harer Majesteit aangeboden ter gelegenheid van de geboorte van H. K. H. Prinses Juliana.

De gevoelens in het schrijven van 8 Mei neergelegden, worden door Hare Majesteit op hoogen prijs gesteld.

De Particulier Secretaris
van H. M. de Koningin
v Cleen.

[Translation :—

In obedience to the command of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, I have the honour to convey to the Committee and the members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon her sincere thanks for the congratulations offered to Her Majesty on the occasion of the birth of H. R. H. Princess Juliana.

The sentiments contained in the letter of the 8th May have been highly prized by Her Majesty.]

It is with great pleasure we also extract the following from *De Nieuwe Courant* of the 9th June, 1909 :—

DE DUTCH BURGHER UNION TE CEYLON.

Onder de brieven, die dr. Hendrik Muller bij zijn aankomst alhier op 2 dezer vond, was er ook een gedagteekend 1st Mei j. l. van den Hon. F. C. Loos, voorzitter van de D. B. U., die zich thans te Londen bevindt.

In zijn hoedanigheid nu van voorzitter van den bond schrijft de heer Loos en geeft de verzekering dat het goede bericht dat de Koningin ons een Prinses heeft geschonken en dat beide, de Vorstelyke moeder en kind, het goed maken, alle leden van de D. B. U. zeer zeker niet minder zal verheugen dan ons zelven; hij roept de tusschenkomst in van dr. Muller om hun hartelijke gelukwenschen over te brengen aan het geheele Nederlandsche volk.

Wij achten het een voorrecht de tolkte mogen zijn van onze stamgenooten in Britisch-Indië in hun sympathieke uiting van de liefde voor onze Koningin en het Stamhuis van Oranje.

[Translation :—

Among the letters which Dr. Hendrik Muller found awaiting his arrival here on the 2nd instant, was one dated 1st May last from the Hon. F. C. Loos, President of the Dutch Burgher Union, who is at present in London.

In his capacity of President of the Union, Mr. Loos gives the assurance that the good news of Her Majesty having presented us with a Princess and both the Royal Mother and child doing well has given the members of the Dutch Burgher Union no less pleasure than ourselves. He requests the aid of Dr. Muller to convey their hearty congratulations to the whole Dutch nation.

We consider it a privilege to be the mouthpiece of our kinsfolk in British India in their sympathetic expression of love for our Queen and the House of Orange.]

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

Frederick John de Vos, Proctor, Supreme Court, at Galle, on the 3rd April, 1909. He was a son of the late William Edward de Vos, Proctor at Galle, by Sophia Emelia Speldewinde, and was born on the 13th November, 1872. He married 16th April, 1903, Jocelyn Mabel de Vos, daughter of the late Frederick William de Vos, the eminent Proctor and leader of the Bar at Galle for many years.

John Henry Schokman, at Kandy, on the 28th April, 1909. He was a son of the late Charles Edward Schokman by Joseline Petronella van Geyzel, and was married to Belle Conderlag, daughter of Wilfred Morgan Conderlog, late Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

We have also to chronicle the death at Galle, on the 22nd May, 1909, of Henrietta Dorothea Anthonisz, widow of the late Frederick William de Vos, for many years the leading Proctor and a prominent citizen at Galle. The deceased lady, who was a daughter of the late Leonardus Henricus Anthonisz of Galle, was born on the 21st February, 1832, and married on the 30th July, 1856. She was a sister of the late Dr. P. D. Antonisz, and was the mother of Mr. F. H. de Vos, Barrister at Law and Advocate.

NOTICES.

Constitution and By-Laws.—Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws with a complete list of the office-bearers and members, brought up to 30th June, 1909, may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Addresses of Members.—Members are kindly requested, if they have any reason to fear that the Journal or communication sent to them are miscarried, to furnish the Honorary Secretary with their correct address, to be entered in the Register kept in the office of the Union. Any change of address will also, it is hoped, be duly communicated.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We regret the delay in the issue of this number of the Journal, which was due to unavoidable causes. The next number will, it is hoped, appear in due time soon after the close of the quarter.

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STEAMERS.	DATE.	STEAMERS.	DATE.
	1909.		1909
428 (b) Buelow	19th Sep.	434 (a) Kleist	12th Dec.
314 (a) Seydlitz	24 h "	317 (b) Koenigin Luise	17th "
429 (c) Derfflinger	3rd Oct.	435 (b) Prinz Ludwig	26th "
430 (b) Prinz Eitel			1910.
Friedrich	17th "	436 (a) Goeben	9th Jan.
315 (a) Roon	22nd "	318 (b) Friedrich der	
431 (b) Luetzow	31st "	Grosse	14th "
432 (a) Prinz Regent		437 (b) Buelow	23rd "
Luitpold	14th Nov.	438 (a) Derfflinger	6th Feb.
316 (b) Scharnhorst	19th "	319 (b) Seydlitz	11th "
433 (b) Prinzess Alice	28th "	439 (b) Prinz Eitel	
		Friedrich	20th "

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

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For Straits, China & Japan.

431 Luetzow	11th Sep.	439 Prinz Eitel	
432 Prinz Regent		Friedrich	2nd Jan.
Luitpold	25th "	440 Luetzow	15th "
433 Prinzess Alice	10th Oct.	441 Prinz Regent	
434 Kleist	24th "	Luitpold	30th "
435 Prinz Ludwig	7th Nov.		
436 Goeben	21st "		
437 Buelow	5th Dec.		
438 Derfflinger	19th "		

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For Australia.

316 Scharnhorst	30th Sept.	Bremen	20th Jan.
317 Koenigin Luise	28th Oct.		
318 Friedrich der			
Grosse	25th Nov.		
319 Seydlitz	23rd Dec.		

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