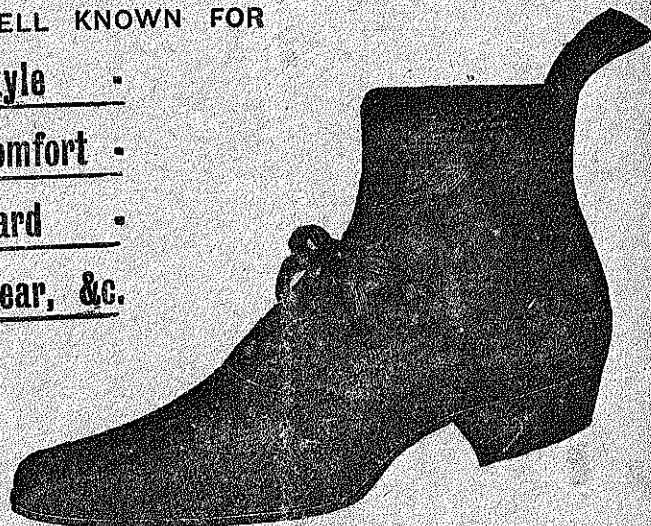


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## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

*"Eendracht maakt Macht"*

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

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

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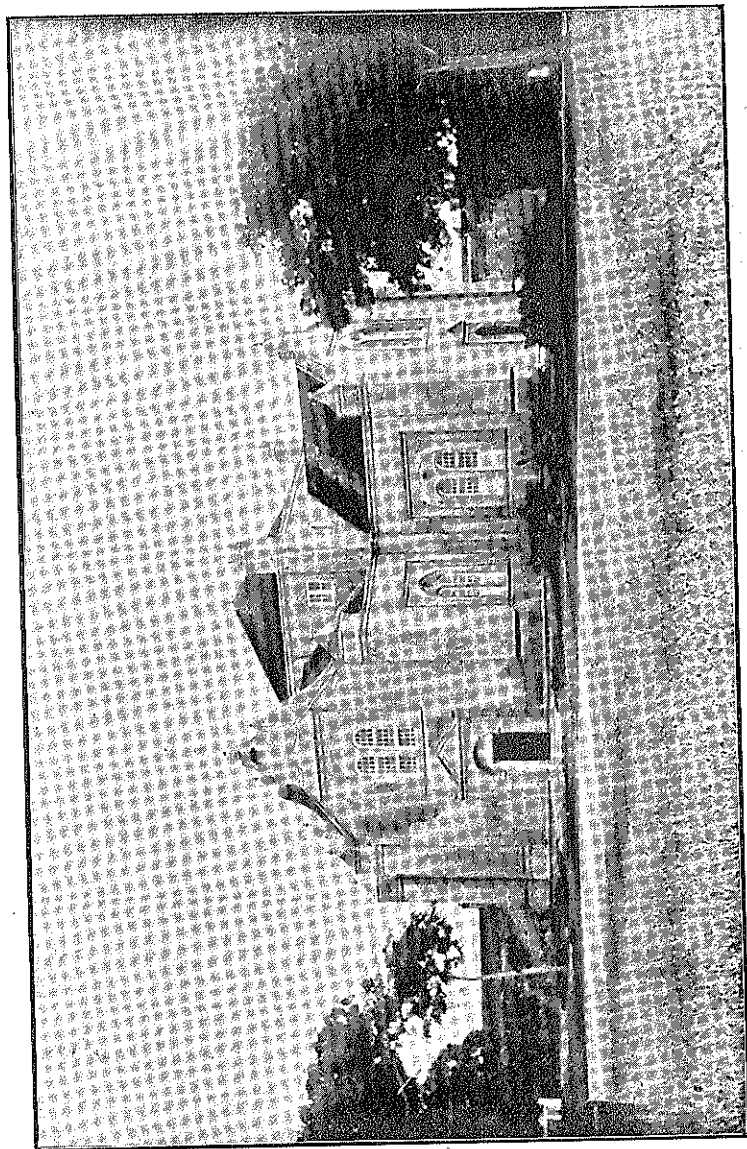
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From a Photo by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. THE DUTCH CHURCH AT JAFFNA.

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

VOL. II.]

SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

[No. 3.]

## THE DUTCH CHURCH AT JAFFNA.

WE now present our readers with a view of the Dutch Church at Jaffna. Although the third in order of appearance in the Journal, this church is, in point of date, the oldest of the existing ecclesiastical edifices of the Dutch in Ceylon. It was erected in 1706—nearly half a century previous to the building of the churches at Wolvendaal and Galle—during the administration of the Honourable Adam van der Duyn, Commandeur of Jaffnapatam. The architect and builder was Martinus Leusekam, who is described in an old family record as *Baas Landmeter* in the Company's Service at Jaffnapatam, i.e., chief of the Survey Department, with the rank of an *onderkoopman*. The resident clergyman was the Reverend Philippus de Vriest, and the following formed the Consistory: Arnout Mom, Alexander Ravens, Jan Lodewyk Stomphius, Marten Anthonisz, Jan Marten Verdonk, and Louis Verwyk.

The following account and description of the church by the Honourable Mr. J. P. Lewis, which appeared in the *Architectural Review* of August, 1907, re-edited by the author, is produced here with his kind permission:—

"The Dutch Church at Jaffna is very interesting as showing how effective a building can be made with simple materials and little attempt at ornament; and the plan of it, which is that of a Greek cross with a wide central area, is especially suited for a modern town church where the object is that as large a proportion as possible of the con-



gregation should be within sight and hearing of the pulpit and altar. It is capable of seating some 600 people. The interior, probably owing to its loftiness and the thickness of the walls, is very cool and airy, and is well lighted by the deeply-recessed windows of the nave, transepts, and chancel, as well as by the four small windows of the lantern. It is possible to have too much, or rather too little, of the "dim religious light", and many modern churches in London and elsewhere suffer from this defect. At the same time it is very church-like, and reflects credit on its Calvinistic builders, who, in respect of church building in their colonial possessions, have had scant justice done them by the late James Fergusson.

"They were, as regards their ecclesiastical architecture, permeated with the mediæval spirit. It is curious to note that Heydt's drawing of the Dutch church at Batavia, which was made in 1738, shows, that though this building was in the main of a Classical or Renaissance type, with a central dome supported by eight stone columns as the chief feature, the windows of the main building were all of three lights with debased perpendicular tracery, and those of the lantern were of the same style but of two lights. Similarly those of the Jaffna church might pass for Romanesque. The Gothic or mediæval tradition appears to have survived until late among the Dutch."

"That the church is in such a good state of preservation is due to the substantial and massive character of the building qualities which are always found in the work of the Dutch. The walls are from four to five feet thick, built of rubble and coral stone, of which the Fort also is constructed, and having a covering of cement. The floor is paved with the rectangular stones something under two feet square, which the Dutch seem to have used for this purpose in all their larger buildings. The pillars, arches, and pediments of the doorways are in the thin yellow bricks that the Dutch also happened to have imported."

"The date over the main entrance is 1706; but an older building probably occupied this site, as the church contains tombstones of, *inter alia*, 1666, 1672, 1673, and 1693 let into the floor, and no doubt *in situ*.

"The Portuguese church, according to the plan of the fort in Baldæus's book, stood near the opposite corner of the fort green, so that the Dutch would seem to have built a

church on a different site, and this church was either rebuilt or a new church built in 1706. I should be inclined to think the former.

"The present church possesses the bell of its Portuguese predecessor, bearing the legend "N. S. dos Milagres de Jafanapatao" (Our Lady of Miracles of Jaffnapatam) and the date 1648. The bell was until recently in the belfry, but has been removed into the vestry for better preservation.

"Sketches of the exterior and interior made by the German geometician and traveller Heydt in 1733<sup>1</sup>, show what the church was like in that year, and their fidelity derives corroboration from some water-colour drawings made by a Dutchman, C. Steiger, in 1760, which are preserved in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam<sup>2</sup>. The church is little changed at the present day. Both artists represent the lantern as having externally a balustrade carried on the walls at the spring, capped with eight stone or cement balls at the corners, and the roof of the lantern is more high-pitched than it is at present. The disappearance of these two features is a decided loss to the building, the lantern now being too squat to be effective.

"The details of the belfry are rather different, but this may be due to the artists having not paid much attention to copying their exact form.

"The interior, too, is much the same. The pulpit is now what is known as a chalice pulpit; but the shaft or column on which it stands is of different workmanship from the rest of the pulpit, and the old engravings show that originally the pulpit was attached to the wall. The sounding-board is the same as it was, suspended by a twisted iron rod.

"The present organ gallery, which is of wood, seems to have been erected at the same time as the alteration in the pulpit was made. The organ in Heydt's time stood on a platform supported by stone pillars at the west end, but in 1760 there was a stone platform at the end of

<sup>1</sup> *Allerneufter Geographisch und Topographisch Schan Platz von Africa und Ostindien, Leipsic*. A copy of this work may be seen in the Library of the C.B.R.A.S., Colombo.

<sup>2</sup> Photographic reproductions of these drawings may be seen in the Library of the C. B. R. A. S., Colombo.

the north transept. The window here has been built up. We need not, however, regret the substitution for the original gallery of the present wooden one, seeing that it has given us the quaint carved and painted panel on which is represented King David, very bald, harping on his harp and glancing between whiles at the Psalm-book resting on a reading-desk of the eighteenth century, on the open page of which is displayed the beginning of a psalm written in the Greek language and alphabet. The three wooden hatchments shown in Steiger's drawing—one of which is seen also in Heydt's sketch—have unfortunately disappeared; but the church now contains a curious and elaborate wooden hatchment on the west wall of the south transept, dated 1769, to the memory of Baron de Reder of Goldberg in Silesia, Commandant of Jaffna. It is in the quasi-classical and sentimental style of the period. His coat-of-arms, surmounted by Time represented by his head and wings only, one wing being folded, is flanked on one side by the figure of a lady in classical costume, who turns away to wipe her tears with a handkerchief, and on the other, by a suit of armour and modern military emblems. At the foot a boy reading from a book proclaims with a trumpet the baron's titles and services. At the back, among other flags, is a white one with a gold border, displaying the monogram V.O.C. in gold—apparently the Banner of the Dutch Company. The baron is buried under the floor close by.

"The Commandeur's pew, which is at the angle of the chancel and south transept opposite the pulpit, has been somewhat altered, and so have the stalls next to it. Both Heydt and Steiger depict the former with twisted columns, which have since been replaced by rounded ones with capitals. It and the stalls are of different Ceylon woods, the mouldings of the latter being ebony. These stalls are of typical Dutch outline, surmounted by shells carved in ebony. These ornaments are not shown in the plate 3, as they had not been found when the photograph was taken. Four of them have since been found at the back of the stalls—between them and the wall—and replaced in their original positions.

"There are stalls of plainer pattern the whole length of the western walls of the nave and transepts. Some of the wooden hat pegs and of the iron brackets for lamps or candles still

3 The plate appears in the article in the *Architectural Review* referred to. We regret our inability to reproduce it here.

remain, and there is wooden peg on the front panel of the pulpit on which the precentor, before seating himself in the desk below, used to hang, just above his head, his three-cornered hat.

"The doors have large iron hinges, bolts, and handles of Dutch pattern; that of the Commandeur's pew is of brass on a brass plate of artistic design.

"A curious external feature is the staircase leading up the wall and over the gable of the north transept to the west gable, and up this gable to the belfry.

"It should be added that the interior was to some extent re-arranged when, in the earlier part of last century, English services were held in it. A platform with altar rails was erected at the east end, and a font supplied at the west. It is probable that there were originally stalls against the east wall, in accordance with the Dutch fashion. The church is now the property of the Ceylon Government; but with the permission of Government services are occasionally held in it; and it is to be hoped that owing to the care with which it is now kept it may be long available, and so continue in some measure to fulfil its original purpose."

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### IN MEMORIAM: CHETWYND LIONEL MEURLING.

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[BY O. L. DE KRETZER.]

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In the death of Chetwynd Lionel Meurling the Dutch Burgher Union has lost one of its staunchest supporters and one of its earliest advocates; while the Burgher community has been deprived of one of its most earnest workers and loyal members. His death was a rude shock to every body: to those near and dear to him as well as to those less closely connected. In the town of Matara, which he had made his home, his loss is keenly felt in every direction: chiefly, however, by his church and his community. A thoroughly good man, his loss is sadly mourned, and wherever and whenever his name is mentioned it is associated with kindness and sympathy.

The late Mr. Meurling was born at Galle on the 15th of October, 1869. He had the misfortune to lose in early life his father, who enjoyed a good practice as a Notary, and from his youth upwards he was regarded as guide and philosopher by his brothers and sisters. He received his education at St. Thomas' College, for which he cherished the strongest affection. He was fortunate in coming under the influence of Warden Miller, who saw in Meurling promise of a brilliant career. Meurling himself always spoke in the warmest terms of his Warden, and had treasured many of his sayings. Among his papers were discovered various certificates by Warden Miller, who appointed him a master at the early age of sixteen, an office which he held until 1896, when he passed out as a proctor. Those who came under him at St. Thomas' will never forget him probably. Even then he was a great writer, and assisted in the Dormitory Magazine. He was always a proud defender and advocate of the Dutch Burgher, and wrote on the subject to his school magazine. Even then he was proud of his pedigree, and a copy of his genealogical tree used to hang on the wall of his office-room. Meurling used to relate a good story about Mr Charles van der Wall of Kandy, who appears to have visited him to inquire after his young hopeful, and, noticing the genealogical tree on the wall, remarked: "That's the sort of thing that sends a man to the wall,!" It did not send Meurling to the wall, and he always advised his friends to get their genealogical tree drawn up and hung in the dining room. It prevents a mean thing, he used to say, to be reminded of your ancestry. But while proud of his ancestry, Meurling was one of the most unostentatious of men, and of thoroughly sober temperament. He was a hard worker, and a voracious reader, usually reading till about midnight. He was not an early riser, and would often assert, when quizzed about it, that it had been ascertained that the largest number of lunatics had been early risers! He took a great interest in the town; and nothing offended his fastidious taste more than the sight of stumps of trees, stones allowed to lie about the greens, and any other signs of neglect. He was an ardent Presbyterian, and believed that every Burgher should belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. In society he was genial and witty, being a capital *raconteur*, and well provided with a number of anecdotes. But while many an object claimed

his attention, nothing occupied his thoughts more than the welfare of the Dutch Burgher community. He wrote several letters on the subject under the *nom de plume* of "Gallicus", and would have written more had death not prevented it. He was of temperate habits, and careful of his money, being firmly convinced that nothing justified waste and that it was every man's duty to make as big a fortune as he could, so that he and his community might benefit. For the rest he was a good man and lovable, and passed to his rest having put his talents to the best use possible. It is hard to think of him as dead, and in a sense he is still a living reality. To his young widow and to his brothers and sisters our sincerest sympathy is due, and the vote of condolence already passed by the Union is one which he fully deserved.

To the above worthy tribute to the memory of a valued member of our Union we would desire to add a few brief particulars relating to his family, in the history of which we know he took a great interest. The founder of the family in Ceylon was Johannes Meurling, a Swede by birth, who came out from Westerwyk in the service of the Dutch East India Company in the middle of the eighteenth century. Settling in Galle, he married there, as his second, wife, a Dutch lady, Maria Joosten, by whom he had a son, Johan Adam Meurling, who was in the Civil Service of the Company at the date of the arrival of the British in 1796. This gentleman married Margarita Elizabeth Pyster, and was the father of William Charles Meurling, the grand-father of the subject of this Memoir. William Charles Meurling and his son Richard Gerald Meurling (Chetwynd Meurling's father) maintained a correspondence with their relatives in Sweden, a correspondence which Chetwynd Meurling revived after the lapse of several years, and, we believe, kept up to the date of his death. We remember seeing many years ago a painting of the arms of the family emblazoned in gold and colours which used to hang over the writing table of the late Mr. R. G. Meurling. It was the work of a Dutch artist, whose name appeared in a corner of the design.

1. By his first wife, also a lady whom he married in Galle, he left descendants in the female line, who are still living.

## THE LETTERS OF "GALLICUS"

[BY ANDREAS NELL.]

*"It is insufficient to be a member of a respectable family unless that family belongs to a respectable and respected community of families."*

*"As it should be the endeavour of every individual to advance, so should it be the desire of every individual community. No community or nation can advance unless there is a feeling of national life, a feeling of pride felt by the individuals in the community of which they are the component parts."*

*"The constitution of the Island admits that we are many communities. The Burgher who says that we are one community and tries to destroy our individuality is an idle dreamer whose policy if carried to its logical conclusion will soon breed a generation that it will be very hard to categorise."*

*"I wish we cultivated the spirit of subordinate patriotism which is allowable to every nationality which forms the Empire."*

*"In whatever we do, reflect that we carry in our hands the honour of our community. If we do well, it redounds to its credit; if otherwise, we are doing it dis-service."*

These quotations are from a series of eight letters published in 1901 and 1902 from the pen of the late Mr. C. L. Meurling. The letters appeared in the *Ceylon Independent*, and were signed "Gallicus". In selecting for publication the passages which anticipated the Dutch Burgher Union, my object is to interest our members in this echo from a period preceding formation of our Union, the period when those who yearned to effect this reform in the chaotic condition of the community welcomed the clear and bold advocacy of "Gallicus". Occasional meetings of friends, eager discussions, impatient criticism of our foremost citizens, and a few voices crying in the wilderness were all the consolation found for years; now that the Union is firmly established one's thoughts dwell with regret on a loss to the Union, the loss of C. L. Meurling. Seven years prior to the foundation of the Dutch Burgher Union he was provoked, by a gross misapplication of the term Burgher in October, 1901, into a letter to the press which revived interest in the fatal trend of the genial careless leading of our foremost men. The appreciation of his timely remonstrance and the encouragement of his readers led him to continue his letters, and within the next

twelve months he completed a series of eight, comprising his beliefs in his community and his appeals to fellow-members to remember their origin and maintain their individuality. Far and wide in Ceylon his sentiments were welcomed and his aspirations shared. He lived to see the Dutch Burgher Union started, he helped with zeal and hard service to found it, and cheerfully served it on Committee and in every possible way; we are now unfortunately deprived of his counsel and service. The objects of the Dutch Burgher Union are plainly stated in rule 2 of the constitution, which will be found republished at the end of this article. They are unmistakable; the perverted renderings of uneducated critics and the wilful inventions of ignorant foes do not now call for contradiction or argument, but our members will note how well one man tried to rouse the Community as a community, and will find in the letters of "Gallicus" the elements of success for the Union. The Union came into being as a practical result of the hopes and desires of many, some of whom must have been converts of "Gallicus", all of whom were enthusiastic admirers of his views.

The older generation (with a few honourable exceptions) derided our opinions, flouted our aspirations, and mocked at our discontent, but as "Gallicus" expressed it, we saw that "signs exist which show an hour is approaching." The hour came, "Gallicus" and others were united, the Dutch Burgher Union is an enduring fact, and the old order has finally passed away. One constant aim has effected its purpose; "Gallicus" prayed "let us cultivate a hatred—the hatred of the selfish Burgher". Those obstacles in the way of Union, the "selfish Burghers" and "idle dreamers", treated his letters and our private remonstrances with a gay indifference and a complaisant assumption of superiority; but time has vindicated his attitude and proved his contentions. When "Gallicus" found the Dutch Burgher Union survive the early days of distrust and prejudice, he felt the letters might be republished, or their contents used for the Union. I was privileged to receive his own corrected and annotated file of the published letters, and received his permission to make "what use of them will help the Union or the Journal." A short summary of the letters will prove instructive. The first letter corrected a gross misapplication of the word "Burgher" which had nought to do with a town-dweller (as in England and Scotland) but was the Dutch word for people of Dutch race and Dutch descent, as used in Holland and in Europe in the

17th and 18th centuries and up to day. The second letter dealt with the rights of the Burghers under the Treaty of Paris: "*Ceylon was handed over to the English by the Dutch in 1796, not conquered.*" "*Ceylon and the Cape became British colonies*", "*the Burghers were to have equal rights*".

"It was perfectly open to the Burghers of Ceylon to refuse to live under the British flag, and a considerable number did refuse, and there were two vessels placed at the disposal of such to change their habitation to Batavia. But every inducement was offered to those who wished to remain to do so \* \* \* those who remained were naturally chiefly persons who had acquired landed property in the place and had families."

"Politically, in my humble opinion, our future is without a hopeful sign. All the advancement possible is from a social point of view."

The study of history in books, treaties, and manuscripts necessary for a cordial acceptance of the statements made in this second letter of "*Gallicus*" may not be open to all, but his equipment for such declarations was ample, and those who do study the documents support his statements unreservedly. Particular credit is due "*Gallicus*" for his good sense in asking us to eschew politics and devote our time and energy to the social well-being of our community. Elsewhere he gets wrath at the "*idle dreamers*" who asked us to destroy our individuality and "*breed a generation that it will be very hard to categorise*", solely for the fancied advantage of leverage in seeking political privileges which would be abused and ruinous.

The third letter dealt with the history of the Burghers in Ceylon; certain lectures and papers on the "Dutch in Ceylon" and the "Burghers of Ceylon" are promised our Journal, hence I extract from this letter only certain facts well proved by authorities. "*Gallicus*" writing for "*the rising generation, our abiding hope*" corrected the common error in the school history book regarding the capitulation of Colombo without a blow. As Napoleon had overrun Holland and set up his brother as king there, the Prince of Orange, as ruler of Holland, sent by the English commander a letter to his Governor of Ceylon, charging the Governor to deliver up the country to the English. This fact has been well-established. "*Gallicus*" alludes to the number of naturalised Dutch Burghers who were recruited in other parts of Europe, mainly because

"Holland was the great country of refuge on the continent of Europe for the Protestant peoples of all lands who were persecuted by their Governments."

Another item:

There were as many Dutch women in Ceylon in Dutch times in proportion to the men as there are European females in proportion to the European males now," *Vide* the marriages registered.

Letter four dealt with Dutch history, particularly the War of Independence in the 16th century. Berlaymont's contemptuous description of the youth who sought the charter, "*queux*" or "*beggars*" amused the Regent Margaret; but, on the 8th April, 1566, Brederode and 200 guests at the Cuylenburg mansion adopted the term "*beggars*" as a Shibboleth, which was an enduring war-cry for generations. Let this amuse and instruct our weaker members who experience ribald verse and puns and jokes made at the "Dutch Burghers" since our Union was founded. Letter five deals further with the War of Independence; "the '*beggars*' of Holland were in the forefront of the national movement; the '*Beggars of the sea*' eventually defeated Philip."

In the sixth letter "*Gallicus*" dealt with the church of the Burghers and as an ardent Presbyterian urged reunion in the original church. His arguments do not concern our Union which has not that plank in its platform, but the interest of the facts he collected about

"The venerable edifices at Wolvendaal, Galle, Jaffna, Matara and other places"

can be judged by a few selections. Wolvendaal roof was once covered with copper; Manaar silver communion plate was lent to a missionary (Anglican) and has not been yet returned; where Galle church now stands was a Capuchin convent in Portuguese times; the Matara solid silver communion plate was the gift of a Burgher lady.

"What strikes an observer most with regard to the monuments with which all the Dutch churches are so rich is the number of heraldic devices which adorn them, showing how the upper classes of Holland were fully represented in the local Dutch community,"

"*Gallicus*" records with just pride how on the withdrawal of state aid to the Presbyterian churches the Burghers exhibited an inherited tenacity in endeavour;

"Left to their own resources, the Burghers have girded up their loins and set to work to maintain the fabric erected for them in times gone by" and "the long lane of a century's indifference has had a



turning, and a generation or two hence, even if the descendants of the present congregations be the only supports of the church, it would yet be in a more than flourishing condition and additional buildings would be required to minister to the overflow."

The six letters had been so far retrospective, but the closing passage of the sixth letter presages the seventh and eighth, which contain Mr. C. L. Meurling's criticism of the errors of the past generation, his useful suggestions for progress, and his pleas for unity in social reform. I shall consider them together and place before our members some passages quoted at length on account of their bearing on our present aims and aspirations:

"A study of the society of the latter half of the 18th century and the earlier half of the 19th century has not convinced me that our community has seen its best days, as some of our friends are apt at repeating—! An encouragement to the rising generation! Nor can it, I think, be conscientiously said that morally we are an inferior race to our immediate ancestors. Education among us is universal. We are the *unique* instance of an entire community able to read and write. Then again, in proportion to our numbers, those who break the law of the land are happily a small percentage. It will be found the smallest if the statistics were properly sifted and all those who are not of Dutch descent placed under a separate column."

"It is so necessary to lay bare the folly of our present methods that I must devote a few sentences to the sources of the wealth of a country." "A country must raise something from or on the soil, make something out of materials to hand which will be useful to mankind, or dig out something from the soil to create its wealth."

Of these original sources of wealth

"The most universal and the first in order of recognition by man as such is farming." "As far as this Island is concerned, its prosperity has not made such rapid strides that the price of a few acres requires wealth to purchase it. But the man of sense knows that the value of land is rising, and what hundreds of rupees can now purchase thousands will not be able to accomplish fifty years hence, and he will invest in the light of his knowledge."

"When Crown lands were five shillings an acre was the time (we are apt to say) our grand-parents should have invested; had they but been able to read the future, what a happy people shall we not have been? A future generation will arise that will hold the same language regarding us, who are able to buy at Rs. 25 an acre."

"We—remember—are ancestors. Let every man, who possibly can, try to throw at least one child out of the town into the country, and he will have achieved something."

Regarding the insufficiency of trading men and commercial houses among the community derived from a trading nation;

"One reason and one objection for the state of affairs will, I have no doubt, be readily given by most Burghers;—the reason and the objection—the want of capital."

"The greater the number that give this reason and raise this objection, the greater the number of hopeless men the community is burdened with, and the greater the efforts the others should make to struggle out of the slough of despond which these create for others."

*"The reason and the objection—the want of capital."*

To say that and be content is the way of the fool. That brains, that determination to succeed will supply its place, is the way of the man."

"Has it struck anyone in search of a living and a vocation in life, I wonder, that he might justly aspire to take some hand in distributing in the Island at least some of the manufactures of Europe which have become a matter of necessity to the entire population of Ceylon?"

"One brother settled down in London, selecting the goods that suit the market, the other brother sitting in his store in Colombo and settling them—the commission and the profits going into the same chest."

"The most interesting and the most vital of questions now remains, that such a question should exist is strange indeed. It would seem that some of us, perhaps the most prominent of us, are undecided whether we are to remain a community, a twig in the great European branch of the family of nations, or whether we are to throw ourselves, like the Roman knight, into the chasm of the oriental body politic and be lost in it for ever."

"The harebrained idea of these men—who live among their own people—is that the nationalities in Ceylon may unite and form a new nation—the Ceylonese!"

"In place of these Utopian scheme, I would we cultivated further the spirit of undoubted amity and mutual respect and appreciation that now exist."

"I trust no one will charge me with preaching any doctrine by adherence to which the interests of the Burgher community will be considered inimical to the interests of any other community. Our interests are common, except with reference to self-government, which may be safely neglected in the argument as unattainable, no British party being ever likely to give it to us."

There is little to add to the sentiments just quoted. No Union which has at heart the true interests of its members need travel out of its field of action to indulge in hostile action against other communities. The air is rife with cheap sneers, lying insinuations and malicious misrepresentations which can be traced back to some poor desperate samples of

humanity exasperated at inability to follow our good example. However, these ebullitions of "disappointed units" cannot materially affect our feelings of goodwill towards other communities. They suffer, *as we suffer*, from the existence of men in a position to make their voice reverberate like a pea in an empty drum, men but one remove from the domains of ignorance, lacking culture, discretion, and human sympathy, whose sole means of self-praise is the disparagement of others. Whilst pitying other communities their parasitic growth of such inferior members, we have to pity ourselves for the same prevalent evils:—but, with one difference;—apparently they seem to be still tolerating these evils with placidity, even enjoying their corrupting eruptions; whereas our endeavour is to repress the worst and to reform the worse. "*Gallius*" could not, and did not, ignore the existence of these weak members of our community. He left other communities to "empty their own dustbins"; but, in his series of letters dealt faithfully with those of our community who were a drag on its progress.

"To refer to some old women—of both sexes—who are a great pest and the cause of stagnation among the Burghers."

"When someone in company makes a remark about unity, there is a shrug of the shoulders: 'Oh, it is out of the question among us!' Let someone say 'Why should he not try trade?' The remark will immediately come from too many lips! 'Oh, he will ruin himself in no time.' It is not necessary to multiply illustrations.

"These individuals are those in spite of whom every nation every community or every individual has progressed.

"I wish I could impress on these people the necessity and the beauty of work for one of these 'impossible' objects of social reform.

"If you have arrived at that stage in your life, or if your family has arrived at that state of its existence when you are able to contemplate with complaisance whatever calumny is spoken of your people, you have arrived at a pitiful state indeed."

"I would that we cultivated to the greatest possible extent the quality of mind which enables us to rejoice at the other's success, even the success of a friend. It is a luxurious feeling say they who have the heart large enough to enjoy it."

"We have been so horribly heartless with regard to the welfare of the community. Let us cultivate a hatred—the hatred of the selfish Burgher."

These selections from his writings disclose the loss to the Dutch Burgher Union caused by the early death of C. L. Meurling. Those aware of his life and doings alone fully realise the extent of that loss. The town of Matara has marked its sense of loss of a good citizen; the local bar expressed its respect and esteem for him; his family and friends mourned him as an affectionate and good man; the Burgher community have to own the loss of a man of ability and character who, moreover faithfully practised his own precept—"in whatever we do, reflect that we carry in our hands the honour of the community. If we do well it redounds to its credit; if otherwise, we are doing it disservice."

In fulfilling the duty of reviewing the letters written bravely in our cause, I must make one more extract;—

"The most casual of your readers must have understood that I desire to inculcate the lesson of unity of action, and of unison in thought; and every intelligent Burgher will agree that it is necessary that we should have a common policy and a common social programme with common aims."

ANDREAS NELL.

### Appendix.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

##### 2. The object of the Union shall be:

(a) To promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.

(b) To inculcate in the minds of the youth of the community principles of self-help, self-reliance, and thrift; to foster and encourage by financial aid, when necessary, talent and industry in those who are deserving; and to relieve, by charitable help, distress and want among those of the community who may be in destitute circumstances.

(c) To revive and conserve some of the useful and beneficial customs of the Dutch ancestors of its members; and to promote the study of the Dutch language among them.

(d) To promote and foster a feeling of fellowship among its members, and to draw their families into closer association with each other.

(e) To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Union composed of all obtainable books and papers relating to the Dutch occupation of Ceylon, and standard works in Dutch literature.

(f) To cause to be prepared and read at meetings of its members, or printed and published, papers, essays, etc., on questions relating to the history and origin of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, and to publish the genealogies of Dutch families now in Ceylon.

(g) To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in Ceylon descriptive of their social life and customs, their methods of administration, and the influence of these upon existing institutions in the Island.

(h) To consider and discuss any other matters kindred to the above enumerated objects which may commend themselves to the Union.

### SOME MARRIAGES IN BATAVIA.

[COMPLIED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.]

[We have been frequently asked to correct a misconception which appears to exist in certain quarters in regard to the fact that Dutch ladies had come out to the East in the early days of the Dutch East India Company. To those in any way acquainted with the subject, denial of this fact must of course sound preposterous; but there are people, probably, with little or no interest in the subject, who are prepared to accept any vague and erroneous statement which may be made. These, if they took trouble to enquire into the matter, would find abundant proof of the fact, not only that married ladies accompanied their husbands to Batavia and Ceylon, but also that a considerable number of unmarried girls, who had come out with their parents, married and became the mothers of families in the Dutch Indies. The best proof of this would of course be the marriage registers themselves; and we are glad to be able to publish, as a first instalment, a list compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos, of such marriages in Batavia. A similar list of marriages in Colombo is being prepared, and will appear in a subsequent issue of the Journal.]

A° 1622, Juli.

Jacob Anthonissen Dubbelrijk dien. d. G.W. van Amsterdam  
met

Hester Jansz van Amsterdam.

d° Augustinianus Strobani<sup>1</sup> van's Gravenhage, Phil. Med. in  
de beide rechten doctor Advocaat-Fiscaal in Indie

met

Catarina Jansz van Amsterdam.

4 September.

Leonard van der Dussen van Delft, adsistent, in't land met  
het schip Amsterdam

met

Aeltken Jansz van Bremen.

A° 1623, 22 Jan.

Jan van Hasel<sup>2</sup> van Middelburg, opperkoopman, tegen-  
woordig burger dezer stede

met

Bonsoir dere putang.....Susanna.

A° 1624, 14 Jan.

Jan van Hasel van Middelburg

met

Elizabeth van Pitania.

4 Aug.

Boyke Bouckens<sup>3</sup> van Embden

met

Elskens Abels van Meppelen (Hanover?) beiden in't land  
met't schip "Gouda".

A° 1625, 27 Feb.

Andries Dureus, jongman, uit Schotland, opperschir. in't Fort  
met

Sara Seroyen, jonge dochter van Amsterdam.

19 Juni.

Nicolaas Casembroot,<sup>4</sup> opperkoopmen, jongman van Ams-  
terdam

met

Catharina Jansen van Amsterdam weduwe van wijlen den  
Fiscal zahr A. Strobani<sup>1</sup>.

1. He died in Batavia on the 23 May 1625.

2. Tolmeester Batavia 1626, Director of Surat 1623. Died there 4 August 1632.

3. He was *vaandrig* of the Burgery 1632.

4. He was *vryburger* 1626, *Koopman* 1632, *Opperkooptman* 1634, Died of sunstroke 1636.

A° 1626, 8 Jan.

Frans Florissen van Berkeroo, wedr. van Augustinus Ariaens  
metAnneken Jansz van Bremen wed. van Jan Arentsen in  
zyn leven corporael.

A° 14 Jan.

Sr. Hans Putmans,<sup>1</sup> jongman, van Middelburg, President  
van den Eerw. raad van Schepenen  
metElisabeth Quina jonge dochter van Parijs in Fankrijk.  
Maart, Jan van den Burch<sup>2</sup> van Delft, opperkoopman  
van't Fort  
met

Adriana Quina jonge dochter van Nauteuill in Frankrijk.

11 September.

Sr. Antonie Hurdt, onderkoopman, wedr. van Catalina van  
Galix  
met

Octavia Jeppema wed. van Pieter van Beuningen.

16 Dec.

Doctor Jacobus Bontius wedr. van wijlen Angenita van  
Bergen  
met

Sara Geraertsz wed. wijlen Hendrik Pauwels.

A° 1628.

Doctor Jacobus van Dooreslaar j.m. van Amsterdam,  
Secretaris van den Heer General  
met

Juffrouw Maria de Meestre j.d. van Rotterdam.

1629, 9 Jan.

Sr. Hendrick Kerckeryck j. gezel. opperkoopman op het  
jacht "Weeringen"  
met

Juffrouw Catharina Luipaarts j.d. van Dordrecht

1. Governor of Tayaoum 1631. His successor Jan van der Rouch  
1636. Repatriated 29 Dec. 1636.

2. He was appointed "Weesmeester" Batavia 30 May 1632.

3. Perhaps the daughter of Jeremias de Meestre, Raad-Extraordinair,  
who arrived in Batavia with his family with ship "Frederick Hendrick"  
on the 20th June 1627. He died here on the 19th October 1627.

11 Jan.

Mr. Anthonius van den Heuvel,<sup>1</sup> Advocaat-Fiscaal wedr.  
van Juffr. Jannetgen Laurens van den Broeck  
metJuff. Annetjen van Markum, wed. van Sr. Jan de Coster,  
opperkoopman.

15 Feb.

Mr. Andries Dureus,<sup>2</sup> chirurgyn, wedr. van Sara Seroyen  
met

Anna van Nederhoven van Dordrecht

15 Maart.

Hans Putmans, President van 't Coll. van Schepenn wedr.  
van Juff. Elisabeth Quina  
metJuff. Maria de Meestre wed. van Doctor Jacobus Dorselaar  
wylen Secretaris van den Ed. Heer Generaal

4 Mei.

De Heer Gouverneur Petrus Vlack,<sup>3</sup> Doctor in de beide  
rechten, Raad van Indie  
met

De Eerbare juff. Elizabeth Meul j.d. van Amsterdam

5 Ap.

Robertus Junius,<sup>4</sup> jongman, van Rotterdam Bed. der G.  
Woords  
met

Gertruida van Nederhoven, jonge dochter, van Dordrecht

2 Aug.

Sr. Johannes Timbergen (Tombergen) j.m. van de Gera  
opperkoopman  
met

Maria Auphdy van Suratte, wed. van Willem Jacobsz

25 Oct.

Jonas Aertsz, proponent, wedr. van Barbara Danielsz  
met

Maria Torteau wed. van Coenraedt Gysbertsz van Wilsanen

1. Appointed Governor of Amboina in place of Artus Gysels  
Feb., 1634. Succeeded by Jochum Roeloffs van Deutecom Dec. 1634.

2. II. Journal D.B.U. 28.  
3. Governor of Banda in succession to Willem Jansz Feb. 1627.  
Present at the funeral of Governor-General Coen 22 Sept. 1629.  
Repatriated Aug. 1634.

4. Born in 1606, arrived in Batavia 22 Feb. 1629 in the ship  
"Rotterdam", was stationed as Predikant in Formosa 1629-33. He  
married secondly Elizabeth van der Corput. He died in Amsterdam,  
28 Aug. 1655.



8 Nov.

Abrahamus de Roy,<sup>1</sup> j.m. van Leyden, Bed. d. G. Woords  
met

Jacomynthe Hendricksz, j.d. van Amsterdam

1630, 17 Jan.

De Heer Antonio van Diemen,<sup>2</sup> Raad van Indie, geboortig  
van Cuylenburg

met

Juffrouw Maria Aelst,<sup>3</sup> wed. van Sr. Bartholomeus Cunst<sup>4</sup> zal.

24 Jan.

Barent Arentz Camphuys j.m. van Haarlem.

met

Helena Jansz van Beeckhoff wed. v. wijlen Jan Allaertsz  
gewezen koopman op'tschip "Enkhuysen"

4 Ap.

Cornelis van der Lyn<sup>6</sup> onderkoopman en jongman van  
Alckmaar

met

Levyntje Polet jonge dochter van Breda.

14 Sept.

Jacobus Bontius, Doctor in de Medicynen en Fiscaal  
in Indie, laatste wedr. van Sara Geraerdsz.

met

Maria Adams wed van wijlen Johanna Cavalier<sup>7</sup> wed d. G.  
W. alhier

1631, 30 Jan.

De Eerwaarde Helmichius Helmichsz<sup>8</sup> van Utrecht B. de G.

1. Born 1604, repatriated 1633, and died in Amsterdam 21 Ap. 1680.
2. Left for India in the ship "Maurelius" as *adelborst* under the name of Teunis Meeuwzen, was Governor-General 1636-1644, and died in Batavia 19 April 1645. He was the son of Bartholomeusz van Diemen, Burgomaster of Culemborg, and Elizabeth Hoovenaar.
3. She married in Amsterdam, 6 Sept. 1646 Carel Constant (born in Middleburg 1613) late Director of Persia.
4. Chief of Djamji.
5. Perhaps a relation of Johannes Camphuys, born in Haarlem 18 July 1634, Governor General 1684-1691.
6. Governor-General 1646-1650, and afterwards 1668 Burgomaster of Alkmaar, where he died 27 July 1679. He married (2) at the Hage 3 Sept. 1656 Gertrude van Mierop, widow of Maximiliaan le Marie, Raad van Ned. Ind.
7. Born in Zeeland 1600, died of dysentery in Batavia 1628.
8. Arrived in the Indies in the ship "Deventer" 16 Dec. 1630, died in Batavia of dysentery June 1634.

W. wedr. van Grietje Elbertsz

met

Judith Gijbrechtsz<sup>1</sup> van Dordrecht wed v wijlen Pieter  
van der Hoeven

3 Juli.

De E. Gysbrecht Bastiaanz<sup>2</sup> van Dordrecht B. de G. W.  
wedr. van Maria Schepens<sup>3</sup>

met

Catharina Cuyf van de Haag wed. van Ysbrands van  
Swaenswyck in leven Baillie dezer stede,

4 Dec.

Hugo Boerens, Doctor in de Medicynen j.m. van Schoon-  
haven

met

Jannetje Rynenburg wed. van wijlen Michiel Hams.

A° 1632, 21 Feb.

De Heer Gerrit Gardenys<sup>4</sup> extraond. Raad van Ind. Boek-  
houder Generaal j.m. van den Gouda

met

Juff. Gertruyt Buys j.d. van den Haag.

20 Mei.

De Eerwaarde Georgius Candidius<sup>5</sup> van Kuchardt geleger  
in de Paltz j.m. B. d. G. W.

met

Jaffna Sara Speex<sup>6</sup>

23, Dec.

Lawrens Pit<sup>7</sup> j.m. geb. van Bremen, asst. in der Comp  
met

Elisabeth Marten de Vogel<sup>8</sup> j.d. geboortig van Ternate

1. Daughter of the Predikant Bastiaan Gysbrechtsz.
2. Arrived in the Indies in the ship "Batavia" Dec. 1628, evidently the same person as Gysbrecht Bastiaanz. He died 19 March 1633.
3. Murdered on 4 July 1629 on the Island "Batavias Kirkhop".
4. No doubt a relation of Arent Gardenijs, Governor of the Coromandel Coast 1632.
5. Born in 1597, died in Batavia 30 Ap. 1647.
6. Natural daughter of the Governor-General Jacques Speex. She died in Formosa 1636.
7. Born 1610, died in Batavia 1684. His son Christiaan, born in Pulicat 10 May 1649, d. at Masulipatnam 20 Sept. 1651. Another son Lawrens was stationed in Colombo 1666.
1. Perhaps the daughter of Marten Jansz Vogel, a burgher of Batavia

A° 1633, 13 Jan.

Sr. Abraham Welsing, Raadspersoon in de Achth. Raad van  
Jusitie

met

Juff. Neeltje Hermansz van Amsterdam wed. wijlen Sr.  
Grogorius Cornely in leven President van Schepen en  
opperkoopman

28, Ap.

De Heer Hans Putmans van Middelburg, Raad Indie,  
Gouverneur van Tayouan

met

Juff. Johauma de Solemne<sup>1</sup> j.d. van Breda  
Paulus Traudenius van der Gou opperkoopman

met

Elizabeth de Meestre j.d. van Rotterdam

29, Mei.

De Heer Marten Isbrandsz, Raad van Indie, Gouverneur  
Kust van Coromandel

met

Juff. Hester de Meestre, beiden geboren te Rotterdam  
Thomas Pedel van Utrecht, Corporaal van de Adelborsten  
in dienst der Comp

met

Franchina Cummigens geboren van Siam j.d.

A° 1634, 2, Maart.

Laurens Forcenburg van Harlingen, Sergeant in de Comp.  
van Capt. Jochen Reelofs van Deutecom

met

Jannetjen Postacx van Oosterhout wed. van Gerrit van  
Alenburg in leven burger dezer stede

A° 1634, 15, Ap.

Sr. Barent Pietersz van Hoorn, Opperkoopman wed. van  
Catharina Paets

met

Juff. Aeltjen Jansz van Bremen, wed. Nicolaas Behoor

21, Dec.

Jacques Pars van Middelburg, wed van Barbara Tol

met

Elizabeth van Siam wed. Adolph Thomasz

1. No doubt sister of David de Solemne, Capt. Batavia, and aunt of Esther de Solemne, who married (as widow van Adrichem) in Colombo 17 Aug. 8 Sept., 1667 Rycloff van Goens, Governor of Ceylon. (See I. Journal D.B.U. 132.)

A° 1635, 18, Jan.

Ds. Samuel Carlier van Middelburg Bed. d. G. W. wedr.  
van Jannette Keyzers van Oudewater

met

Gertruyt Minnes van Amsterdam j.d.

12, Ap.

Sr. Cornelis de Vlaming van Outshoorn van Amsterdam,  
doctor der rechten j.m. en burger dezer stede

met

Barabara Roelants van Rotterdam j.d.

A° 1636 31 Jan.

Sr. Pieter Sourr van Rotterdam, Koopman j.m.

met

Juff. Agneta Cluyten van Embden wed van Hans Wider-  
huzen capt. vaandrig in dienst der E. comp.

19 Juni.

Minne Willemsz van Amsterdam Schipper m. d. d. C.  
wedr. van Belytje Jansz

met

Gertruyt Jansz van Amsterdam wed. van Jan Sanders in  
leven schoolmeester alhier

16 Sept.

Ds. Gerrardus Leewins<sup>2</sup> van Deventer D. D. H. Evang.  
wedr. van Dina Palenburg

met

Lisbeth Paets van Delft j.d.

25 Oct.

Sr. Barent Wigmans van Deventer oud Koopman,  
met

Sara van Hasel geb. van Pitaniij.

13 Nov.

DeHeer Johan Ottens van Amsterdam, Raad. ext. Ind.  
gewezen Prisedent in de Eylant van Moluco j.m.

met

Juff. Elisabeth Goosens,<sup>3</sup> geb. van Dantzic j.d.

1. Solemnized the marriage at Batavia 13 Sept. 1640 between Rycloff Volkarts van Goens and Jacobina Bartolomeus of Leyden.

2. Died 1639.

3. Sister perhaps of the wife of Wilem Jacobsz Coster. (I. Journal D. B. U. 181.)

6 Dec.

Sr. Simon van Alphen van Leyden, der beider rechten  
doctor en raadsheer in de Achtb. R. van India

met

Juff. Annetje Hendricksz van Utrecht wed. van zaliger  
Arent Aeltsz van Aardenburg in leven Capitein in d. d. C.

A° 1637, 12 Feb.

Sr. Sebalt Wonderaer Amsterdam, Sabandaar in d. d. C.  
wed. wijlen Dona Luytia

met

Juff. Petronella Maerdyck van Maaslandsluys,

23 Juli.

Salomon Sweers van Nymegen onderkoopman j.m.

met

Catharina Jansz van Hoorn wed. Direk Jemming, Sec. van  
de Achtb. Raad van Justitie.

30 Juli.

Commandeur Willem Jacobsz Coster van Akersloot wed.  
van Willemtje Ren

met

Juff. Johanna Goosens van Dantzig j.d.

20 Aug.

Mr. Andries Dureus van Ansterhudein Schotland.....  
opperchir in't Hospitaal wed. van Anna van Nederhoven

met

Catherina Stroombergen van Campen wed. v. Pieter  
Nannielsz Kooyman.

30 Nov.

Pieter Mesdag van Amsterdam, Secretaris van de E. Heer  
Generaal en Raad van India j.m.

met

Juff. Maria Caen van Poelocucq in Banda j.d.

1. Son of Jan van Alphen and Gertruida Paulus Buys, and brother of Willem van Alphen, the author of the "Papegaai" (a collection of legal forms and precedents), a translation of which, it is said, was begun, but not completed, by Mr. C. A. Lorenz. A brother of Simon (Jan van Alphen), opperkoopman, Amboina, and was married to Eva Gerraerts. Other members of the family have been in the service of the Dutch East India Company.

2. I. Journal B. D. U. 181.

3. II. Journal D. B. U. 28.

30 Nov.

Maximiliaan Bontamps van Breda, Luitenant in dienst der  
Comp

met

Juff. Susanna Caen van Batavia j.d.

A° 1638, 2 Sept.

De Heer Nicolaas Jacobsz Overschie van Delft gewezen  
opperhoofd van Persie

met

Brigitta Goosens van Hamburg j.d.

A° 1639, 27 Jan.

Commandeur Matthys Quast van Schiedam, raad persoon  
in den Achtb. R. v. Justitie j.m.

met

Catherina Havaertsz van Amsterdam wed. van Daniel van  
Vliet.

24 Maart.

Adriaan van der Stel van Dordrecht j.m. vrij Koopman en  
burger alhier

met

Maria Lievens van Batavia j.d.

14 Apr.

Maerten Gerritsz Vries van Harlingen, Schipper

met

Josina de Frese van Gent j.d.

5 Mei

De Heer Adriaan Anthonisz van 's Hertogenbosch, Majoor  
in Dienst der E. Comp

met

Juff. Maria aux Brebis van Hamburg wed. v. Daniel de  
Buquoi in leven weesmeester.

1. She died in Batavia 8 Sept. 1640, and was most likely daughter of Antoni Caen, d. Batavia 11 Aug. 1648, and Johanna Gillis Servis, d. Batavia 13 Dec. 1667.

2. She died in Batavia 21 Dec. 1660, and was perhaps sister of Maria.

3. He was chief of Negombo 1644. Persons of his name were settled in Negombo during the first half of the 18th century.

4. This is no doubt the same person who was murdered by the King of Kandy's people at Hegari in 1646.

5. I. Journal D. B. U. 124. Took Malacca from the Portuguese in 1840.

9 Juni.

Commandeur Cornelis Simonsz geboortig van de Veer j.m.  
met

Maria Berckenveldt van Meppin in Oost-Vriesland.

A° 1640, 14 Juli.

Sr. Cornelis Jansz Silvius j.m. van Amsterdam Opperkoo-  
man

met

Janneken van Haeren van Haarlem wed. v. Nicolaas  
Molinaeus in leven Pred. d. G. Jesu Christi alhier.

13 August.

Rycloff Volckerts van Goens<sup>2</sup> Onderkoopman j.m.

met

Iacomyntje Bartholomeusz<sup>3</sup> van Leyden wed. van Ian  
Lievens in leven provisioneel Luit der Comp.

A° 1641, 11 Jan.

Sr. Geraert Herbers<sup>4</sup> j.m. van der Gou opperkoopman  
met

Barbara Roelantsz van Rotterdam wed. v. Cornelis de  
Vlaming in leven Fiscaal in de vloot voor Ceylon.

16 Mei.

Sr. Arnoldus de Vlaming van Outshoorn j.m. van Beverwijk  
Secretaris van den Achtt Raad van Justitie

met

Maria Ruttens van Amsterdam wed. v. Peter Lodewyk  
Eyloff opperkoopman.

15 Juni.

Barent Jansz van Cuylenburg, Luitenant, j.m.

met

Anneken de Vreese van Gent wed. van Johannes Heyman,  
prov Luit.

1. I. Journal D.B.U. 129. Left for the Indies in the ship "Leyden" 1638. Accompanied the Director-General Philip Lucasz in the fleet for Ceylon. He died on board the "Santvoort" 25 Feb. 1643 on the return voyage from Ceylon to Batavia.

2. Born in Rees (Dukedom of Kleef) 24 June 1619, being son of Volckes Boyckes van Goens, Commandant, Batavia, and Hillegonda Jacobsdr, of Baneker. He was Admiral of the Fleet and the Land Forces of Ceylon 1653-54, 1657-1659. Governor of Ceylon 1660, 1663-1675. Governor-General 1678. Died in Amsterdam 14 Nov. 1682.

3. Her surname was Roosegaard. She died in Colombo 3 Jan. 1667, and her tombstone is in Wolvendael Church.

4. He was present at the siege of Trincomalie 1639 and Galle. I. Journal D.B.U. 129.

26 Oct.

Abraham Fierens van Middelburg j.m. B. d. G. W.

met

Marie Arents van Roermond wed. van der Commissaris  
Johan de Meer zal.

A° 1642, 24 Ap.

Johannes Lamotius van 's Gravenhage, Sergt. Majoor des  
Guarnisoens alhier

met

Catharina Haevartsz van Amsterdam wed. v. den Com-  
mandeur Matthias Quast zal.

15 Juli.

Jeremias van Vliet<sup>2</sup> van Schiedam j.m. Commissaris in d.  
v. de E. Comp

met

Catharine Sweers van Nymegen j.d.

9 Oct.

Willem van der Beeck<sup>3</sup> van Amsterdam, Sergt Majoor  
van't guarnisoen alhier wedr. van Maria van Solor

met

Elisabeth van Siam wed. v. Jacques Pars Vrijburger en  
Capitein van de Burgerij.

A° 1643, 14 Feb.

De Heer Pieter Sourij van Rotterdam wedr. van Agneta  
Cluyten Commissaris in d. der Ed. C.

met

Juff. Johanna Goosens<sup>4</sup> van Dantzic wed. van den Heer  
Willem Jacobsz Coster in leven Vice-Gouverneur over  
de Nederlandsche fort en op't Eylandt Ceylon.

9 Juli.

Pieter van Regenmorters van Schoonhoven, Opperkoopman

met

Catharina Specht j.d. van Batavia.

1. He repatriated in 1650, and died in Haamstede 2 May 1658.

2. Governor of Malacca. Perhaps father of Ioan van Vliet, b. in Schiedam 2 Jan. 1656, d. in Colombo 19 Aug. 1690, the chief of Tutucorin. The son of Joan van Vliet was Jeremias van Vliet (born in Colombo 1678), Dessave of Colombo. Jeremias van Vliet (senior) repatriated and reached the Fatherland on the 10 Aug. 1648.

3. Was in Ceylon. Arrived in Batavia 17 April 1614 with Francois Caron after having put Négombo in a good state of defence.

4. I. Journal D.B.U. 182.

5. Massacred by the Siamese Dec. 1644.



1644, 13 Aug.

Laurentus Persant<sup>1</sup> B. d. G. W. van Middelburg wed. van  
Sara van Zelst

met

Catharina Specht van Batavia wed van den Opperkoopman  
Pieter Regenmorter.

1645, 10 Feb.

Hendrick van Zeelst van Amsterdam cassier in d. d. E. C.  
j.m.

met

Catharina Specht wed van den Predikant Laurentius  
Persant.

24 Feb.

Pieter Hackius van Leyden j.m. Secretaris van Schepenen  
met

Gertruuyt Jansz van Utrecht wed v. Jacques Rombouts  
Schipper in d. d. C.

17 Juni.

Sr. Frederick Coyett, opperkoopman j. m. van Stockholm  
met

Juff. Susanna Boudaens van 's Gravenhage j.d.

23 Dec.

Daniel Gravius van Dordrecht B. d. H. Ev.  
met

Juff Martyntje Poots van der Gou wed. van Gerbrand Cunst.

1647, 19 Jan.

Marten Gerritsz de Vries van Harlingen, Commandeur in.  
d. der Ed. C. wed. van wijlen Josina Vreese

met

Catharina van Goch van de Weert.

26 Jan.

Leonard Winninx van Amsterdam opperkoopman j.m.  
met

Juff. Helena Wonderaer<sup>2</sup> van Batavia j.d.

2 Feb.

Ds. Nicolaas Zitsius van Jutphen B.G.W. te Banda  
met

Hilligonda de Coninx j.d. van Batavia.

1. Born in 1612, arrived in the Indies in the "Prins Hendrick"  
12 Jan. 1623. Died in Sept. 1644.

2. Born in 1616. Repatriated in 1654. Died in Middelburg March 1681.  
He married secondly Maria Hubregtsz, daughter of Corneles Hubregtsz.

15 Aug.

Dr. Johannes Kruiff van Geldermalsen. B.d.G.W.  
met

Johanna Bataille van Middelburg j.d.

14 Nov.

Dr. Johannes Romans<sup>2</sup> van Haarlem. B. d. G. W. j.m.  
met

Maria Hendricksz van Amsterdam j.d.

21 Dec. 1647

Jan Jacob Pars van Rotterdam, burger dezer stede j.m.  
met

Elisabeth van Hasel wed van wijlen Jan van Hasel in  
leven Directeur Generaal in dienst der E.C.

A<sup>o</sup> 1648, 16 Jan.

Jacobus Hensbroeck van Delft, Operkoopan wedr. van  
Magdalena van der Ber

met

Catharina van Gogh van Weerdt wed. van Marten Gerritsz  
de Vries in leven Commandeur van de E. C.

1658, 30 Jan.

Zacherias Wagenaer, Eerste clerq ter Generale Secretarye  
met

Juff Maria aux Brebis wed van wijlen Jacob Sweers in  
leven opperkoopman.

1648, 31 Jan.

Mr. Johan Lunens van Leyden, Baillie der Stadt Batavia j.m.  
met

Juf Susanna Calendrini van Amsterdam j.d.

1648, 27 Feb.

Nicolaas Wagenaar van Hundersleben, adelborst j.m.  
met

Catherina van Borneo.

1648, 29 Feb.

Abraham de Buck van Alkmaar coopman, wedr van  
Clementia Wandelman

met

Juff. Adriana Polet van Breda, wed van Gerrit Jansen van  
Bierum.

1. Died in Negapatnam 1664. He married 2 in Formosa Sept 1660.  
Francina Pedel of Formosa.

2. Journal R. A. S. C. B. Vol. xviii. No. 56 p. 395.

1648, 19 Maart.

Melchior Hermansen van Ceulen, onderkoopman wedr.  
van Mariette Bout

met

Susonna de Briel wed. van Dom. David van Arckel Did.  
H. S. te Batavia.

1648, 29 Mei.

De Heer Carel Reyniersz, geboortig van Amsterdam, Raad  
van Indie wed van zal. Judith Bara

met

Juff. Francoise de Witt van Masulipatnam j.d.

1648, 6 June.

De Heer Hendrik van Gent van Hoorn, schepen dezer stad  
wedr. van Juff Elisabeth Joosten

met

Juff. Maria Lievens van Batavia wede. van Adriaan van  
der Stel, Commandeur in de Ed. C.

1648, 30 Juli.

Sr. Dirk Schoorl van Alekmaar opperkoopman j.m.

met

Monica de Harde wede. van den opperkoopman Dirk Jansz  
Puyt, opperhoofd van Jamby.

1648, 10 Sept.

D. Henricus Bougaerdt<sup>1</sup> van Essen, d.d. G.W. j.m.

met

Helena Costerus van Houten, j.d.

1649, 11 Maart.

Daniel six van Middelburg, onderkoopman in d.d. E. C. j.m.

met

Sara Gerritsz van Amsterdam j.d.

1649, 3 Juni.

Sr. Andries Frisius van 's Gravenhage, onderkoopman, j.m.

met

Juff. Femmetje ten Broucke wede. van Sr. Huybrecht van  
den Broeck, opperkoopman.

1649, 23 Sept.

D. Antonius Stamperius<sup>2</sup> Bedr. d. H. Evangel, j.m.

1. Stationed in Galle and worked with Revd. Philip Baldaeus. He died in 1671.

2. A native of Elkerzee (Schouwen). Stationed in Negombo 1649. He died before 1651.

met

Catharina Oosterzee wede. van D. Johannes Backius  
21 Oct.

D. Gualterus Backer van Amsterdam B. D. G. W. j.m.

met

Maria Dureus : geb te Batavia, j.d.

2 Dec.

D. Jan Jansz Brundt van Middelburg B. D. G. W. j.m.

met

Juff Sytje Jans van Amsterdam wede. van Cœnraad  
Solomonsz van Dueren, Commandeur in. d. der E.C.

A° 1650, 30 Jan.

Jasper Harouse van Ternate, soldaat in. d. E. C.

met

Ursula van Malacca, wede. van Joan Sinto in leven  
mardyfier.

10 Feb.

Pieter Sterthemius van Middelburg, opperkoopman j.m.

met

Maria Calendrini van Amsterdam j.m.

16 Jan.

Alexander van Harten van Amersfoort, onderkoopman

met

Lucretia Blokhovius van Hoorn.

17 Nov.

De Heer Arnold de Vlaming van Oudshoorn uit de  
Beverwijk, Raad van Indie wedr. van Maria Zutten

met

Juff. Barbara Pars van Batavia j.d.

22 Nov.

D. Rutgerus Tessemacker van Gennip, B. d. H. E. j.m.

met

Maria Steur van Paliacatte op de Kust Coromandel, j.d.

A° 1651, 6 April

Jan van Muyden van Amsterdam, Koopman j.m.

met

Sijtjen Jans van Amsterdam, wede. van Jan Jansz Brundt,  
B. d. H. E.

1 A native of Jisp. He died on the voyage to India 1648, having been previously stationed at Ternate.  
1 Perhaps daughter of Andries Dureus, opperchirurgijn, Batavia  
(II. Journal D B U 28.)

6 Juli.

Crispijn Jochemsz van Lubeck, Schipper, j.m.  
met

Catharina Oosterzee, wede. van D. Anthonius Stamperius,  
B. d. H. E.

26 Oct.

De Heer Hermanus Klenck van Odessen, Advokaat Fiskaal  
van Indie j.m. van Amsterdam  
met

Juff. Catharina Blanck van Meurs j.d.

2 Nov.

D. Daniel Brouwerius van Yhorst (Overijssel) B. d. H. E.  
wedr. van Elisabeth Donteclock van Ham (Overijssel)  
met

Sara Croese van Amsterdam wede van Barent Jansen  
Schipper.

## FORGED DUTCH EXTRACTS IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

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

(Continued from p. 70.)

Now we come to Group B, consisting of four. All four purported to be signed by M. Gratiaen and M. W. Engelbregt. Now one of the four bore the date 175—, and the other three the dates 1785 and 1787, so that Gratiaen and Engelbregt, *arcades ambo*, must have been signing extracts together for 40 years. Further, in one of the four Gratiaen is made to sign his own name wrong. In moments of aberration he once signed it "Gratian", and lastly "Graatiaen." After signing his name for 40 years he was still uncertain as to its spelling.

But as a stayer he was nothing as compared with an official named Lebecke, who used to sign these extracts over the stamp—as did our Governors at the beginning of last

1. Perhaps daughter of Andries Ducous, opperchirurgijn Batavia (11. Journal D. B. U. 21).

century when a similar stamp was used. He signed over the stamp in the same document in which Gratiaen spelt his name with two a's, the date of which is 1787. But he also signed another of the forgeries (not in this group), which is dated 1682; so that he was signing off and on for 105 years—certainly a grand old man.

As a matter of fact Lebecke signed in the years 1752-1767; not earlier or later.

In the heading of another of the group a whole line is left out. The headings of the four are exactly the same, and are taken from one found in genuine extracts made from the "Rolle of Paravenie Fields made in the year 1755". In one of these forgeries the words "*te vindene*" are written "livindem".

In group C, which consists of three, we find an entirely different type of extract. These purport to be copies of the minutes of a sitting of the Land Raad of Matara held on a particular day, showing the order made in the case with respect to certain lands; and they are written in an imitation of an archaic style of handwriting which is found in Dutch documents of the 17th and the early part of the 18th century. The forger could not himself read this handwriting, though he could copy it creditably, and in consequence a great part of each document is unintelligible. For instance each begins with a word which is variously written *Radflooy*, *Vaaflooy*, and *Nuaflooy*—in each form unintelligible. It is an attempt to reproduce the phrase found in genuine extracts from Land Raad records, *Na afloop der Roll*—"after the Roll was disposed of". The contents of the documents, so far as they could be made out, were also absolute nonsense. In one the forger had evidently copied and imitated from two similar but distinct genuine extracts, the purport of one of which was to give judgment for the plaintiff, and of the other to dismiss the plaintiff's claim. Accordingly the forgery starts by saying that the claim of a certain plaintiff was upheld, and ends by saying that the plaintiff's claim was dismissed. Although only one plaintiff is mentioned,

1. In 1767 Noel Anthony Lebecke succeeded Anthony Mooyart as Commandeur of Jaffna.

2. Enlarged photographs of these three forgeries were taken for the purpose of the trial that ensued; and one of these, of the second of the group, was presented by permission of Government to the Colombo Museum, where it can be seen framed and hung up in the Reading Room.

it goes on to refer to "both" (beydde) the plaintiffs. Similarly it refers to the "two last" (twee laatste) fields, though only two fields are bound as the subject of the suit.

The evidence that these three documents were forged by the same person was conclusive. In two the heading gives the date of the Land Raad Roll as "Annos 1682, 175—," instead of Anno."

The dates of the sitting are given as—

Vryday Den 8 May Annos 1682

Den 18 May Annos 175—

Den 18 May Annos 1755,

an extraordinary coincidence considering the long intervals that elapsed between two of them—in one case 73 years. Further I ascertained by calculation that 18th May, 1755, was not a Friday, but a Sunday. There is a curious similarity also in the dates of the extracts, which are—

Den 27 Juni 1682

" 2 Aug. 1778

" 27 Aug. 1770

All three refer to an order made "on the 23rd March last" (*den dato 23 Maart jongst leeden*)—another extraordinary coincidence, considering the dates of the sitting.

There is however another, still more extraordinary. In all three cases the defendant was a "Ranamuka Arachchi"—in (1) he is described as living at "Cirinda" (Kirinda) in 1682; I found a "Rannemoekke Aratjege Don Joan inwooner van het dorp Poehoelwelle in d'. Wellebadde pattoe referred to in a genuine extract of 1780; in (2) at Poehlwella (Puhlwella) in 175—; in (3) at Hakmane in 1755. He seems to have been a sort of Wandering Jew whose fate it was always to be a defendant before the Land Raad, and who certainly "ran amuck" about lands, for he lost all three actions. The handwriting in all three documents, notwithstanding the difference in the dates, is exactly alike. All three refer to the "authorized" Van Sohsten. Now, Gustaaf Frederik Van Sohsten was Secretary of the Matara Land Raad, and "the authorized person" from 1750 to 1757; so that as regards the second and third of these documents the reference would be correct; but if he was also authorized in 1682 he must have been so qualified for 73 years. The first document bears the signature of "Busschop". Johannes Hendrick Busschop was his immediate predecessor in the office of Secretary, which he held from 1740 to 1746, and there are many genuine extracts dated in this

period bearing his signature. But here he is signing in 1682, so that he exercised this function for 60 years. So that we have two other grand old men besides Lebecke who signed over the stamp in two of these documents, one of which was issued in 1682 and the other in 1787. It appears from this that Lebecke was engaged in this work for 96 years, and we have seen already that he was so occupied really for 105 years. It was a suspicious circumstance also that while two of the documents bore a stamp of 6 stuivers—the usual stamp found on extracts, petitions, &c.—the third had a stamp of 12 stuivers; but there was nothing to show why this one should require a stamp double the value of the stamp on each of the others.

These three documents were all produced in support of claims on 3rd April, 1897, and 3rd July, 1897, two of them by different claimants to the same land to which different names are given. They must have come like Cyclops, black from the forge. The claimant who produced the third I subsequently discovered had been convicted of forging Chartered Mercantile Bank notes in 1882, and sentenced to 3½ years' hard labour; and by another most curious coincidence I found that I was the J.P. who took proceedings against him in that year. He was eventually convicted of fraudulently making use of this forged document and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Forgery was evidently his ruling passion and he could not resist the temptation to return to his old occupation.

Next comes the Group D of four documents. These purport to be extracts from the "Lascoryn's Roll of the year 1755" (in one, the last figure is illegible), and the land owner is described as being a "Kangaan in het Rantje van den Araatje Don Simon Abesiriwardene Ekanayake", which was under a certain "Don Simon Senerat". Now this person is described as follows:—

In (1) as "Araatje en Zaaymeester" of Matara, in (2) and (3) as "Mohandiram en Zaaymeester" der Girrewaiss, yet the fourth document purports to be an extract from the Mayoral's Roll of the year 1748 in the Talpe Pattu of Galie and signed at Galle 1st July, 1770, by P. A.

1 So spelt incorrectly. The Dutch always spelt it "Gale".



de Moor, the "authorized person". The same suspicious feature in connection with the value of the stamp that I have noticed with regard to the group F was also found in this group. Two bore a stamp of 6 stuivers, and the other two of 12 stuivers; yet they are signed by the same person, and two of them are of the same month and year; while there are more lands named in one of these with a 6 stuiver stamp than there are in either of the two with a 12. The other three documents all purport to be signed at Matara by the same person P. A. de Moor, and we know that he was Secretary of the Land Raad at Matara from 1765 to 1782. In this connection the dates of the documents are noteworthy. They are—

- (1) 16 Juli 17—
- (2) 16 Juli 1770
- (3) 15 Juli 1770
- (4) 1 Juli 1770

The similarity is curious; but how came P. A. de Moor, Secretary of the Land Raad at Matara in July, 1770, to sign an extract from the Mayorall's Roll at Galle in this month? He signed at Galle on July 1st, but on the 15th and 16th at Matara. The first of these documents contains mistakes in spelling and grammar; as for instance *parvenie zuyvelden* in the plural, though only one field is mentioned, *bescheiden* for *bescheiden*, and *gemaint* for *genuamt*, which the other three manage to avoid.

It should be noted also this first document bears the registration number 14835, the significance of which will appear later.

The last group E consists of three documents exactly alike in appearance and form and all purporting to be extracts from Mayorall's Rolls, two of these from that of 1749 and the other from that of 1748. The internal evidence that these three were forgeries was as strong as in the case of all the other groups. No. (1) was entirely concerned with the village of Uda Aperakka, and with none other until the last line, when it suddenly introduces "the above mentioned village Kekenadure". The village of Kekenadure had not been mentioned above. All three were headed "T. Dorp" with no inverted comma before the T, and all three referred to "Welleboda" and described "heanes" and "heanyayes" as "gardens". There was a suspicious similarity in the dates of (1) and (3), which were 27 July, 1784 and 31 July, 1784, while

that of (2) was 4th May, 1790. It should be noted that the months most favoured by the forgers for the selection of dates were

February	in	group A <sup>c</sup>
August	in	" C
May	in	" F <sup>3</sup>
July	in	" K <sup>4</sup>
July	in	" L <sup>5</sup>

July also appears in two of the isolated forgeries, and in one of these the date is 16th July, 1770, one already used once if not twice in group C.

There was evidently a run on July. Another suspicious circumstance is that the document bearing date 27th July, 1784, has over the stamp the signature of "De Bokys", while that with date 31st July, dated four days later in 1784, has the signature of Moens. Now Moens ceased to sign over the stamp in 1772: it was De Bokys who signed in 1784.

But there was another peculiarity about two of these documents which was of still more importance in helping to prove these two documents spurious. No. (1) bore in the margin the number 14835 enclosed in an oval with a note "Produced 22-12-74", and No. (2) the number 14836, with the note "Produced 11-2-74". These numbers were recognised as the marks put on deeds brought for registration to the office of the Registrar of Lands at Matara. I made inquiries there and found that in the year 1874 and in succeeding years a large number of extracts and deeds had been brought there for registration in consequence of the enforcement of the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1866 "to compel the registration of old deeds and other instruments of title". The practice was for all such documents as they were produced at the office to be numbered and entered in a day book with the date of their production, whether they required to be or were subsequently registered or not. Having thus been brought up for registration the documents remained in the office until the owners applied for and removed them. In such cases a note was made in the day book of the date of removal, and the owners signed it as having received them.

1. 4 out of 17.
2. All four documents.
3. All three documents.
4. All four documents.
6. 2 out of 3.

I accordingly referred to the day book for 1874. There I found the numbers 14835 and 14836 entered as those of two Dutch Extracts from the village of Ude Aperakka which had subsequently been returned. I found the name of the villager who had produced them and to whom they had been returned. I sent for this man—fortunately he was still living. He produced the two extracts that he had taken for registration to the Registrar's Office; they bore the numbers 14835 and 14836 enclosed in an oval with the date of their production at the Registrar's Office, which was the same day in each case, viz., "22-12-74". This, be it noted, was the same date as that on the forgery No. (1). Here then was proof that the forgeries bore false registration numbers, with the inference that the forgers had had access to the genuine documents. On questioning this villager I found that he had recently handed the genuine documents to one of the suspected forgers on his promising to get them translated for him.

All this satisfactory evidence of the forgery of the documents (1) and (2) turned out however to be unnecessary, for shortly afterward going through the few Dutch records still remaining in Matara Kachcheri, I discovered bound up with the lists of fields the Mayoraal's Roll of 1749 from which these two documents purported to be extracts. I turned to the entries relating to Uda Aperakka and Kaduwedduwa, the villages named in them. As I expected there was not a line of the original of either extract to be found in them. Here was proof conclusive that the documents were forgeries. What made assurance doubly sure was the fact that in the Registrar's Office I had found among the genuine extracts, which had not been returned to the villages who had produced them two which purported to be an "extrakt uit de Mayoraal's Roll van Ao 1749", and as luck would have it, one of them actually referred to the village

1. This is due to the fact that a Dutch official, the Dissave under the Dutch Company, Peter William Ferdinand van Schuler, had most of them destroyed before the Island was handed over to the British. Mr. J. A. Farrell, Collector of Tangulla, says of the people of Matara and Tangalle! "Their propensity to litigation, coupled with the severity of the stamp duty, as their source of misfortunes. Land is usually the object of dispute, chiefly from a want of public documents to ascertain the name of the possessors, owing to the malicious destruction of all records of that description belonging to the Matara and Tangalle Districts by an official of the Dutch Company while we were in treaty for the Island."—*Report to the Commissioners of Revenue, Colombo, for 1821.*

of Kadawedduwa. I referred again to the Mayoraal's Roll found in the Kachcheri: it contained the original of the extracts word for word. This was proof, if proof were needed, that the book found in the Kachcheri was the actual Mayoraal's Roll from which extracts were issued, even if there were no presumption that it was what its title showed it to be.

(To be continued.)

## SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

(Continued from page 85.)

THE EIGHTY YEARS' WAR.—The Duke of Alva at first concealed the actual nature of his mission, in the hope of inducing the leaders of the opposition to return to the country. The Count of Hoorne was thus taken in, and he and Egmond, who attended a meeting called by the Duke, were treacherously imprisoned at the close of the proceedings. About the same time Alva also seized a large number of other nobles who were present at a banquet given by him. This caused great consternation, and, in consequence, another twenty thousand of the inhabitants fled from the country. Alva now appeared in his true colours. He instituted a new court of justice for the trial of all those who had been connected with the recent riots. He named it *Raad van Beroerte*, or Riot Court, but it soon came to be called by the people *Bloodraad* or Blood Court, as the usual sentence was death with confiscation of property. The Court consisted of twelve members, with Alva as president. He had promised the King to make this a rich source of income, and, as the accuser received part of the confiscated property, and spies were sent all over the country, prosecutions were the order of the day. The deliberations were secret, and there was no appeal. Alva himself pronounced sentence, the other members being employed only for his guidance. One thousand eight hundred people were thus murdered within a period of three months. No one was safe, of whatever rank, sex, or age. To have sent a letter to a prisoner, or have to given the slightest hint of disapproval of the existing rule, was sufficient for a conviction.

The judgment previously pronounced by the Inquisition, that all Netherlanders, a few excepted, deserved death—the heretics for destroying the churches, the Catholics for not preventing it—was renewed and endorsed by the King. The Prince of Orange was summoned before this court as a traitor and rebel, and all his property in the Netherlands was confiscated. His son, a student at the University in Leuven, was taken prisoner and carried to Spain, where he remained for twenty-eight years, never seeing his father again. The Prince remained at his castle of Dillenburg, and replied that as a German Prince he was equal in rank to the King, and could be judged only by the Emperor; as a Knight of the Golden Fleece he could be tried only by his fellow knights of that order; and as a citizen of Brabant he could be tried only by his fellow citizens. He further stated that Alva had no right to summon him before a court directly opposed to the privileges of the country.

The Prince now considered himself justified in taking active steps to deliver the country from Alva's tyranny, declaring in express terms that this, and not any movement against the King, was his purpose. He sold all his property, with the proceeds of which and contributions from refugees and German and French Protestants he collected an army, which invaded the Netherlands at various points. This was the commencement of the struggle referred to in Dutch history as "The Eighty Years' War".

It was not however through the efforts of the nobles alone that the people of the Netherlands obtained their liberty. The merchants had a *Compromis*, or Union of their own, which, although it failed to combine with the *Compromis* of Nobles, became a powerful aid to the opposition. Nor was it only the Protestant party that waged this war. In the Southern Provinces the majority belonged still to the Roman Catholic faith, as in fact is the case to this day. Most of the Protestants in those parts fled abroad or to the Northern Provinces. Holland and Zeeland became the chief scenes of contest, and may be looked upon as the cradle of the Dutch republic.

It would take more space than we could spare here to follow the whole course of this protracted war. All we may do is to mention briefly the chief events and their effect on the general state of affairs. The plan of the patriots was to induce Alva to divide his army, which was much larger and better trained than that of Orange. This they endeavoured

to do by invasions of small parties at various points, in order that the Prince could enter with the main force at some unguarded spot. But he did not succeed in this. His brother Lodewijk invaded the province of Groningen with some mercenary troops, and, the stadtholder being absent, he took possession of some strongholds. When a large army was sent against him he successfully retreated as far as Heiligerlee, where the first decisive victory was won in 1568, but where also the first blood of the House of Orange flowed for the cause, as Prince Adolf was shot there. On the Spanish side the Stadtholder Aremberg was killed.

Lodewijk now laid siege to the town of Groningen, and Alva decided to meet him in person with the pick of his army. But, before leaving Brussels, with a view to strike terror among those who might participate in the conflict, he sentenced a large number of imprisoned nobles to death. Among these were the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne, who were shortly afterwards beheaded, in spite of the intervention of influential German princes and of the Emperor himself, who pleaded for both these men, who besides had done good service for the king, and the former being still an adherent of the old faith. Alva did succeed in his object of alarming the people, but he also increased the feelings of hatred and revenge, and it became clear now that the struggle was to be carried on to the bitter end.

Alva's tactics were calculated to exhaust the resources of his opponents. The Prince of Orange was greatly hampered for want of means, and, since he had to depend mostly on mercenary troops, this was a serious difficulty. Many of the towns also which had promised to declare against Alva as soon as his army came into the country now feared to do so and held back. The Duke kept constantly moving his army from place to place, thus avoiding a regular battle, until the Prince was obliged to dismiss most of his troops, and with the remnant joined the Prince of Condé.

Alva returned to Brussels, very proud of his success, and became more tyrannical than ever. He forced the people of Antwerp to build a citadel in their own town for the accommodation of his troops, and also had a statue of himself erected there, made of the metal of some guns captured in Friesland, representing him with his foot on the neck of the Netherlanders, and bearing a laudatory inscrip-

tion to himself. This bit of ostentation not only annoyed the people, but also displeased the king. Bad indeed were the times for the people of the country. To add to their trouble, the whole of Friesland and Groningen was swept by a flood; because, in the confusion prevailing among the inhabitants, the repair of dikes had been neglected. Prosecutions became more numerous than ever, and, according to the Duke's own statement, executions averaged ten a day, while it is calculated that by that time the martyrs for their faith numbered fifty thousand. Alva was a great military leader, but he utterly failed as a statesman and governor. He recklessly destroyed the very sources of income which he demanded from the people. Trade of course was decreasing in a country shaken by turmoil everywhere; yet he added to the taxes to such an extent that if paid it would come almost to a standstill. For a time he allowed some of the towns to buy off the heavy imposts by paying a large sum of money at once; but those that could not or would not do so, and refused to pay what was demanded had Spanish troops quartered on them, and some were forced to build strongholds within their walls for this garrison. In 1572 he refused to take any more lump sums in lieu of his regular demands, which came to be known as *den tienden penning*, or ten per cent. on all transactions. The people were roused to the utmost, and even the nobility and the clergy joined the towns in their opposition. His own confessor implored him to give up this dangerous course; but all pleading was in vain! Alva was blind to the danger he was creating to the Spanish rule, and determined to carry his point. He threatened to make his soldiers tax-collectors, as the officials appointed for this work resigned rather than insist on the payment for fear of being murdered by the people. The traders in Brussels closed their shops, saying they could not earn a living on such conditions. The scarcity thus created caused riots in the town. The chiefs of the guilds were summoned to the townhall and ordered to see that trade was resumed. They refused, and were imprisoned, but rescued by the populace. Alva was furious, and said he would make an example of Brussels by having the shopkeepers hung on their own doors; and the story goes that seventeen gallows were being prepared for as many executions on the next day, when Alva received a piece of news that caused the arrest of the proceedings.

(To be continued.)

## THE DUTCH GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

[By MR. F. H. DE VOS.]

### JOHAN GERARD VAN ANGELBEEK.

It is curious that very little is known genealogically of Governor van Angelbeek. He was, as I make out, a native of West-Friesland, and came out to the Indies in the ship "Schakenbos" as a Cadet in 1751. His services were as follows:—1756 Onderkoopman; 1764 Fiscal, Colombo; 1765 *Secretaris van Politie*, Colombo; 1767 *Koopman*, Tutucorin; 1770 *Oppekoopman*, Tutucorin; 1780 Governor of the Malabar Coast in succession to Adriaan Moens; 1787 *Raad Ordinair*; 1794 (1 August) Governor of Ceylon, where he died on the 2nd Sept., 1792. His remains were removed to Wolvendaal Church in 1813. Although there is a monument to his wife Jacomina Lever (Lap. Zeyl.) and to his daughter Christina Elisabeth van Angelbeek, wife of Governor Willem Jacob van de Graeff (Lap. Zeyl. 33) in Wolvendaal Church, the Governor himself is not thus commemorated.

His children were Mr. Johan Christiaan Angelbeek (born in Batavia 2 July 1757, died in the Hague 15 Nov. 1823), who left Holland as *Advocaat Titulair* in 1780 and held the following offices in Ceylon:—1715 *Koopman*, Colombo, *Fiscaal Provisioneel*; 1787 Dissave of Matara; 1792 *Hoofd Administrateur*, Colombo. He married in 1772 Maria Aletta van de Graeff (born 14 April 1762 died in Amsterdam 23 Oct. 1813) the sister of the Governor of Ceylon. Besides Christina Elisabeth van Angelbeek (born 30 Jan. 1756 died 18 June 1792) the wife of Governor van de Graeff, Governor van Angelbeek, had another daughter, Apollonia Magdalena van Angelbeek, who was present at the burial and sprinkled rosewater over the silver crown placed on the coffin of Governor van Eck. The son of Mr. Johan Christiaan van Angelbeek was called after his grandfather Johan Gerard van Angelbeek. He was born in Utrecht in 1778, and died in 1834, having left for the Indies in 1816, where he held the office of President of Buitenzorg. He was married to Anna Gertruida Sanderson. Their children were:—

1. Edward b. 12 Sept. 1801, d. Buitenzorg 19 Dec. 1825, m. Johanna Koek d. Batavia 27 Sept. 1853.
2. Maria Aletta m. Johan Rengers Hora Siccama of Farnsum and Oostetbroeck.
3. Christiaan, Malay translator to the Dutch Government, Batavia.
4. Georgette Melville Gertruid m. Dominicus van Hoytema, General Secretary of the Department of Finance.
5. Theodore Alexander b. 24 Dec. 1810.
6. Anna Gertruida b. 26 March 1812.
7. Johan Gerard b. Amsterdam 1 March 1814, Controller of Sand Revenue, Java, m. Cornelia Houtman.
8. Anna Gertruida Christina b. Malacca 23 Aug. 1823, d. Batavia 6 June 1903, m. Batavia 8 Oct. 1840 Lodewijk Carel van Ranzow.
9. Jacobus Johannes b. Batavia 33 June 1820, d. Dordrecht 7 April 1885, Judge of the High Court of the Dutch Indies, m. Christina Elisabeth In't Veld.

1. Daughter of Abraham Leven (baptized Amsterdam 11 Jan. 1692) and Margarita Paaseu daughter of Jacob Paaseu of Utrecht and Barbara de Jongh,



## WILLEM JACOB VAN DE GRAAFF.

Willem Jacob van de Graaff (b. 23 May 1737 at Huysen) was the son of Sebastiaan van de Graaff (b. Rotterdam 1705 d. Leerdam 1769) a Major in the Dragoons and *fertruida* van Vinceler, and grandson of Cornelis van de Graaff (b. Dordrecht 1647, d. at Portsmouth 1729 as Commander of the Grigate "Starrenburg") and Anna Lucia van Lidth de Jeude. He was Director of Surat 1762, Governor of Ceylon 1783, repatriated in 1797 and died at Liesbosch (Utrecht) on the 10 Dec. 1804. He was twice married (1) at Galle 7 March 1672 to Agneta Clara Samlant<sup>1</sup> (Lap. Zeyl. ) and (2) to Christina Elizabeth van Angelbeck.

A brother of the Governor was Cornelis Jacob van de Graaff Governor of the Cape, who married in Gouda, Oct. 1766, Hester Cornelia Raynet daughter of Capt. Reynet and Countess Anna Madeline de Rayneval their son, Sebastiaan Jacob van de Graaff (b. in 1767), was a Lieut.-Colonel and Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, and married at the Cape, 4 Ap. 1790, to Cornelia Adriana Barones de Aspremont van Lynden<sup>2</sup>, daughter of Johan Nicolaas Steven Baron van Lynden and Anna Schrijver. The other children of the Governor of the Cape were (1) Agneta Clara van de Graaff (born Hauge 1771) married Friedrich Hendrich Baron von Mylius (Lap. Zeyl. 75) who died in Matara as Judge then, being the son of Ernst Heinrich von Mylius and Benedikte Elizabeth Bohn; and (2) Anna Gertruida van de Graaff (b. Hauge 1769) married in Ceylon Sir John Wallace, Resident of Tanjore.

Another brother of the Governor of Ceylon was Adriaen Sebastian van de Graaff (b. 11 Nov. 1742, d. s.p. Utrecht 11 Dec. 1801) who was *Director van Cultures* (Ceylon) and was married to Maria Agneta Baatke, the daughter of the Commandant of Jaffna.

By his first wife the Governor of Ceylon, Willem Jacob van der Graaff had:—

1. Abraham Sebastiaan b. Surat 23 Dec. 1762 m. Kentucky Jane Steele.
  2. Dirk Cornelius b. Surat d. s.p. Utrecht 14 Ap. 1801.
- By his second wife:—
3. John Gerard b. Surat d. Utrecht 1793.
  4. Sebastiaan Christiaan b. Surat, 1777, Judge of the High Court, Batavia.
  5. Hendrik Johan b. Ceylon. *Raad Ordinair* and Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion.
  6. Jacomina Gertruida b. Ceylon 1787. m. 1803 George Melville Leslie, son of the Earl of Leven, Treasurer, C. C. S.
  7. Frederik Jacob, Member of the Court of Justice, Soerabaya, m. Anna Jacoba Braak, whose son Willem Jacob van de Graaff, *Raad van Indies*, and Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, married in Batavia Sophia Catherina van Riemsdyk

(To be continued).

<sup>1</sup> Daughter of Abraham Samlant, Commandeur of Galle, and Maria Agneta Bierens.

<sup>2</sup> Sister of Steven Baron van Lynden van Blitterswijk, the husband of Henrietta Magdalena Leembruken.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FRETZ FAMILY.—I would be glad if the following omission in the genealogy of the Fretz family, which appeared in the last number of the Journal, be supplied:—

Nakomelingen van.

VII. *Henry Robert Fretz en. Maria Alexandrina van der Straaten* (blz. 72):

I. *John* geb. 20 Jan. 1852, + 2 Mei. 1856.

II. *John Henry* geb. 22 Juni 1856.

III. *Mary* geb. 10 Feb. 1858, + 6 Jan. 1859.

IV. *Mary Ann* geb. 25 Maart 1860, tr. te Colombo 20 Dec. 1877 *William Sperling Christoffelsz, f. s. o.*

V. *Pauline Georgina* geb. 9 Jan. 1882, + 17 April 1875.

VI. *Richard James* geb. 22 Oct. 1864, + 10 Mei 1871.

VII. *Rachel Florence* geb. 24 Aug. 1867, tr. 18 Dec. 1895 *James Heynsberg Brochir.*

I may mention that these are the only lineal descendants of Commandeur Diederich Thomas Fretz in Ceylon.

F. H. DE V.

LEMMENS-MARTEIN.—In the *wapenbord* of Abraham Samlant, Commandeur of Galle (Lap. Zeyl. 49) there are four shields surrounding a centreshield containing the Samlant arms. The two on the top contain the arms of Samlant and Emans. There is reason in this, as Abraham Samlant's mother, Johanna Clara Emans, was the daughter of Abraham Emans, of Amsterdam, Dissave of Jaffna, and Agneta Gertruida Francen, the daughter of Johan Marten Francen, of Anhalt, and Isabella Margareta Montanus, of Delft.

Abraham Samlant's father was Barent Samlant, the son of Barent Barentsz Samlant, of Haarlem, by his second wife Hester Schatteman. The two shields at the bottom are:—

LEMMENS.—*De sinople, à la fasce de gueules, accompagnée de trois lozanges d'or.*

MARTIEN.—*De sinople à trois étoiles d'azur.*

Can any of the readers of the Journal explain how these arms happen to be on the *wapenbord*?

F. H. DE V.

"ANN PLOCK."—Some "flat bricks" and a gold ring with the name "Ann Plock" on it—a wedding ring—were found at Mannar in 1842 (so the *Colombo Observer*) Is

anything known of this entry? The name was probably Anna, as she must have been Dutch, as were also the "flat bricks".

J. P. L.

**THE GALLE BELFRY.**—The sketch of the Fort belfry, Galle, which appeared in your last number was made in September, 1880, just before the building of the Anthonisz clock tower was begun. I recollect that a Swede or Norwegian was in charge of the Work.—J. P. L.

**CAPTAIN JOHN MORRIS AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN CEYLON (FEMALE LINE).**—Captain John Morris, of the Royal Navy, who settled in Ceylon and married a Burgher lady, was Commander of the Government brig "Hebe".

He had two sons and three daughters.

The eldest son, John Morris, married Johanna Romana Christoffelsz. He died early, leaving an only daughter, Mary Ann Morris, who married H. D. Andrée, Accountant of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

The other son, George Morris, a coffee planter, was killed by the fall of a tree while superintending felling operations on his plantation in the Kandy District. Capt. Morris's eldest daughter, Catherine, married Luke Philip Christoffelsz.

Ann Morris married Charles van Dort of the Royal Engineers' Department, and Eliza Morris, married George Mylius, planter, grandson of the owner of two plantations in the Kandy District. He died a comparatively young man, leaving two daughters, Harriet and Agnes Mylius. The former married Thomas Herft, and the latter Mr. Ferwerda of Colombo.

George Mylius' widow, Eliza Morris married again Mr. W. Herft, Secretary of the Kegalle Courts, father of W. H. Herft, the present Head Clerk of the Kandy Kacheri and Secretary of the Kandy Branch of the Dutch Burgher Union.

Capt. Morris died in Scotland while on a visit to his relations there.

W. S. C.

## 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 July, 7th August, and 4th September.

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

Mr. A. P. Brohier	...	Mannar
Dr. L. C. Brohier	...	Colombo
Mr. C. H. Deutrom	...	"
" W. D. Deutrom	...	"
" F. W. de Hoedt	...	Kadugannawa
" O. B. Joseph	...	Colombo
" A. W. Mack	...	Wellawatte
" C. J. Modder	...	Colombo
Dr. Donald Schokman	...	"
Miss Gwendolyn H. R. Siebel	...	"
Mr. A. M. Spaar	...	Kandy
" J. G. A. Wambeek	...	Colombo

*Standing Committees.*—The work of the Standing Committees have been continued in the lines indicated in the last number of the Journal. The Social Work has as usual been under the guidance of the Rev. L. A. Joseph. The classes for the study of the Dutch language have been making steady progress, and it is hoped that before long it will be possible to open several elementary classes for young children in different centres. The Entertainment Committee successfully brought about the Annual Dance provided for by the By-Laws of the Union. This took place on the 9th July, and was open to all members of the Union willing to subscribe towards its cost. Mr. Edgar van der Staaten, the Honorary Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, is to be chiefly congratulated on the excellent way in which the arrangement were carried out.

*Lectures and Exhibitions.*—A lecture on "the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy" was delivered by Mr. Arthur Alvis, of the 25th September, in aid of the Literary Fund; and a lantern exhibition of Famous Pictures in the galleries of Europe was given by Dr. Andreas Nell on the 28th September in aid of the Social Service Fund.

*Obituary.*—During the quarter (July to September) the Union suffered the loss by death of the following members:—

Mr. Pieter Vincent van Geyzel, at Kwala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, on the 5th July. Mr. van Geyzel, was a linial descendant of Frans van Geyzel, of St. Nicolaas (Flanders) who settled in Ceylon *circa* 1680. He left for the Straits Settlements several years ago, and, after serving the Government of the Federated Malay States for a number of years, was latterly in retirement. He was an ardent and active member of the Union, and did much to extend its influence among the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon resident in the Straits Settlement. His death is a great loss to the Dutch Burgher Union.

Mr. Chetwynd Lionel Meurling, at Matara, on the 3rd August. Full particulars relating to him will be found in the Memorial notice appearing in this number.

Two other members whose death we have to deplore were Mr. William Alfred Werkmeester on the 18th March and Mr. Arthur James Woutersz on the 21st September. Although they did not take any active part in the work of the Union both these gentlemen were full of zeal in its cause, and they both belonged to old and well-known families.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE.

We regret the late appearance of this number, which was again due to unforeseen circumstances and to causes which could not be prevented. Our readers will we trust deal with us indulgently. Arrangements will be made for an early publication of the next number.

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435 (b) Prinz Ludwig	28th Dec.	441 (b) Yorck	20th Mar.
	1910.	442 (a) Prinzess Alice	3rd Apr.
436 (a) Goeben	9th Jan.	321 (b) Koenigin Luise	8th "
318 (b) Friedrich der Grosse	14th "	443 (a) Kleist	17th "
437 (b) Buelow	23rd "	444 (a) Prinz Ludwig	1st May
438 (a) Derfflinger	6th Feb.	322 (b) Gufisenau	6th "
319 (b) Seydlitz	11th "	445 (b) Goeben	15th "
439 (b) Prinz Eitel	20th "	446 (a) Buelow	29th "
	1911.	323 (b) Scharnhorst	3rd June
440 (a) Luetzow	6th Mar.	447 (b) Derfflinger	12th "
320 (b) Bremen	11th "	448 (a) Prinz Eitel	"
			Friedrich 26th "

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439 Prinz Eitel		446 Buelow	10th Apr.
	Friedrich 2nd Jan.	447 Derfflinger	24th "
440 Luetzow	15th "	448 Prinz Eitel	"
441 Yorck	30th "		Friedrich 8th May
442 Prinzess Alice	13th Feb.	449 Luetzow	22nd "
443 Kleist	27th "	450 York	5th June
444 Prinz Ludwig	13th Mar.		
445 Goeben	27th "		

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### For Australia.

319 Seydlitz	23rd Dec.	322 Gufisenau	17th Mar.
320 Bremen	20th Jan.	323 Scharnhorst	14th Apr.
321 Koenigin Luise	17th Feb.		

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