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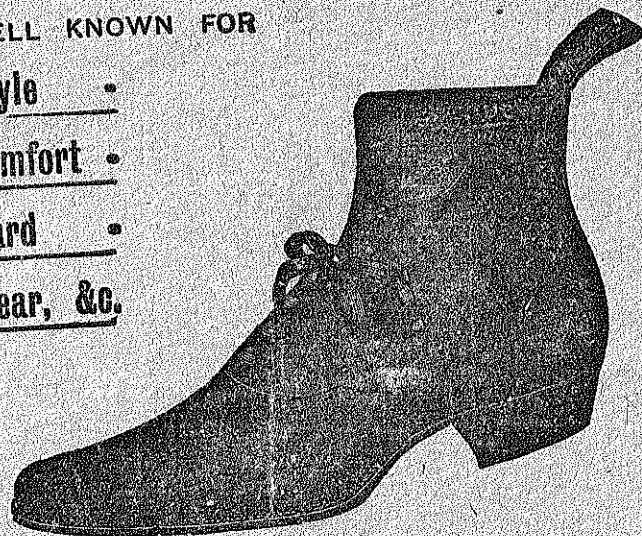
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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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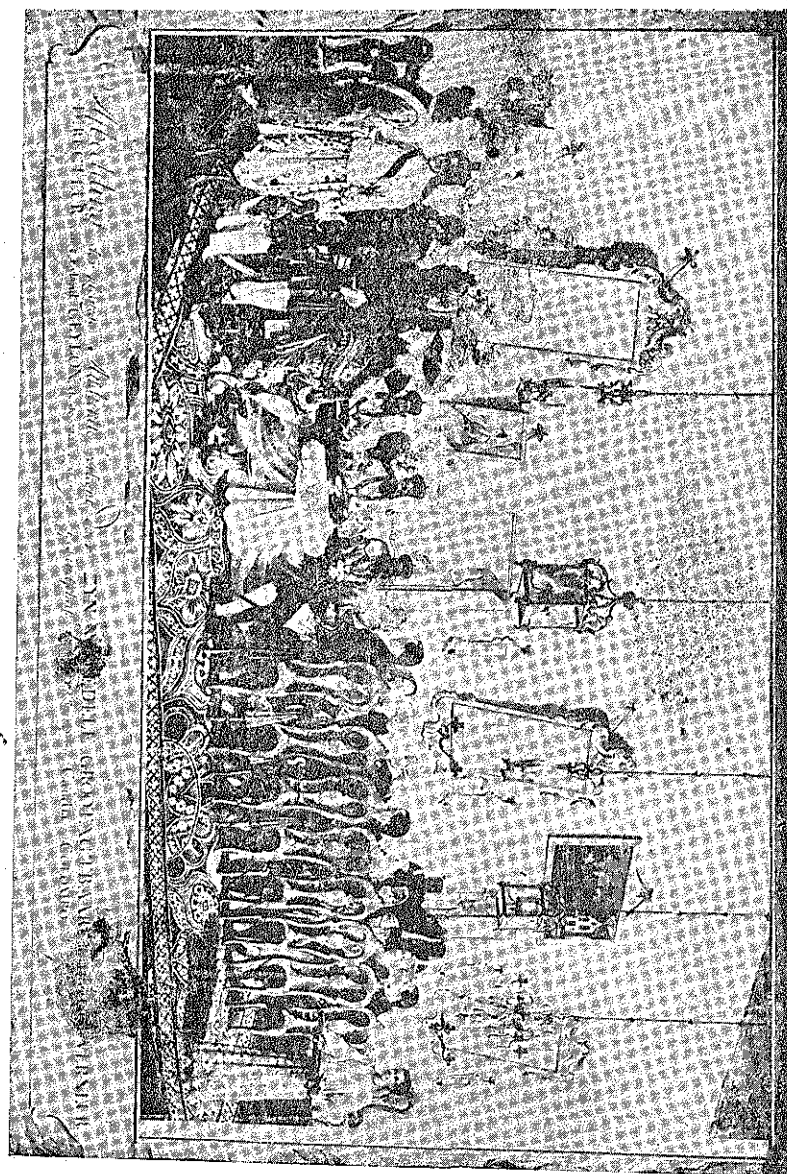
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AUDIENCE GIVEN BY GOVERNOR FALCK TO THE KANDYAN AMBASSADORS IN 1772.



Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. II.]

DECEMBER 31, 1909.

[No. 4.]

GOVERNOR FALCK'S AUDIENCE TO THE KANDYAN AMBASSADORS IN 1772.

The block for the illustration which forms the frontispiece of this number of the Journal was ready several months ago. We regret that an earlier opportunity could not be found for presenting our readers with an impression of it. The delay has, however, enabled us to collect a few particulars relating to the subject of the picture and the persons whose portraits form its principal feature. The copy from which our illustration has been taken was procured for the local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society from the Ryks Museum at Amsterdam, where the original—a small size water-colour painting—hangs unpretentiously among numerous other works of art illustrating the history of the Dutch in the days of their greatness. The painter of the picture was Carl Fredrik Reimer, a military officer in the service of the Dutch East India Company, who had been seconded into the Civil Service as a land surveyor. Painting, it may be presumed, was only a leisure time occupation of his; but that he was a master of the art is borne out by the accuracy of the drawing and other qualities in the picture. Each of the figures was painted from life, and the opportunity thus afforded us of examining the lineaments of men whose names occur in the past history of the Island, and accounts of whose lives have come down to us, is one we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon.

The scene of the picture was the large audience hall of the Dutch Governors in Colombo, forming a part of Government House, which, slightly altered in form and reduced in dimensions, is now St. Peter's Church. It may not be difficult to identify the actual site of this apartment in the large block of buildings which now includes the church itself and portions of the General Treasury on the one side and the Oriental Hotel on the other. The original walls are, we believe, still standing, although partitions of more recent date have been constructed to divide the large hall into smaller apartments.

At the head of the table, in an elaborately carved and richly upholstered chair, wearing a three-cornered hat, is seated Governor Iman Willem Falck, presiding over the meeting. On his right, seated in order of rank, are the following members of the Political Council:—Bartholomeus Jacobus Raket, the *Hoofd Administrateur*, of tall and imposing stature, in a black wig, with his sword by his side and his hat under his arm; Godfried Leonhard de Coste, the Dessave of Colombo, in a light-coloured wig; Jan Jacob Cocquaart, the Major Commanding the Forces, also in a light wig; Jan Hendrik Borwater, the Fiscaal, and Gerrit Engel Holst, the Paymaster, the former a small squat figure of somewhat dark complexion and the latter fair and of medium height, both wearing black wigs; Cornelis de Cock, the Chief Warehousekeeper, part only of whose face is visible; Jacobus de Bordes, the Trade Commissioner, at the corner of the table, in a black wig, shewing a perfect profile; and Martinus Mekern, the Political Secretary, in a light-coloured wig with his full face exposed to view. The gentlemen of whom glimpses are visible on the other side of the table are the three members of the Commission specially appointed to arrange for the reception of and to wait upon the Ambassadors during their stay in Colombo. The three Kandyan Ambassadors on the left of the Governor are the following:—the Mahamotiar Dodanwala Ralahami, seated next to the Governor; after him the Mohandiram, Iriyagama Ralahami; and last Mideniya Ralahami. The other personages which go to complete the picture are the attendant officials, the Governor's body-guard of European and native officers, and his native staff headed by the Maha Mudaliyar, who is seen standing on the extreme left of the picture. The Kandyan attendants of the Ambassadors are seen at the opposite end of the room holding weapons which resemble

elephant tusks. Then, in the foreground of the picture, is the slight and elegant figure of the camels bringing in refreshments. She belonged to the class of fair complexioned slaves of mixed Javanese and Indian descent, of whom a number were employed in light domestic work in the houses of the Dutch gentry.

The article on Governor Falck by Mr. F. H. de Vos, appearing in the present number of the Journal, will, we are sure, be read with more than usual interest, not only in view of the fact that our readers have now before them, for the first time, a likeness of this most excellent of the Dutch rulers of Ceylon, but also on account of the wealth of information which has been collected together in the paper. We have therefore merely to refer our readers to it for such particulars as we would ourselves have wished to furnish in the present connection.

Of the other gentlemen named, Bartholomeus Jacobus Raket comes first, as being the highest on the Council board next to the Governor. He was born in Ceylon, the son of Jan Helfrig Raket, Opperhoofd of Manaar, and Magdalena Swinnas. Educated partly in Ceylon and partly in Holland, he early entered the Civil Service of the Dutch East India Company, and rose rapidly from post to post. From that of *Hoofd Administrateur*, which he is here represented as filling, he was promoted to be Commandeur of Jaffnapatam in succession to Noel Anthony Lebeck, and on his retirement, after a long tenure of office, was succeeded by his brother Mattheus Petrus Raket. Two spacious houses are still pointed out in Jaffna as having been the residences of the old and the new Commandeurs. When we saw these houses two years ago one was used as a tobacco store and the other as a shop for the sale of general goods! The Rakets eventually left Ceylon for Batavia, but families connected with them by marriage still remain in Ceylon.

Godfried Leonhard de Coste, the Dessave of Colombo, was born in Gera, in Voigtland, Saxony. He served many years in Ceylon, and died in Colombo in 1774, two years after the date of the event commemorated by our illustration. He was twice married: 1st, to Elbertina Victoria Thomasz, and 2nd, to Anna Gertruida Laurents, both in Colombo.

Of Jan Jacob Coquaart, the Major Commanding the Forces, we have been able to glean but little information. He was married to Jacoba Christina van Sohsten, probably

the daughter of Gustaaf Frederick van Sohsten, Secretary of the Landraad and *Geauthorizeerde* of Matara, 1750 to 1757. The gravestones of a wife and daughter of Hendrik Francois van Sohsten, Oppelhoofd of Coromandel, a grandson of the Secretaris of Matara, are to be seen at the Dutch cemeteries at Sadras and Jaganaikepuram in Southern India.

The name of Jan Hendrick Borwater, the Fiscaal of Colombo, is one that is closely associated with the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, chiefly through his second marriage* on the 3rd February, 1771, with Barbara Bringentina Lebeck, daughter of Noel Anthony Lebeck, Commandeur of Jaffnapatam. After the death of her husband this lady left for Holland in November, 1791, accompanied by her nephew (sister's son), Jacob Nicolaas Mooyaart, who was afterwards in the Ceylon Civil Service as James Nicolaas Mooyaart. This was the father of Archdeacon Edward Mooyaart.

Gerrit Engel Holst, the Paymaster (*Zoldy Boekhouder*), was born in Colombo, where, in 1747, he married Maria Francina Schokman. Their daughter, Sara Maria Francina Holst, married Jacques Fabrice vanSenden, and died in Colombo in 1809. We read also of a nephew of Gerrit Engel Holst, Hendricus Vollaard Holst, who was in Colombo during the early years of the last century (19th).

Cornelis de Cock, the Chief Warehousekeeper, was born at Embden. He married in Colombo in 1766 Henrietta Tugendreich, Baroness de Rader of Lichnitz, and, in 1785, returned to Holland.

Jacobus de Bordes, the Trade Commissioner (*Negotie Boekhouder*), was born in Amsterdam. He married in Colombo, on the 17th February, 1777, Johanna Gertruida Fybransz, daughter of the Reverend Joan Joachim Fybransz, and had two daughters, Johanna Arnoldina, married to Johannes Jacobus David D'Estandau of the Dutch Civil Service at Galle, who afterwards took employment under the British, and Petronella Anthonica, married to August Christiaan Anthon Count vanRanzow. Jacobus de Bordes left no male issue, but descendants of both his daughters still remain in Ceylon. Mrs. D'Estandau had a daughter Johanna Elizabeth D'Estandau, who married Diederich Cornelis Fretz; and the Countess vanRan-

zow had three daughters, two of whom left for Batavia with their father, and the other, Henrietta Charlotta Frederica, married Petrus Carolus Roosmale Cocq. On the death of Bordes, his widow, Johanna Gertruida Fybrandsz, married Mattheus van der Spar, by whom she had a son, Joan Joachim van der Spar, the founder of the firm of J. J. van der Spar & Co.

Martinus Mekern, the Political Secretary, was born in Groningen. He married at Colombo, 29th March, 1772, Judith Charlotta Lever, born at Bergen op Zoom. Mekern, who was afterwards *Opperkooptman* and *Oppelhoofd* at Tuticorin, left a daughter Eva, who married Johan Frederik Conradi, whose daughters married into the Toussaint family of Jaffna.

Of those we have given an account of, Coquaart, de Cock, and Mekern took part in the stately funeral obsequies of Governor Falek in Colombo on the 10th February, 1785.

We are sorry we know nothing of the three Ambassadors beyond their names. These names are still borne by certain Kandyan families, who, we may presume, are their descendants. During their stay in Colombo, which usually extended to about a week, the Ambassadors from Kandy were lodged and entertained in a fine house at Wolvendaal, maintained by the Dutch Government for this purpose. Each morning appointed for an audience the Ambassadors were conducted in procession by the three Commissioners and a military escort to the Audience Hall in the Fort, where they were received by the Governor and his Council. The present embassy took place in December, 1772. Although there is nothing to shew that it was one of more than usual importance, we gather that it was attended with much pomp and ceremony. The suite of the three Kandyan chiefs consisted of 552 persons, composed of the following:—42 modliars, 4 korales, 46 araatjes, 28 vidaens, 74 appoehamys, 15 appoes, 6 clerks, 3 wedaralas (*gencesmeesters*), 14 kangaans, 12 maha doereas, 2 messengers (*boordschaploopers*), 4 doereas, 120 lascoryns, 7 washers or laundrymen, 12 koelihewayas, 14 cooks, 47 andol bearers, 100 koelies, 2 servants. All these accompanied the Ambassadors into Colombo, while 17 others, consisting of 1 kangaan, 12 lascoryns, and 4 tom-tom beaters (*tamblingeros*) formed an outpost guard at Cotta. From an account submitted to the Dutch Company by the Mohandiram Louis Coerea, who was appointed caterer or purveyor to the

* He was first married to Magdalena Mensenk.

embassy, we learn that 258 paras, *i.e.*, about 266 bushels, of Sinhalese and Javanese rice were consumed by this large retinue; while the cost of other provisions, which included, in a long list of items, 777 *kombalmes* (Maldivé fish), 4,614 *Kieini karwat* (karawadu), 4,614 bundles tobacco, and 4,614 "maradas" of betel, was 273 rix dollars and 46½ stivers.

St. NIKOLAAS CELEBRATIONS.

COLOMBO.

The third annual celebration of the Eve of St. Nikolaas' Day took place as usual at the Public Hall, but on the 4th December, as the 5th was Sunday. That the celebration has become a very popular one was proved by the large attendance of members and their families, some of whom came from outstations. The grounds were prettily decorated with Union Jacks and a number of coloured flags; and among the ornaments in the hall was a fine large portrait of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland—a gift to the Union by the Honourable Mr. F. C. Loos. In order to prevent confusion, and to make the distribution of toys easier, the children were grouped together according to their ages—the boys separately from the girls.

St. Nikolaas arrived about 5 o'clock. On this occasion he came riding a white horse, but impressive as ever in his long white beard, his bishop's robe of scarlet, his mitre, and his golden crook. After Mr. Edgar vanderStraaten, the indefatigable Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, had briefly introduced him to the little ones, St. Nikolaas rode round the grounds inspecting the several groups of children. He then dismounted, and, assisted by his black servant, gave each child his or her share of toys, &c. Refreshments followed, and it was not till about 7 o'clock that the little ones left for their homes, greatly admiring St. Nikolaas, and not less, perhaps, the great Drum-Major of the "Kilties", who came in full uniform, and who helped largely in entertaining them.

The older people enjoyed themselves on the lawn in a quieter way; and when the children's feast was over, they went into the hall for some dancing, which they kept up till nearly 9 o'clock.

KANDY.

The Kandy celebration was not quite so well attended as it was last year, but it was a successful one and enjoyed by all present. As before it took place on the beautiful grounds of the King's Pavilion, the use of which was kindly allowed by His Excellency the Governor. The quaint Dutch costume of one of the little ones (Dr. H. U. Leembruggen's daughter) was much admired.

The Goanese Band from Colombo supplied the music. Mr. W. Herft and Mr. L. vanderStraaten were mainly responsible for the success of the entertainment, and they were materially helped by Mrs. G. P. Schokman, Mr. & Mrs. A. Arndt, and the Rev. J. A. Spaar.

FORGED DUTCH EXTRACTS IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

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

(Continued from p. 137.)

Two out of the 24 documents of the Welaboda Pattu series could therefore be conclusively proved to be forgeries by the production of the original records from which they purported to come. The third bore such a strong resemblance, both in form and appearance, to the other two, that there could be no doubt that if they were forgeries it also was a forgery. For instance all three referred to a certain "paravenie tuin" or paraveni garden. The Dutch spelling was "parvenie". Three gardens in this group all had certain "heanes" or heanyayes; the Dutch never spelt "heene" "heane", but always "heene".

It remained then to shew such a close resemblance between them and the other 22 as to make the conclusion irresistible that they were all forgeries, and forged by the same hand. This has already been shown to be the case with regard to the use, in all of them, of modern spellings and the omission of certain characteristics of Dutch handwriting.

First, the remaining member of this group E has already been connected with them. It bears such a strong likeness

to them, both in form appearance and mistakes, as to leave no doubt that it was concocted by the same person. This will appear from what I have already said as to the intrinsic evidence of forgery in the three documents. It purports to be an extract from the Mayoraal's Roll of 1748, the other two from that of 1749. I have never come across a genuine extract from a Mayoraal's Roll of 1758; and it seems unlikely that if there was one for 1749, an elaborate record containing the names of all the Mayoraals in the Matara District according to villages with lists of their landed property, there should also have been one for 1748. It is hardly a record that would be compiled every year.

If (1) and (2) of this group are forgeries then (3) is also. This document in the first place links the group with the group K. The last document in that group also purports to be an "extract from the Mayoraal's Roll of 1748" though belonging to the Galle District. The headings in both refer to villages "*ind de*" Welaboda or Talpe Pattu. Whoever forged the one forged the other, for it is not likely that two people could have hit on this absurd mistake. I think it likely that there may have been a Mayoraal's Roll of the Galle District of 1748 and of the Matara District of 1749, but the Galle Roll of 1748 is made to serve for the Matara District also.

Another member of the group, viz., No. (2), connects it unmistakably with group A. It has the same absurd heading "Extract *in de* Mayoraal's Roll" which we found in five members of that group. The proof of this connection derives further assistance from No. (2). The blunder of "*in*" for "*in*" occurring also in five members of A is repeated in it.

Groups A and E have thus been shewn to bear such resemblances to each other that they must have been forged by the same person or from the same model forgery.

To connect group C with group A we have (1) the modern spelling "Wellaboda Pattu" identical in four of the latter group and two of the former; (2) the years 1755 and 1756 in two of the latter and 175 in one of the latter.

It is sufficient if we connect group D with group L, as group L has already been connected with group A; and if K is connected with L, it is connected with A.

To connect group C with the other groups is at first sight not so easy perhaps, as they are, as already explained, quite different in character from the rest, purporting to be copies

of the proceedings of the Land Raad on a certain day. But the forger had practised several times with the year 1755. It happened to be the date of a certain Roll from which he had forged six extracts. He had used it also as the date of an extract in group A. So he now makes it the year in two of the F group, the year in which the sessions of the Land Raad was held, and in another the year "175—", which, curiously enough, is the year of the documents in group B. So we have C connected with groups A and B, which themselves have already been connected with group E. Group C can also be connected with group B by the fact that all the documents in each group are dated in August, though the years are all different. The forgers were specially familiar with August, as they were with July in groups D and E and with February in group A.

To connect groups D and E we have this use of the date July in all four documents of the former and in two of the three of the latter group. But we have also the identical mistake "*in de de*" "*in de*" occurring in one of the E documents and in one of the D documents already.

Groups B, D, and E are also all connected by the writing of the abbreviation "T Dorp" without the comma before the T.

To crown all, the first document in each of these groups bears the false registration number 14,835, which I had referred to as having been ascertained to be the registration number of a different document altogether, viz., a genuine extract. There was also, I may mention, in one of the F group what was evidently a false registration number 14,920; but, unfortunately, the villager who produced the genuine deed bearing this number could not be found.

Thus the intimate connection and likeness between all the groups have been established.

There remain the three isolated forgeries.

One of them we can instantly connect with the four documents of group D. It has the same date exactly as one of them, viz., "16 Juli 1770". It is also connected with group A by the mistake "*accordeerf*" for "*accordeert*". Each of these documents purports to be an extract from Rolls, one of the Dessave Gerrardus Kersse's Roll of 1745 "lying here at the Secretariat" and the other from Governor Rumpff's Roll of 1755. The title of the forgery now in question has been correctly copied from a genuine extract from the Roll of 1745, but the modern spellings in the body of it are truly

appalling. We find a connection with the group A in the meaningless words "tiun" and "tyaar" intended for *tuin* and a contraction of *Zaayfeld*, which are so conspicuous in that group where we have both "tayaar" and "tayir" for "Zaayfeld". We find a Boegahawatte and a Boegahaheane, which are paralleled in "Boegapitiya" in another of the group. This would be, to a Dutchman of the period in Ceylon, giving the word *bo* the sound of *bu*.

Further this document purported to be signed over the stamp by Sluysken, and it was dated 1753. Genuine extracts showed that Sluysken signed in the years 1786-1789. It is further connected with groups B, D, and E by the omission of the comma before T Dorp. We have now accounted for two of the isolated forgeries, and there is only one left. This document is unique among the forgeries: it is the translation into Dutch of a Sinhalese deed of possession, and, therefore, unlike all the other so-called extracts. It formed the subject of a successful prosecution before the District Court, the first of all the prosecutions undertaken. We had to depend on the internal evidence alone, and we did not attempt to connect it with any of the other forgeries, except by the fact that it contained modern spellings, the most conspicuous being "Welleboda", which certainly does connect it with groups A and B, and also the word *inwoner*, meaning inhabitant, written as if it were two separate words *in woner*, a mistake which is also found in groups F and K.

But we were able to prove that the name of the person who professed to have witnessed it at Galle was wrongly spelt "de Zilva" in the body of the document and wrongly signed "De Silva" at the foot. We showed from genuine extracts that S. de Zilva was "geswooren Tolk", sworn interpreter, of the Land Raad at Matara in 1776, and that he signed his name with a Z and not an S. This conviction in this case at an early stage of the proceedings was certainly unexpected, but it inspired us with the desire for further prosecutions in respect of others of the documents which could be more easily and conclusively proved to be forgeries.

We now come to the Morowo Korle forgeries. Of these seven were produced, and there was known to be one more at least in existence. Of the seven, six contained a farrago

1. Compare this with the word "Indweiler" used in old Scottish documents. The word is sometimes spelt *inwoonder*. In one of the C group this is written *inwoonder*. There is a feminine form, *inwoonderess*.

of Dutch and Portuguese, and this was the special mark of these extracts, which were distinctly inferior as forgeries to the Wellaboda Pattu lot.

For instance the following combinations of Dutch and Portuguese are found in them. The words in italics are Portuguese.

1. *Os paravenie hooge en Zaayv. propriedades possuides.*
2. *Paraweni grond pessuides por.*
3. *Os paraveni hooge en Zaayts ottoe propriedades van.*
4. *Os paravenie hooge en Zaayts propriedades possuides per.*
5. *Os paraveni hooge en Zooyts propriedades en possuides por.*

These phrases are intended for "the paraweni high and sowing field, the properties possessed by"

Again

1. *Eutre os dito limites dito propridades.*
2. *Os dito propriedades by de meeting bekent.*
3. *Entres estes limites.*
4. *Os dito propriedades by de meeting bekent.*

Here we have "between these" limits expressed in Portuguese. Another Portuguese word used is *acima* for "above" in two of the documents, and in two of them the word *limit* is thus written, the Portuguese word being *limite*.

One can understand the Dutch using Portuguese words, which they had found in vogue, occasionally, such as *foresteiros*, *mayeraal*; but it is impossible to conceive them using the Portuguese definite article, etc., instead of their own or Portuguese prepositions like *por*, *entre*, or the Portuguese for ordinary words like properties, possessed, limits.

Here alone is sufficient evidence of forgery. As regards the transliteration of Sinhalese words, these forgers fell into the same mistake as the others of using *a* instead of *e* as the final vowel, writing *heena*, *heemmandea*, *watta*; but on the other hand they used the *oe* for *a*—though sometimes they carried this use too far, making the *oe* stand for *o*, and writing *goeda*, *boekka*, *doela*, *doedan*, *boegaha*, for *goda*, *bokka*, *dola*, *dodan*, *bogaha*, and sometimes for *α* as in *boekhoe*.

goeda	for goda	in four documents
goedella	„ godella	in one „
boekka	„ bokka	in two „
doela	„ dola	in six „
doedan	„ dodan	in one „
boegaha	„ bogaha	in two „
doemba	„ domba	in two „
koetapoela	„ kotapola	in one „
loehaya	„ lohaya	in one „
Moera Coeralle	„ Morowa Korle	in six „
Galpoeta	„ Galpota	„

It is clear from this that the forgers had no idea of what letter the Dutch represented by *ou*.

Two of them have a meaningless word *bergund* in the title.

They introduce another new set of mistakes such as *oe* for *e* at the end of words, though this is found in one only of them, and short vowels written as if they were long; for instance:

Wattaadeniya	for Watadeniya
Weligodaa	Weligoda
Siyambalaa	Siyambala
Kurukkaan	Kurahan
Pitiao	Pitiya
Koedoe meeriyaa	Kudumiripa

Two of these forgeries bore exactly the same date, viz., 13 June 1742. In three the month was June, and in three October. In three the year is 1787.

The usual form of extract was not followed. In four of them they began with “os paraveni” etc., instead of “extract,” etc. One was an extract “uyt de Moerawak Coerle”.

On the whole their appearance and their mistakes were so different from those of the Wellaboda Pattu forgeries that I came to the conclusion that they were the work of different forgers.

No *u* had a comma over it.

In one of them the abbreviation for “het-dorp” was written without any comma before the *T* to indicate the abbreviation. This mistake occurs in six of the Wellaboda Pattu forgeries.

1. In fact these forgers seem to have been fond of doubling the vowels wherever they could; we have double *aa*, double *oo*, double *oe*, double *ii* (the *ee* representing long *i*).

The “boegaha” of two of the former is found also in two of the latter forgeries.

Another curious link between the two sets is the fact that one of the Morowa Korle forgeries bears the following endorsement:—

Produced before me this 9th day of January, 1848, at Kahawatta and allowed to possess.

(Sd.) P. W. Braybrooke.

One of the Wellaboda Pattu forgeries, it will be remembered, was endorsed as having been produced before Mr. P. W. Braybrooke at Baberenda on 8th May, 1848, and this endorsement was undoubtedly a forgery. But if these endorsements are genuine, Mr. Braybrooke was Assistant Agent at Hambantota in January, 1848, and Assistant Agent at Matara in May of the same year. He certainly was not Assistant Agent at Matara in May, 1848, but he was Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, during the whole of that year. The Morowa Korle forgery, copied from a genuine document, was probably utilized again in the Wellaboda Pattu forgery.

There were prosecutions in connection with two of these Morowa Korle forgeries. In one the accused got 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in 1901 for making use of a forged document. The other, which was a still stronger case, was unsuccessful, though there was no difficulty in proving the document a forgery. Five of the forgeries were put in evidence.

These results showed that the study of the genuine Dutch extracts was made to some purpose, and fully justified whatever time had been spent on it. Messrs. R. G. Anthonisz and P. H. de Vos, who were called as experts, were very useful in helping to prove the spuriousness of the 31 documents which shamelessly purported to be genuine Dutch extracts.

In 1899 and 1900 nine persons in all were convicted, of whom the two principal traffickers each got five years in the Supreme Court. Out of five cases tried there were convictions in four, there having been an acquittal in 1899 in perhaps the strongest case of any. Of the remaining persons convicted, one, the brother of a Vidane Archchi, and himself an “Upasaka”, got four years, four others 3 years, and one 2 years.

Of the two principal traffickers, who were brothers, one was an ex-Government school-master. He was tried twice; the verdict for a conviction at the first trial being by a bare majority, and at the second a unanimous one.

These convictions and sentences contrast with those in the District Court in 1899, where the one person convicted got one year. The Judge was difficult to satisfy, not that the documents were forgeries, but on the question of guilty knowledge.

THE DUTCH GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

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

(Continued from p. 142.)

IMAN WILLEM FALCK.

In the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch) Vol. XVIII. No. 54 p. 125 I wrote as follows:—

"Otto Willem Falck, Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and his wife Constantia Margarita Meinertshagen were the parents of Frans Willem Falck, Anton Reinhard Falck, and Carel Gustaaf Falck. Frans Willem Falck, Dessave of Matara, born in Keulen 7 October 1710, died in Matara 7 August 1737, was married in Colombo 8 May 1735 to Adriana Gobius of Samarang, the daughter of John Frederik Gobius, Governor of Malacca, and Margarita Elizabeth Heynen. Their son was Iman Willem, baptized in Colombo on the 1 August 1736, the sponsors being Daniel Overbeek and Elizabeth Hals, representing Iman de Jong, Johan Werner Meinertshagen, Constantia Margarita Meinertshagen, and Margarita van Nes. Iman Willem Falck's grandmother (maternal) married, as widow Gobius, Iman de Jong of Zierickzee, Dessave of Colombo, from whom Governor Falck got the name of Iman."

"Governor Falck was a Doctor of Laws Fiscaal (Ceylon) and went on an embassy to the King of Kandy. In 1756 he was an *Onderkoopman* in Batavia and Secretary of Governor-General Mossel. In 1767 he was Extraordinary, and in 1770 Ordinary Councillor of the Indies. He died childless in Colombo on the 6 February 1785 having been married to

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Theodora Rudolphina de Wendt, daughter of the Brigadier-General Gerrardus Beylanus de Wendt and Johanna Willemina Muntz. His widow married on the 20 October 1785 Elias Paravicini di Capelle, Major in the Artillery."

John Frederick Gobius, the Governor of Malacca, was born in Ober-Ingelheim 7 May 1679, and died in Malacca in 1730. He was the son of the Revd. Frederik Gobius, born in Keulen 1634, died in Batavia 1693, married in Frankfort a/Main 1 Jan 1675 Anna Christina Bruesers, who died in 1689. The Predikant was the son of Frederik Gobius di Mare (born 1585, died 1648) and Agnieta van Friesheim, died 1634.

The wife of the Governor of Malacca, Margaretta Elizabeth Heynen (whose tombstone is in the Dutch Church, Galle) was the daughter of Johannes Heynen and lady Wilhelmine van Nes of Crayestein, and granddaughter of Revd. Bartholomeus Heynen and Margarita Roman. The tombstone of the last named was recently discovered in Jaffna (Journal R. A. S. C. B. Vol. XVIII. No. 56 p. 395).

It appears that ten years after Frans Willem Falck married Adriana Gobius, Hendrick Antony Gobius (her brother) married at Montfoort, of which place he was Burgomaster, Constantia Margarita Falck, the sister of Frans Willem Falck.

Carel Gustaaf Falck, Lord of Santbergen and resident of Tagal (born 7 Dec. 1716) the brother of Frans Willem Falck was married to Johanna Maria Cornelia Kien, and their son Otto Willem Philippus (born in Japara) was the husband (married Utrecht 25 May 1778) of Elizabeth Jacoba van Schuler, the sister of Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan van Schuler, who was murdered in Galle (I. Journal D.B.U.p.177). Otto Willem Philippus Falck was ennobled by royal resolution of the 8 July 1816, and *diploma* of the 1 October 1816.

There were many members of the Falck family settled in the East. Maria Anna Falck of Keulen (probably sister of Frans Willem Falck) married (1) in Colombo 6 Jan 1737 Dirk Stokvis of Curacao *Negotie* Boekhouder. She was married (2) to Revd. Sybrand Columba of Dokkum, who, after her death, married in Batavia 21 Jan. 1758 Sara Henrietta Leliveld of Ternate, widow of Mr. Jacob Willem Bake, *Raad van Justitie*.

George Tammo Falck of Utrecht, Commander of Bantam, b. 1715, married in Batavia 31 May 1750 to Theodora Adriana Oriellaard, was probably a brother of Frans Willem Falck, it

being noted that Tammo Falck was the grandfather of Frans Willem Falck.

Frans Willem Falck came out in the ship "Stadwijk" as *Onderkoopman*, and Iman Willem Falck and Otto Willem Falck of Zutphen, his cousin, in the "Ameliasvaart" 1756-1757, the former as *Onderkoopman* and the latter as *Constapelsmaat*. Another sister of Frans Willem Falck (Amalia Constantia) b. 23 Jan. 1718, d. Utrecht 7 Jan. 1772, married at Hoogly (India) 17 Feb. 1750, Adriana Bisdorn of Haastrecht, *Oppekoopman*, Bengal.

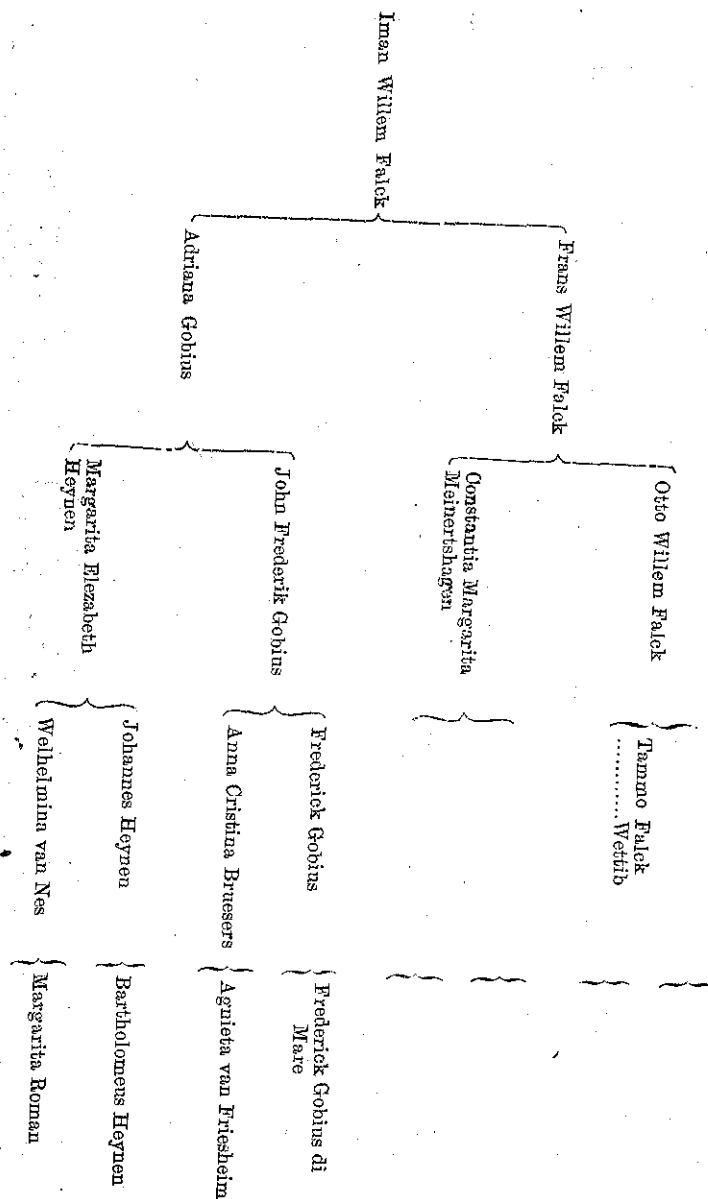
Anton Reinhard Falck (brother of Frans Willem Falck) b. 23 April 1712, d. at Roucourt as Lieutenant (Infantry) 11 Oct. 1746, was married to Angele Richardina Marie de Flavast. Their son was Otto Willem, Lord of Oosthoeck, born 10 Aug. 1738, and married to Engela Apollonia Bergh. He was resident of Patna (Bengal) and came out to the Indies 1756-1757 as before stated. His son Anton Reinhard Falck was the famous statesman who was Secretary to the Legation in Madrid, Secretaris-Generaal of the Ministry (Marine and Colonies), Secretary of State, etc. He refused the title of Baron offered to him by King William I. Married to Charlotte Ghislaine Rose Amour, Baronesse de Roisin, he died in Brussels on the 16 March 1843, aged 65 years.

In a translation at the end of the paper of an account of the Falck family (De Nederlandsche Leeuw xxvii. p. 142 1909) reference is made to a grant of arms to the Falck family. A copy of the grant is published in the *Algemeen Nederlandsche Familieblad* (nieuwe serie) xv. p. 72 (1902) with a sketch of the arms. The description in German is as follows:—

Einen rothen schisdt der mit einen gelben oder goldfarbenen valken, aufrecht-tehendt, mit seinen aufgeth-nen Flugeln, und offenem Schnabel das Fordertheil des Schildts für sich Kehendt, auff dem Schild am Helm Gezieret mit rother und gelber oder goldfarber Helndecken darauff ein gewundener Bandt, auch rother und gelber oder goldfarb daranszent springendt ein halb Vorderrheil eines goldtfarbenen Valken geschickt auch mit den Schnabel wie im Schildt.

The sketch agrees with arms of the Governor as depicted in the Lapidarium Zeylanicum p. 31. It is strange, however, that his quarterings are not filled in on the shields, which are bare, as shewn on his *wapenbord* in Wolvendaal Church, as all the allied families, Gobius, Meinertshagen, Heynen, etc., were armigerous. The Falcks are all called *Tonkheeren* in the genealogical works I have been able to consult.

The following table will show at a glance the paternal and maternal descent, so far as I have been able to trace it.



(Translation.)

The East-Frisian family Falck discussed by the well-known East-Frisian historian Harkenroht, A° 1716.

In a church address on the East-Friesland cattle plague by Jacobus Isebrandi Harkenroht, a rare work, given in April 1716 at Embden, lent to me by the Society of Sculpture and National Antiquities of Embden, I found the following dedication to my great-grandfather's great-grandfather Jr. Otto Wilhelm Falck. Although I do not acquit it of the usual flattery in such dedications, I think that it should be rescued from oblivion as being of sufficient interest as a family record of early times.

Dedication to the Well Born

Heer Otto Wilhelm Falck.

Late Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of His Imperial Majesty of Denmark and Norway's Regiment of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Dragoons.

Well Born Sir and Lieutenant Colonel.

The Motto of Emperor Albert II. of that name, *Amicus optima vite possessio* (a friend is the best possession of life) has always struck me as true in human affairs, which has also been confirmed by the Greek Menander when he said "He is lucky who has acquired a noble-minded friend", which I also experienced in this instance since you Well-Born Sir on the 20 May 1713 left Dendermonde with all your family to live at Larrelt, where the bones of your Well-Born father rest according to the mourning-flags still fixed to the side of the *wapenbord* in the church, with these words in good:

Ihre Konigliche Maysatt zu Dennemarck Norwegen bey des Herrn Obristen Baron von Wedelln Regiment zu fuess Hochbestalt gewesener Obrist Lieutenant and Commandant der Vestung Dellmenhorst.

Der Wolgeborne Herr Tammo Falck, ist geboren Anno 1621 den 16 Marty, gestorben Anno 1697 den 11 Octobris Seines Alters, 76 Jahr, 6 monath, 2 Tage.

Hence I have sought the opportunity of showing the gratitude due by me and now take the liberty of placing your Well-Born Honour's name at the commencement of this my address on the "Cattle-plague of East-Friesland (at which Your Honour was one of the audience) for, according to Aristides, we should honour excellently men with dedication of books, seeing that your Well-Born Honour's name

was in olden times sufficiently distinguished in our country, as I found noted in old books.

I have also myself made a note of this fact as your Well-Born Honour did me the honour on a certain occasion of letting me read an Imperial license in the original, dated Brussels 20 September 1521, by which [Emperpor Charles V. granted to one of your Well-Born Honour's ancestors Edzart Falck and his brothers, lawful heirs and heirs' heirs in perpetuity the present Falck arms, as he had rendered good service to the House of Burgundy, commencing:

Wir Karl der funfft van Gots gnaden Erwelter Romischer Kaiser..... Unsere getrower lieber Edszhart Valckdie hernach gesetzte Wapen und Cleinodt.....in mitte dieses unsers gegenwartigen Keyserlichen briefes gemahlet / und mit Farben eigentlichen ausgedrucket seyn.....lehn zu haben / halten und zu tragen mit andern unsern und des Heiligen Reichs Recht gebohrnen Lehns und Wapensgenossen ec.

Who was afterwards the *Drost* of Greetzijl.

In ancient times there was also in the service of the illustrious Count Edzart of East-Friesland a Captain Hans Falck, very famous, for we read of him in the famed *Oostfriessche Kronijk* of *Drost* by Eggerich Beninga of Grimersum Hooffing, under the year 1515, when Graaf Edzart had conquered the blockhouse Delfzyl,

Als nu dat blockhuis / wo vorgeroert gewonnen und upgegeven was / sette de Grave Edsard Hans Valcken mit itliche Knechten darup / eene goede buite erlangde

Which our countryman + Ubbo Emmius expresses in Latin:

Castello praefectus ab Edzardo impositus Joannis Falco.

Of this Count Heir Kapitein Falk², the aforesaid Jonker Beninga speaks in the year 1516 in the following words:—

Des Donderdages na St. Marten hefft Grave Edsard de Burgundischen enen Hovetman Hans Valke genant / mit een venelen Knechten thogesant. Sobald de Geldersche dat gewaer wurden / Sinnense uth Sneeck getaegen / und hebben dat gantse venelin nedergelecht / und ock den Hovetman Hans Valcken gefangen.

1. The original diploma was thus at that time in the possession of the family. Now there is in my possession only an authenticated copy of 1698.

2. This Johan or Hans Valck ("*vir Militaris et consul Embdanus*" O. V. Rehden) was 1535-1541 Burgomaster of Embden, and married (1) Heberich (Heberch) Wiarda, daughter of the Jonker Friedrich Wiards zu Beingeberg and of Trade van ter Halle bij Arle, (2) Geseke Ulfen, daughter of Eddo Ulfen, Burgomaster of Embden 1504-1522.

being now 200 years ago.

There was also under this East-Frisian Count Edzart one Theodricus Falk¹, latterly Romish priest here in Larrelt, a celebrated jurist, mention of whom is made by the aforesaid Emmius under the year 1505 when the people of Groningen were arranging in the Dam to make Graaff Edzart of East-Friesland the Stadhouder and that he may be sent there with Hikko Mauritz of Dornum and Ulrik Attena of Dornum. This Theodricus Falk was also in the year 1512 sent to Keulen by the Count Edzart with Hikko van Dornum, Chancellor Wilhelmus Ubbena of Larrelt, and Harks of Zuiderhuizen as our national historian Emmius relates at length.

This priest of Larrelt and Coun tFalk, Councillor, were in the year 1514 also sent to Wilhelmus van Oye, Marshal of Charles, Duke of Gelderen, when the people of Groningen no longer desired to have our Count Edzart of East-Friesland as *Stadhouder*, when Count Edzart left his Castle in Groningen by night for Slogteren, being accompanied by Count Joest van Hoyer, Hikko van Dornum, Udo van Koldeborg, and this Theodricus Falk, according to our East-Frisian Cicero, Emmius. I find his name also on one of our Larrelt clocks, cast in the year 1524, adorned with this inscription in Gothic monkish letters:

†Anno Dni.MCCCCXXIIII. exaltaconis, sec. crucis, SanctusJohannus baptista, hoc, opus, coplevit, tempore, illustris et nobilis, Edzardi, comitis, Frisie, Orientalis, et Venis Theoderici Valken, Pastoris laus, Deo, Johannes Schonenborch, me fecit.

I have also afterwards found that the aforesaid Heer Edzardt's brother's son² Okko Falk who was Drost of Greetzjil in the year 1572, lying buried in the church at Marienweer with this epitaph recently copied by me:

A 1548 De 17 Septb. is Der Edel feste Unt Manhaftige Ocko Valcek Drosthe Tho Grietzjil In Godt Selichlfck entslapen. Qantulus in terris Homo sit, docet urna, vel Isthoe Ut potes exemplo disce Quisq. meo Namnec. valens armis Pace inglorius Ecce. Quam parva hic jaciens nunc Ego claudor humo.

1. This Dirk or Theodorus Valek was *Proost* of Leer and *Keerkheer* of Larrelt, and is mentioned in various documents, among others 11 March 1491. (See Houtrouw, p. 133.) He was the brother of Haje Edzarts Valeke *Heer thoe Hadshusen, Ayenwold, Marienwe heenen Uyhusen*, great-grandfather of the hereafter mentioned *Drost*.

2. Must be grandson.

Of the same person I found there in the gable this French inscription engraved on a stone:

Nostre	Aide	Soit
enDiev	Ocko	
Valke	Meia ¹	Sa
Emme	Facit	Lan

As I find that in ancient times of peace and war the Falks were famed in this country, so also have I found in my study of old church books that the celebrated name of Meinertshagen of your Well-Born Spouse Mevrouw Constantia Margaritta Meinertshagen was, in the early period of the Reformation at Keulen, noted for its adherence to the true faith. Thus the celebrated Licentiate Johannes Meinertshagen in the year 1543 was joint compiler of a "Full Scheme of Reformation" on the orders of the *Churvorst* Hermannus, Archbishop of Keulen, which was afterwards printed as recorded by *cic.* Herm. Hamelman, deceased, Superintendent of Gandersheim.

Therefore I take, with every right, the liberty of placing your ancient and illustrious name, Well-Born Sir, at the commencement of this work, to adorn the same as it adorns my pleasant situation and not less our church which has been honoured by your constant presence to hear the Word of God.

Although you, Well-Born Sir, exchanges correspondence with the illustrious Prince Eugenius² Lader and other generals, yet I hope that this my dedication, springing from a sense of gratitude and genuine good feeling, will not be unpleasant to you, but that my little work will in these anxious times rest safely under the protection of your wings, in which hope and expectation I invoke all blessings on your Well-Born person, wife, children of both families, and their relations, and from the bottom of my heart commend you to

1. This inscription, still extant, on a big house, the house proper of the Lords of Marienwehr, means by "Meia" apparently Meja Tjabern (sister of the *Drost* Onno) wife of Ocko Valeke. Letter of Dr. F. Ritter, 14 Nov., 1906, Embden.

2. Prince Eugenius of Savoy, the celebrated general.

God in Jesus Christ the Chief Guide and Redeemer of Mankind.

And I remain, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Your Well-Born Honour's obedient preceptor,
servant and friend,

JACOBUS ISEBRANDE HARKENROHT OF EMBDEN.

Larrelt this 28 April 1716.

Auszay Grundlicher widerleguny des Zwinglischen Irthumbs 1. deel fol. m. N 2. Published in the year 1570, found in Rod. Hospinianus Hist. Sacrement part 2 fol. mihi 34½.

Finally it must be remarked that this Otto Willem Falck in the year 1720 left East-Friesland with his whole family on account of the inconvenience caused to him by the construction of a large dyke through his property at Larrelt. See in full Wearda.

Die Ostfriesische Geschichte Deel VII. blz. 52.

He went to Holland, settled in Utrecht, and became the more direct ancestor of the Jonkheeren and Barons Falck here and elsewhere.

JNR. E. K. G. FALCK.

SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

(Continued from page 140.)

THE EIGHTY YEARS' WAR.—The piece of news referred to at the conclusion of the last instalment of this sketch was the taking of Den Briel on the 1st April, 1572, by the *watergeuzen* or beggars of the sea. This event, which was brought about by an accidental force of circumstances, did more to mend the fortunes of the Netherlanders than all the deliberate efforts which they had hitherto put forward. These *watergeuzen*, who derived their name from *geuz*, beggars, first contemptuously applied to them, but afterwards proudly

adopted as their name by the united nobles in 1566*, formed a fleet fitted out for the express purpose of harrassing the Spaniards at sea. From the time of his first invasion of Holland in 1568 the Prince of Orange had issued charters for the equipment of vessels for this purpose, as a means of providing some livelihood for the thousands of refugees who were scattered abroad. The commanders of this fleet were appointed by the Prince, and with special orders not to molest any place or person belonging to England, France, Denmark, or Sweden; or, as the charter had it, "not to disturb anyone who was for the Bible and the Prince of Orange". One-third of all the booty taken was to be deposited with the Prince's agent for the maintenance of his army. The men commanding this fleet hated Alva with a bitterness that may well be imagined, for many of them had been mutilated by the tortures of the inquisition, or had lost friends and relations who were murdered under its auspices. They invaded various harbours in Holland and Friesland in the hope of taking possession of a town which they could make the base of action for a general rise. In 1571 Monnikendam was taken, but it was soon recaptured by the Spaniards. In 1572 Lumey, Count of Mark, was admiral of the *Watergeuzen*. He had sworn not to cut his hair until he had avenged the death of the Counts of Egmond and Hoorne. Until that time the *Watergeuzen* had been allowed free ingress to the English harbours for the purpose of disposing of their booty and obtaining provisions and ammunition; but this year (1572) Queen Elizabeth, fearing she would thus be involved in a war with Spain, ordered the beggars of the sea to quit her harbours and territory. They were compelled to put to sea very short of provisions, and only hoped to obtain what they wanted by taking some Dutch ports in the hands of the Spaniards. A part of the fleet in pursuing some Spanish vessels came before Den Briel, a sea-port town at the mouth of the Maas. The town was not garrisoned, and Treslong, one of the commanders of the fleet, who was well-known to the inhabitants, his father having been bailiff of the town, sent the ferryman Koppestok with his signet ring and demanded the capitulation of the town to the Prince of

*See D. B. U. Journal, vol. II., p. 83.

Orange within two hours. The citizens, however much they may have wished to do this, feared to take such a step; but Koppestok, being questioned about the strength of the invaders, exaggerated the number of men before the town, saying they were 5,000, when they were in fact not more than 250. The citizens, seeing no chance of defending the town against such a force, hesitated, not knowing what to do. In the meantime the two hours named by Treslong passed and the *watergeuzen* entered the town by force.

It was Lumey's intention to set out again the next day, but he was prevailed upon by Treslong and others to garrison and defend the town, a message being at once sent to the Prince to this effect. Thus it happened that Den Briel was the first town to be freed from the Spanish yoke.

The Count of Bossu, Stadholder of Holland, immediately crossed the Maas with some ships and an army to retake the town. He might have succeeded in this, in spite of the brave defence of the Netherlands, but for the courage of one Rochus Meewisz, who, in the face of the enemy's fire, swam to the sluices, broke them, and thus caused the inundation of the surrounding country. The Spaniards took refuge on the dykes, but could not hold out against the fire of the citizens. The *watergeuzen* in the meantime attacked and burned Bossu's ships, so that his soldiers could not re-cross the river. They wandered about, and finally went to Dordrecht, where they were refused admittance, but were given some ships to take them to Rotterdam. The news of the capture of Den Briel had already reached the inhabitants there, and they would not admit the soldiers. It was at last agreed that 25 men at a time should be allowed to pass through the town with extinguished lights to prevent them from using their muskets. But as the first division passed through, a quarrel arose between them and the train band in charge of the gate, who suspected treachery. Bossu killed one of the townspeople, and in the confusion which arose his soldiers entered by force and killed many of the citizens. This shameful act of treachery served to give additional force to the spirit of opposition which was spreading against Spain.

(To be continued.)

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES IN COLOMBO.

A. D. 1671—1699.

[COMPILED BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

It will be seen that in every one of the following marriages, which are some of the earliest recorded in Colombo, the bride was a European, *i. e.*, a lady actually born in Europe. I have selected these cases to further establish the fact which Mr. F. H. de Vos' papers in previous numbers of this Journal,—“Marriages in Batavia”,—were intended to prove, *viz.*, that Dutch ladies did come out to Ceylon and Batavia from the earliest times. The old spelling of the names of places has been retained.

1671, Jan.

Pieter D'inbar van Tergouw onder fabryk alhier jongman

met

Magdalena Triboeth uyt den Haag weduwe wylen den Coopman Hendrick Roman saliger.

Daniel Ravestyn van Amsterdam Kranckbesoecker in dienst der E. Comp. Jonghman

met

Maria Leers van Emmerich Jonge dogter.

Julius.

Jan Martyn Fransz van Aanhalt Chirurgyn in der E. Comp. jonghman

met

Isabella Margarita Montanier van Delft jonge dogter.

1672, May.

Justus Chavelt van Delft adisistent jonghman

met

Cornelia Bouwers van Rotterdam laast weduwe wylen Aert van Norden Luytenant in dienst der E. Comp.

... Steege van Steenwyck opper Chirurgyn in dienst der E. Comp. jonghman

met

Joanna Gongion van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

Philippus Pyl uyt 'sGravenhage Luytenant in dienst der E. Comp. jongman

met

Elisabeth van Overdorp weduwe van Zalg r. Sr. Alexander de Hoogh.

1673, April.

Adriaan van Thivel van.....weduwenaar

met

Tryntje Couts van Purmerent.

1674. Sep.
Hendrick Muykens van Leyden adsistent in dienst der E. Comp.
jongman met
Dina Dangruy van Middelburgh jonge dogter.
- December.
Claes Pietersz van Amsterdam Schipper in dienst der E. Comp.
jongman met
Dina Verheyden geboortig van Amboina jonge dogter.
- September.
Francois Phenix van Rotterdam adsistent in dienst der E. Comp.
jongman met
Dayffe Claasz van Purmurent weduwe beyde woonachtig alhier.
1675. November.
Hendrick Heerdingh van Zutphen Baes Smith in dienst der E. Comp.
jongman met
Joffrouw van der Linde geboortig van 'sGravenhage jongst weduwe
wylen Marten Groenenburgh in Zyn leven Constapel Major in opgemel-
ten dienst.
- 12 Jan.
Daniel van Orley van Franckwort Coopman en Guarnisoen Boeckhouder
in dienst der E. Comp. jongman met
Joffr. Maria Vincenius van der Zee weduwe wylen Aernolt Coop van
Groen in Zyn leven ondercoopman en dispensier in dienst der E. Comp.
1676. 20 Dec.
Frederick Hendrick d' Hiniessa van 's Gravenhage Capn. in dienst der
E. Comp. weduwnaer wylen Margarita Lucia van Wanroy met
Joffrouw Maria Elisabeth Leers van Emmerick weduwe van Salr
Samuel Ravestyn in syn leven Cranckbesoecker in opgemelten dienst.
1677. 27 Feb.
Johannes de Haen van Dordrecht boekhouder jongman met
Alida Brouwers van Amsterdam jonge dogter.
- 19 Maart.
Johannes Thuyt van Sweryn Baes over d' Compagnies Wapenkaemer
Alhier met
Maria Elisabeth Trouwers uyt den Haag jonge dogter.
- 25 Maart.
Paul Harman van Halle uyt Saxen medicince doctor jongman met
Isabella Elisabeth Borremans van Middelburgh in Zeelant jonge
dogter.
- 11 April.
Jan Martense Hellingsh van Overmeer baestimmerman jongman met
Joanna Brouwers van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

- 5 Sept.
Willem Rex van Amsterdam Schoolmeester tot Gale weduwnaer met
Christina Victor van Amsterdam jonge dogter.
- 8 Dec.
Jan Baptist van Scherpenheuvel Luytenant jongman met
Aletta Uytenbogaert van Uytbrecht jonge dogter.
1678. 9 Jan.
Willem van Dielen van Haerlem ondercoopman jongman met
Willemina de Witte van Uytrecht jonge dogter,
Ignatius Hoskings van Uytrecht drayer jongman met
Maria Liefers van Amsterdam weduwe wylen Wouter Pietersz van
Amsterdam.
- 3 Feb.
Jan Dayvers van Marcken Boeckhouder jongman met
Elisabeth Buddings van Arnhem weduwe wylen Abraham Abrahamsz
van der Leen procureur.
- 3 Feb.
Goosen Heere van Outkercke Baes van de Pannebackery jongman met
Eva Victor van Amsterdam jonge dogter.
- 8 May.
Glande Pieterse van Tergouw vryborger jongman met
Sara Willemse van Leyden wede van Michiel Martensz.
- 7 Julius.
Willem Decker van Emmerick vryburger weduwnaer met
Lucretia Dircksz van Loenen jonge dogter.
1679. 8 Jan. (op Tutucorin)
Jacob Gast van Delft vandrigh jongman met
Catarina Verhameren van Haerlem weduwe van Jacob Overhent
notaris of Batavia.
- 22 Feb.
Paul Harmen van Hal in Saxen medicince doctor weduwnaer met
Anna Geertruyt Stumpeus uyt de Phals jonge dogter.
- 20 Juny.
Harmanns van der Not van Amsterdam vryburger jongman met
Maria Elisabeth Trouwers uyt den Haag weduwe van Jan Thuyt
geweesene Baes van de Wapenkaemer.
- 7 Sept.
Pontius Agricola van Leyden Chirurgyn met
Catharina Vuyst van den Grel weduwe van Johannes Wynant
Capitein des armes.

26 Nov.

Pieter Ondshoorn genaamt van Sonneveld D. E. Jonge fiscaal van
Alckmaer

met

Johanna van Veen jo. dogter mede van Alckmaer.

24 Dec.

Tobias Kruus van Dantsich Capt. Luytenant weduwnaer

met

Maghtelt Catharina Teosser van Dusborgh jonge dogter.

1630 5 May.

Jacob Swart van Amsterdam adsistent jongman

met

Anna Helena Cloppenburgh van Swol jo. dogter.

1 Dec.

Gerrit Hofland van Amsterdam Adsistent jongman

met

Willem Cloppenburgh van Swoll jonge dogter.

1681, 27 Maart.

Johannes Teerlingh van Gent Adsistent jongman

met

Aletta Roseboom van Haerlem jonge dogter.

7 Sep.

Christiaan Geerloff uyt het Lant van Sacksz vryburger jongman

met

Johanna Hartogh van Rotterdam jonge dogter.

1682, 1 Geb.

Carel Mollenaer van Dansigh ondercoopman in dienst der E. Comp.
weduwenaer

met

Maria Magdalena van der Heyde van Hoorn jonge dogter.

19 Feb.

Jan van Berkel van Middelburgh Kranckbesoecker in dienst der E.
Comp. weduwenaer

met

Cicilia Nobels van Biervliet weduwe wylen Hendrick van Gerven in
Zyn leven Constapel in gemelden dienst.

31 May.

Gloude Pietersz van der Gouw Vryburger weduwenaer

met

Jannetie Overbeeck van Deventer jonge dogter.

27 Dec.

Jan Jacob Branneck Opperschirurgyn weduwenaer

met

Rachel Brouwer van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

1683, 28 Jan.

Fredrick Florisz Visscher van Amsterdam adsistent jongman

met

Elisabeth Buddinghs van Swol weduwe van Jan Duyvelsz van Marcken.

31 Jan.

Jan Christiaensz Toorzee van Wiburgh in Jutland Constapel Majoor in
dienst der E. Comp. jongman

met

Maria Pieck van Gorkum jonge dogter.

19 April.

Lambert Hendricksz Verloof van Amsterdam weduwenaer meester
knecht der scheepstimmerlieden

met

Debora Samuëls van Vlissingen weduwe wylen Fredrick Fredricksz in
Zyn leven Zeylmaker.

1684, 28 Jan.

Pieter Lambertsz de Jonge vryburger jongman

met

Margarita Jansz van Spilbergen van Amsterdam jonge dogter,

1 Maart.

Titus Rinckveld van Leeuwaerden Kranckbesoecker weduwenaer

met

Lucretia Vis van Loenen weduwe wylen den gewesene Vryburger
Willem Decker.

1685, 28 Jan.

Aart Aartsz van Liesen opziender van 't Comp. fortificatie werken op
Colombo jongman

met

Johanna Hartogh van Rotterdam weduwe wylen den Vryburger
Christiaan Geerloff Zalr.

10 Junius.

Johannes Berckhuys van Meteren adsistent jongman

met

Geertruyd Emans van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

1686, 27 Jan.

Floris Blom van Saardam Opperkooptman in Dessave der Colombos
landen weduwenaer

met

Susanna Seringiers van Haerlem jonge dogter.

10 Maart.

Pieter Willemsz Hoogerlinde van Dordrecht Vendrigh weduwenaer

met

Maria Emans van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

17 Maart.

Lodewyck van Ravenhaupt van Nimwegen Luytenant jongman

met

Joanna van Dielen van Haerlem jonge dogter.

30 Juny.

Hendrick Herding van Sutphen Baes der Smitsgesellen weduwenaer

met

Florentina Boesjaert van Rotterdam weduwe wylen den Gegagieerden
Luitenant Jacob de Vos.

24 Nov.

Jacobus Harmansz Goedenhuyse van Emmerick Vryburger te deser
stede weduwenaer

met

Aletta Dassenveld van Haerlem jonge dogter.

1687, 13 April.

Willem van Rhee van Nagapatnam ondercoopman en winkelier
jongman

met

Catharina Africana van Dielen van Haerlem jonge dogter.

(To be continued.)

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

The subscribers to the Benevolent Fund will be interested to learn that it is engaging attention and obtaining wider support.

No contribution had to be sought from the funds of the Union, as subscriptions and donations, supplemented by the proceeds of the concerts, met the expenditure. From the 1908 variety entertainment, promoted by Miss Aline vanDort, Rs. 200 nett proceeds were gained to the Benevolent Fund; and from the 1909 concert Mesdames Garvin, Alvis, and vanLangenberg donated Rs. 374 nett proceeds to the Benevolent Fund. The sum of Rs. 574 thus obtained and the subscriptions of a few members covered the expenses in 1909; so that a balance of over Rs. 400 is available for 1910. It is however certain that more numerous claims will be made on the Fund as its useful grants and beneficent allowances are more appreciated, and a wider circle of subscribers is necessary. To particularise the work done and give details of the expenditure is not in place here; but a few notes on the work done in 1908 and 1909 will illustrate the need for more funds. In 1908 there was no organised subscription for the Fund, and small isolated efforts were the only provision made to meet applications. The two principal efforts were in subscriptions raised by members of the Committee; one of over Rs. 60 as a donation from a few members to a man in regular employ whose application for a loan from the funds of the Union was rightly refused; the other, exceeding Rs. 200 for a surgical appliance absolutely necessary in a case.

With experience of claims and the increase of applications, the work was systematized in 1909. The principal applications refused were one from an inmate of the Home for Incurables, whose relatives and friends regularly provide him with an allowance; and one from a well-paid employee who

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

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wanted a loan to start business on his own account. These selections are intended to show that the Committee must often refuse very unreasonable requests and give preference to more urgent claims.

Instances of urgent claims were the grants of small sums in immediate relief in certain cases of illness, the issue of monthly allowances to five destitute widows, the advance of small sums to purchase material for remunerative needlework, and the provision of schooling for several children. The school books and school fees of three girls and four boys have been provided by the Benevolent Fund. This work, so necessary and desirable, can be extended and the young saved from neglect and poverty if more funds are available. Nothing can prove of greater service than the help given the poorest to have their children educated and given a chance in life. All our members will feel an interest in this branch of the work, which helps the poorest only, but in the most beneficial way.

We want more subscribers to the fund, and more district helpers who will undertake such work, as Mrs. Cecil Koch has done in Kollupitiya district, visiting applicants and reporting on deserving cases; such personal service is invaluable. The Secretary and Almoner, the Rev. Lyod A. Joseph, is always ready and willing to answer inquiries; and members will find him afford every assistance to their cooperating in the work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND THE UNION.

To the Editor

of the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union.

SIR,

I write the following lines in the full confidence that any suggestion, however unexpected it be, of a means of attaining in practice the object of the Union, will be fairly considered and adjudged by members, provided of course that the idea suggested be workable and does not involve a disproportionate amount of trouble or expense.

The *raison d'être* of the Union seems to be summed up in article 2 (a) of the Constitution, which states our chief object to be that of promoting "the moral, intellectual, and social well being of the community".

It is not my intention to insult members by enlarging on the benefits obtainable from a systematic indulgence in good literature—for have we not in many of our members sufficient proof of this? I will, therefore, content myself with challenging the Committee in particular and all members generally to deny that it is feasible to work out and carry into execution a scheme, whereby children of members will be enabled to compete for prizes to be awarded on the results of an examination in English Literature—special courses being laid down to meet the requirements of children of different ages.

I know that one objection to this idea will be that the study of Dutch should not be interfered with; but when, Sir, will a good knowledge of English cease to be necessary both in school and in after-life, and when will a good address and the ability to speak with intelligence and effect cease to be useful in any walk of life?

That other members of the community might be trusted to make it a point of honour to encourage children to enter for the examinations it seems needless to add, as also (to look at the matter from a lower point of view!) that the prizes might easily be of such nature and value as to make them worth the winning.

Faithfully yours,
V. G.

Colombo, 8th March, 1910.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DUTCH INHABITANTS AND BURGHERS.

Q. In the list of subscribers to the address to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for "emancipating children born of slaves", which appears in vol. I. of Legislative Acts of 1816, the terms "Dutch inhabitants" and "Burghers" occur. Would you be so kind as to explain what distinction, if any, existed between the two classes?—J. G. P.

A. What was really meant here was "Company's servants" and "Burghers". As the Company ceased to exist in Ceylon upon the cession of the Island to the British, "Company's servants", a term which was in general use during the Dutch rule, resolved itself into "Dutch inhabitants"; while the term "Burgher", as describing a class whose condition was not affected in the same manner, remained in use. We cannot do better than quote the following passage from the Report of the Census Commissioner in 1901, which clearly explains away any difficulty which the use of these two terms in juxtaposition is likely to create: "When Ceylon came under the British Government, the distinction between

DUTCH BURGHIER UNION OF CEYLON. 179

'Company's servants' and 'Burghers' lost its significance, and the Dutch community in Ceylon began to be designated the 'Dutch and Burgher inhabitants', without any distinction between the elements. But in the course of time, with the death of the men who first took the oath of allegiance to King George III., or were permitted to remain in Ceylon on passports, the appellation resolved itself to 'Burghers'."

THE SEALS OF THE DUTCH CHURCHES IN THE EAST.

Curacao.—The seal of the Dutch Church in Curaçao had engraved on it a broken wall with the words "*Bouwt de muuren van Jerusalem op. Ps. li. v. 20*" round the border.

Batavia.—A candlestick with a burning candle between two shields, the one being the seal of the Dutch East India Company, viz., a ship, and the other the seal of the city of Batavia, viz., a sword erect supporting a laurel wreath at its point. Round the border "*Batavia Apocalps. Cap. ii. vs. 1.*"

Colombo.—A sprout growing out of a lopped trunk of a tree with the motto round the border "*Spes est, regerminat.*"

Soerabaya.—A seal with the symbols of Faith, Hope, and Charity engraved thereon; thereunder round the border "*Kerkenraad der Protst. Gem. te Soerabaya. I. Cor. 13. 13.*"

F. H. DE V.

ATTESTATIONS.

Under the Dutch before a person could be allowed the privileges of membership of the Church he had to produce an *attestatie* from the Predikant of his last station. Many of these are to be found among the Church records of Ceylon. The Predikanten were very particular in the observance of this rule.

When *Nicolaas Verburg*, Governor of Formosa (A°1654) arrived in Batavia without an *attestatie* the Consistory refused him the Lord's Supper.

Philip David van Uchelen, the second in authority, Malacca, submitted (1 Jan. 1703) at Batavia an *attestatie* signed only by the elders and deacons, the Predikant of Malacca having refused him one. It was not accepted.

Willem Verstegen, Extraordinary Councillor of the Dutch Indies, in 1652, on his return to the Fatherland, desired for himself and his wife a fuller and larger *attestatie* than was customary. The Church Council could not see its way to entertain the request.

Dirk de Haas, the Governor of Amboina, complained in 1691, when he was about to repatriate in the ship "Henrik Maurits", that the Consistory had given him only an ordinary *attestatie*, such as is given even to "a common soldier", urging that he was a Governor, besides "being a supporter of the Church and benefactor to the Predikanten", and that he was therefore entitled to a more decent *attestatie*. He received an answer that the Church Council had in view the facts stated by him, and that he was, in the usual course, given the ordinary *attestatie* for the reasons

(1) that no distinction could be made between one Governor and another,

(2) that the Prince of Orange on his passage to England received no better *attestatie*,

(3) that there was no difference between one member of the Church and another.

But in consideration of his former high position, *Cornelis van der Lyn* and his wife *Livina Poleth* were given, by the Church Council of Batavia, a fuller and more showy *attestatie* (A°1651), as was the case with *Nicolaas Verburg*, Director-General of Trade, and his wife (7 Nov. 1675).—F. H. DE V.

LIST OF DUTCH BURGHERS.

Q. In the *Ceylon Examiner* of the 20th January, 1888, there appeared a list of names of original European settlers in the Island during the regime of the V. O. C. Similar lists were published in previous issues and perhaps also in subsequent ones. References will oblige.—G.

A. The list, which is not confined to "original European settlers", was compiled by Mr. A. E. Buultjens when a student at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1886. The materials, as he says, were obtained from "some old volumes, 70 in number", which he found at the Ryks Archief at the Hague, and he appears to have borrowed from other sources

for some of the items of recent date. The list appeared in instalments in alphabetical order in the following issues of the *Ceylon Examiner*, but we do not remember seeing its conclusion, the last list having ended with the letter R:—

14th September, 1887

15th " "

22nd " "

4th October "

2nd December "

20th January, 1888

11th February "

14th March "

24th April "

30th " "

5th May "

7th " "

22nd " "

27th August "

7th March, 1889

There can be no question of the value of such a list of names as a contribution to a personal history of the Dutch Burgbers; but it is very far from complete, the names having been apparently picked up hap-hazard; and there are many errors in spelling and translation which may prove misleading.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held at the rooms of the Union, Kollupitiya, on the 5th October, 6th November, and 27th November. The last was in lieu of December's meeting, which would have interfered with the St. Nicolaas celebration.

Sub-Committees.—Mr. Colin Kriekenbeek, the Honorary Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, having expressed a wish to be relieved of his duties on account of pressure of other work, Mr. Edgar van der Straaten was appointed to fill his place.

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

Mr. F. L. Anthonisz	...	Tangalla
Dr. H. J. Boelen	...	Samaran, Java
Mr. J. H. Cohen Stewart	...	Batavia
" R. A. vanden Driesen	...	Colombo
" J. M. Foenander	...	Dehiwala
" J. N. Keith	...	Colombo
" P. F. A. T. La Brooy	...	"
Dr. V. van Langenberg	...	"
" E. R. Loos	...	"
" H. G. Loos	...	"
Mr. F. N. D. Modder	...	"
" G. S. Schneider	...	"
" C. A. P. vander Straaten	...	Kurunegala

Obituary.—The death occurred on the 24th October, 1909, of Harriet Catherine Ellen Anthonisz, wife of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Honorary Secretary of the Union, herself a member of the Union; and on the 2nd November of Nancy Emma Grace Bartholomeusz, wife of Mr. F. R. Bartholomeusz.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Editor offers his apologies to the members of the Union for the late issue of this and the next number of the Journal, which has been due to certain unavoidable causes. Every effort will be made to keep future numbers up to date.

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