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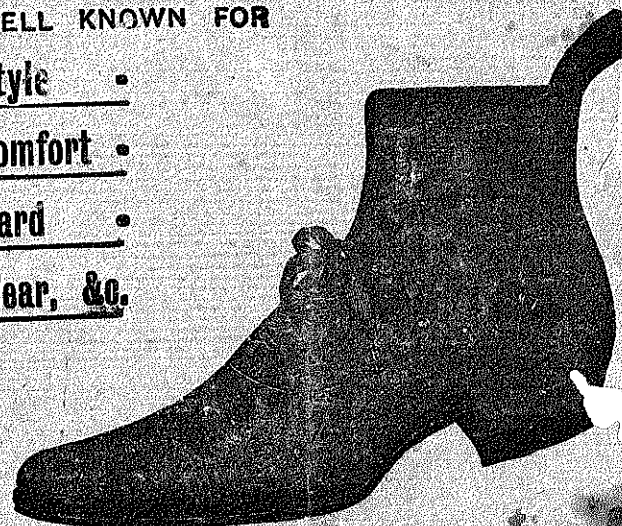
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OUTFITTERS.

VOL. III.

1910.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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

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RYCKLOF VAN GOENS,
Governor of Ceylon.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. III.]

[1910.]

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

A Retrospect.

THREE years have passed since the establishment of the Dutch Burgher Union, and the present occasion is favourable to a brief review of the aims which have guided it and the progress it has made during that period. Recent events have also brought the Union into somewhat unnecessary prominence; and though the frequent misrepresentations of its true character are to be deplored, there is room for encouragement in the fact that the objects which it has at heart have become more widely understood and more clearly justified. In the midst of so much division and strife, of conflicting ambitions and ideals, it is gratifying to find that the Burghers as a whole are still united in their resolve to keep what they had well-nigh lost,—the proud inheritance of their past and the sense of their oneness in origin and in feeling.

A period of three years is too short for even the partial attainment of the avowed objects of the Union; and it is perhaps necessary to emphasize the fact that the Union has no objects other than those it has openly avowed. But three such years—of ridicule passing into indifference, and indifference changing into opposition, culminating in a desperate effort of hostility—three such years are an exceptional test by which to judge progress of such work as the Union has undertaken. Much had to be done before even the founda-

tions could be laid. Misunderstanding had to be removed, ignorance had to be enlightened, the practical men had to be convinced, the apathetic had to be roused, the too enthusiastic had to be restrained. It was some time before the members of the community understood what was exactly intended, and for what reason the work was begun.

It was supposed at first that the Union was intended to form an exclusive society which would set itself against the other communities in the Island by the assumption of certain claims to social superiority: the members were to be a "Brahman" class. This delusion dies hard. It is still cherished here and there, and will doubtless continue to influence those who are simple enough to believe it. But from the first the responsible leaders of the Union have distinctly and emphatically disclaimed any unfriendly feeling towards other communities—indeed, such feeling is impossible—and this attitude has been adhered to in spite of the open and veiled hostility to which the Union has been subject. The aim of the Union is to unite the members of a community that, from various causes, have been disunited; and to unite for the purpose of their own general advancement as a community. The situation in which the Burghers find themselves is a matter of grave concern to the reflecting members of the community. Forces have been at work during the last two or three generations that have subtly and silently undermined their old position, and endangered all that made them a distinct and valuable asset in our public life. It becomes the plain duty of those who see the danger to do their utmost to prevent it; and that is what the Union tries to do. Why should not a people who are the direct and lawful inheritors of an old and honoured tradition unite for their own advancement? One would expect that such aims would be applauded and encouraged, rather than censured, by all whose patriotism looks beyond their own immediate interests, and whose reverence for truth is not obscured by a passion for easy and futile epigrams.

The name of the Union is still the subject of some misconception. "Dutch Burgher" is not a new or unfamiliar term, but it is vaguely understood as applying to those only who bear Dutch names or whose ancestors were natives of Holland. The Union definition expressly includes the Europeans of all nationalities who took service under the Dutch and thus became naturalized Hollanders. There should be no more difficulty in this than there is in speaking, without

fear of misapprehension, of the *Dutch* in South Africa, who are not all Hollanders; or of the *English*, who include men of Irish, Scotch, and Welsh descent. The word *Dutch* connects the Burghers with the nation in whose service all their ancestors came. A further extension of the term includes the children of the Dutch descendants in the female line by marriage with Europeans not in the Dutch service. Several such marriages took place soon after 1796, and the right of the children "to be classed with Burghers is to be traced to the apparent intention of the parties at the time, and to the fact that the children of these marriages threw in their lot with and have always been considered as belonging to the community".

The Union definition—which is merely a definite statement of the views always held by Burghers, *whether members of the Union or not*—is wide enough to include all those who have "an indisputable historical right to the name"; and its accuracy has been recognized by the recent Reform Commission and by the Government.

Political agitations have often the effect of lowering the tone of public life, and much has to be forgiven those who in the heat of partisan conflicts forget what is due to decency. But among the most unworthy insinuations made during the recent agitations are those which sought to involve the Union in political strife. It is, at all events, a debatable question whether the Union was not entitled as a Union to declare its views on the definition of the term *Burgher*; for the settlement of that definition is really a social matter, and one in which the Union has a special interest. Even in that respect, however, the Union was silent. Those speakers and writers who expressed their views did so as members of the community, not as members of the Union, and some of them were not members of the Union. It seems childish to refer to such elementary facts, but the perverse attempts to connect the Union with recent politics make it necessary. To all the insinuations made the Union has so far maintained a proper silence. Yet something is due to its members, and it may here be said that the insinuations are as baseless as they are unworthy. Neither secretly nor openly has the Union at any time interfered in political matters, and its constitution prevents it from any such interference.

Nor has it any desire to interfere, for its social work is far more urgent and far more engrossing. The distribution of material relief in the way of regular or occasional allow-

ances to those in need of them is an important, but by no means the most important work of the Union. That work has been done, and is being done, as largely and as carefully as circumstances will allow. It is earnestly commended to the members of the Union, not only as a practical method of shewing their interest in the community, but also on account of its beneficial effects on the givers themselves. Mercy, as we all know, is twice blessed; and where may that quality be more fitly shewn than towards the members of our own household? But though this distribution of relief is perhaps that which impresses the observer most, it is not the primary aim of social service. The "moral even more than the material condition" of our poorer brethren is the first care, and the Union seeks and urges the cultivation of habits of industry, thrift, self-reliance, and unselfishness. It is chiefly the young who have to be instructed and trained in these habits; and the action of the Union cannot but result in the growth of a generation that will worthily represent the virtues of the race to which they belong.

There are some who deprecate the attention given to entertainments and sport. It may be pointed out that to deny the privilege of rational amusement is to set at nought the laws of human nature. It should also be clearly understood that the expenses of these entertainments are no charge on the funds of the Union, but are met by special voluntary subscriptions. But there is another point of view. These meetings of members and their families are of the highest social value in bringing together those who ought to be well acquainted with each other, and in reminding them of the ties that bind them to one another as members of one community. They are lessons in union, and they have already had gratifying results, especially the children's fête on the Eve of S. Nicolaas.

On other departments, such as the Literary and the Genealogical, it is unnecessary to dwell at present, but it is obvious that a great deal of timely and most useful work has been done. Nothing is more clear than that the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon has more than justified its existence. It has served the community well, and its usefulness and power will be all the greater, as it more and more nearly represents, not a majority of the community, but the whole of it. Till the circle is rounded, however, the Union will continue on its course, undisturbed by ridicule, untroubled by

private and public hostility, unchecked by disappointment—without fear, and without fear of reproach.

RYCKLOF VAN GOENS.

With this number of the Journal we present our readers with a portrait of one of the best known of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon—*Rycklof van Goens*—whose name is still preserved in the tract of land in the northern suburbs of Colombo known as *Goenswyk*. *Rycklof van Goens*, who was, from time to time, Governor of Ceylon, Superintendent and Admiral in the Indian Seas, and General of the field forces of the Dutch East India Company, was a prominent figure in the Company's history during the seventeenth century. That he was Governor-General of Netherlands India in the course of time makes this sufficiently evident. Memorials of his rule in Ceylon are to be met with in many places. Not only do the Government Archives in Colombo contain the original records of his administration, which bear ample testimony to his power and ability as a ruler; but *Valentyn*, the historian of the Dutch East India Company, has published copious extracts from reports, etc., presented by him to the authorities at Batavia, which have been the source of much of the information we possess regarding the Island and its resources during the period in question. The extract from the Report furnished by him to the Governor-General *Joan Mactsuyker* in 1675, on vacating his post here after twelve years' rule, will be found especially valuable to the student of Ceylon history. We hope to be able at an early date to present our readers with a translation of this document.

Meanwhile the following brief biographical account of the Governor will no doubt be of some interest:—

Rycklof van Goens, born at Rees in the Dukedom of Cleves in 1619, came out to the East at the early age of ten, having accompanied his father, *Volckert Boyckes van Goens*, who took service in the Netherlands East India Company as Commandant of a detachment of the army at Batavia. From his twelfth year, when he was appointed to serve under the Governor of the Coromandel Coast, up to date of his retirement from the Governor-Generalship in 1681, *Rycklof van Goens* had an unbroken period of fifty years in the Company's service. His first connection with Ceylon was in

1653, when he was sent as Special Commissioner (*Express Commissaris*) and Commander of the naval and military forces to Ceylon, Wingurala, and the kingdom of Guzerat. His naval exploits against the Portuguese on the coast of India at this time are well-known events in history. Having afterwards visited the Fatherland and the Cape of Good Hope, he was appointed, in 1657, Commissioner, Superintendent, Admiral, and Commander of the sea and land forces on the coast of India, Coromandel, Surat, Ceylon, Bengal, and Malacca. It was in this capacity that he accomplished the conquest of Tutucorin, Manaar, and Jaffnapatam. Two years later, viz., in 1659, he was appointed Commissioner to Ceylon, when he also obtained the rank and privileges of a Councillor in Ordinary of the Council of India. In the following year, 1660, he received his appointment as Governor of Ceylon, which he held with two interruptions till April 12, 1675, when he finally relinquished his post to his son Rycklof van Goens, junior. He then, in the usual course of promotion, became Director-General of Netherlands India and First Member of Council, and, on the retirement of Maetsuyker, was nominated Governor-General of the Indies, an office which he appears to have reluctantly accepted in 1678. As already stated, he resigned his post in 1681, and the following year he returned to Holland with his wife in 't Land van Schouwen, dying shortly afterwards (November 14, 1682) at Amsterdam. His body was removed to the Hague and buried there in the Kloosterkerk.

Rycklof van Goens was twice married: first, to Jacomina Roosegaard, who was the mother of the younger Rycklof van Goens, the successor of his father in the Government of Ceylon; and secondly, to Esther (or Hester) de Solemne, widow of Dirk van Adrichem, Director of Surat. The meeting—probably the first—between the young widow and the Governor is related in the following quaint and interesting passage in Mr. F. H. de Vos' paper on "Old Galle", where he refers to the three bastions on the land side of the fort of Galle:—

"It seems that the names of Sun, Moon, and Star were given in 1667, as the following extract from the Diary of the Commandeur (Roothaas) of Galle shows:—*4th Aug., 1667.* 'It being considered in Council that as the three new bastions had not been named as yet it was resolved that the Governor, accompanied by the Commandeur and Council together with Juffrouw Hester de Solemne (widow of the

Director Adrichem), the wife of the Commandeur Roothaas, Maria Wenninx, and the eldest daughter of the aforesaid Commandeur Roothaas, should go out and name the new bastions; and the Middelpunt was called the Moon; the bastion by the harbour the Sun; and the bastion on the sea side the Star. On the Sun bastion was fired the first cannon by Juffrouw Roothaas; and a third on the Star by the eldest daughter aforesaid.' This pleasing function seems to have led to some results, viz., the announcement on the 11th August of the engagement of the Governor van Goens with Hester de Solemne. The first publication of the banns of marriage was on the 14th, and the marriage in Colombo took place on the 8th September, the intended bride having left Galle for Colombo on the 23rd August."*

It is a curious fact that by the marriage of the younger Rycklof van Goens with Catharine van Adrichem, daughter by her first marriage of Esther de Solemne, this lady became the mother-in-law of her step-son. The beautifully sculptured tombstone to the memory of the two ladies, wives in succession of Rycklof van Goens, is now placed at an angle of the outside wall of Wolvendaal Church. Their remains were probably deposited in the vault of the old church which stood on the site of the Gordon Gardens in the Fort of Colombo.

Two portraits in oil of van Goens appear to have been in existence, both painted in the year 1656, the one by Govert Flinck, from which our illustration is drawn, and on which the great Dutch national poet Vondel composed a poetical epitaph, and the other by B. vander Helst. The latter, in which his first wife Jacomina Roosegaard and his two sons Rycklof and Volckert were also represented, was in the possession of Cornelia Jacqueline van Goens, Baroness van Dopff, who sold it to the Boymans Museum at Rotterdam. There it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1864; but a copy of it is in the possession of Mr. J. C. van Goens at the Hague. Among relics of van Goens in Ceylon may be mentioned the handsome baptismal dish of silver preserved at Wolvendaal Church, which, as the inscription on it shows, was presented to the Dutch Church, in Colombo, by the Governor and his wife Esther de Solemne on the occasion of the baptism of their daughter, born in Colombo and named therefore "Esther Ceylonia".

* Journal D. B. U., vol. I., p. 132.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1910.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Union was held on Saturday evening, the 26th February, in the Pettah Library Hall. There was a gratifying attendance, the hall being crowded with members, several of them from outstations.

DR. W. G. VANDORT, who took the chair, thanked the members for asking him to preside, and said that for the second time their honoured President had been prevented from presiding on an occasion like the present. They were, however, glad to hear that there had been a great improvement in his health; and he was sure they all joined with him in hoping that it would not be long before the Hon. Mr. Loos was able to be among them again in health and vigour. On his own behalf and on behalf of the Committee he thanked all those who were present, especially those members who at great inconvenience had come from outstations, for their loyalty to the Union, and for the interest they took in its welfare.

The Secretary, MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ, read the notice calling the meeting, and the Minutes of the former General Meeting were taken as read, having been already printed in the Journal. The Secretary then read the Report and Statement of Accounts.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon beg to submit the following report for the year 1909:—

MEMBERS.—The number of members on the roll on the 31st December, 1909, was 377, being an increase of 50 on the membership of the previous year. 64 new members were enrolled during the year. The Union has to record with regret the loss by death of 11 members, while 3 members resigned.

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.—1.—*Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes*.—The numbers of the Journal for the first three quarters of the year have already appeared; the fourth number is now in the hands of the printer. The Committee regret that, from various causes, the issue of the successive numbers was somewhat delayed. They venture to hope that in the future, with an increase in the numbers of contributors, and more active interest taken in it by members, the publication of the Journal would be put on a more

satisfactory basis. The thanks of the Union are due to those members who have regularly contributed to its pages, and especially to the Honourable Mr. Lewis, who, though not a member, has taken much interest in the publication, and has generously supported it with valuable papers of special interest.

The Committee have been able, in consequence of the slight amendment made at the last General Meeting of subsection c of rule 6 of the Constitution, to issue the Journal to every member of the Union without any additional charge.

Two lectures were delivered during the year in aid of funds which are still required for the regular publication of the Journal, viz.—

(1)—THE BACON-SHAKESTEAR CONTROVERSY, by Mr. Arthur Alvis, on the 24th September last.

(2)—THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE, by Dr. W. G. van Dort, on the 6th December last.

The Committee regret to state that, although these Lectures were made accessible to all by a low admission fee, the attendance, considering the high reputation of the lecturers, was far smaller than might have been expected, and the proceeds, after deducting expenses, were quite insignificant.

In addition to the classes studying Dutch referred to in the last Report, a class was opened at Kollupitiya under Miss Pieters, which has been making very satisfactory progress. Another class has been meeting at Tangalla, where two members have willingly placed their knowledge of the language at the disposal of those desirous of acquiring it.

2.—*Committee for Purposes of Social Service*.—At the meeting of the General Committee held in March a large Sub-Committee was appointed for purposes of social service, and work on defined lines was undertaken. The Rev. Mr. L. A. Joseph was appointed Almoner and Secretary.

The following particulars extracted from his report for the year will show the nature of the work done:—

“For the proper supervision of the work in Colombo the following districts were formed and a Superintendent appointed for each district:

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

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

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

A memorandum of the instructions was issued for the guidance of the Superintendents and the Members of the Standing Committee.

The help rendered during the year consisted mainly in providing for the payment of school fees and other incidental educational expenses, and the payment of monthly allowances to poor widows. A sum of Rs. 165.10 was expended. This would perhaps appear quite an insignificant sum, but the amount spent represent the expenditure of a few months only; because, owing to various causes, the work of the Committee did not begin till August last. Now that the Committee is in regular working order there is every reason to hope for more satisfactory results."

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the funds for Purposes of Social Service were augmented in December by a sum of Rs. 375, being the proceeds of a concert organized and successfully carried out by the wives of three prominent members of the Union, viz., Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. James vanLangenberg, and Mrs. Arthur Alvis. The thanks of the Union have been conveyed to these ladies for their kind and unsolicited help.

A lantern exhibition of Famous Pictures in the Galleries of Europe, given by Dr. Andreas Nell on the 28th September, in aid of the Social Service Fund, brought in a sum of Rs. 17.30.

In furtherance of one of the proposals made for the raising of funds, a commencement was made in District No. 3 in the distribution of collecting boxes. Mrs. Cecil Koch, who had kindly undertaken the duties of Superintendent of this district, has interested herself greatly in this and other benevolent work in the district; 20 boxes were readily taken in by as many householders, and it is hoped that by this means not only will the funds for charitable purposes be augmented, but an inducement will be given to the practise of that kind of social economy so strongly urged by Dr. vanDort in his first lecture.

3. *Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.*—There were two functions during the year, viz., a Dance for adult members of the Union in July, and the vigil of St. Nicolaas for the children in December. The first was open to all members of the Union willing to subscribe towards the cost of the entertainment by the payment of a specified charge. The second was, as usual, an entertainment given by the Union to all its members, where children within certain limits of age were allowed to participate.

The cost of this entertainment was met by voluntary contributions from members. The total amount collected was Rs. 611. After disbursement of all expenses there remained a balance of Rs. 48.54.

4. *Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.*—This Sub-Committee was brought into existence under the amended constitution. Its duties will be found defined in the by-law. One important work which will soon engage its attention will be the compilation of the Genealogical Register, regarding which a circular, already drafted, will shortly issue.

BUILDING SCHEME.—Action in respect of this project of acquiring or building a house and premises as an institute of the Dutch Burgher Union was suspended during the greater part of last year in consequence of the absence in England of Mr. L. M. Maartensz, with whom the project chiefly originated, and who had been mainly instrumental in issuing the prospectus. A sum of Rs. 3,000 already subscribed is now in the hands of the Treasurer of this Fund. While awaiting the further development of the plans for carrying out the objects in connection with the Building Scheme, the Committee are still in occupation of premises hired at a rental of Rs. 30 per mensem for the purpose of an office and Committee room.

FINANCES.—The accounts of the Honorary Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted, from which it will appear that the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,260.00, and the expenses to Rs. 1,758.92, leaving a balance of Rs. 501.08.

Mr. G. S. SCHNEIDER moved that the Report and Financial Statement be adopted. There were points in the Report that struck him very forcibly. One was the effort being made to revive the study of the Dutch language, which, but for the Union, seemed doomed to die out in the Island. The other was the efforts being made in the way of social service. This was a service which he was certain would recommend itself to every member of the Union. The Report as a whole was comprehensive, instructive, and interesting. As regards the Financial Statement, they would see that the largest amount received for the Social Service Fund was from the Concert. This Fund was one that would appeal to most of them, and in the coming year he was sure there would be more contributors to it.

Dr. T. F. GARVIN seconded. He felt that all would heartily endorse what had been said by the proposer, and that

all would join in congratulating the Officers of the Union on the success which had attended the year's work.

THE CHAIRMAN, in submitting the resolution to the meeting, said, that he would not delay them long with his remarks. He thought that they might congratulate themselves on the Report and on the condition of affairs revealed by the Report. It was a short, summary Report, which did not indulge in any speculation. It was a plain, unvarnished account of the numerical strength of the Union, of its financial condition, and of the efforts made during the period under review to realize its various aims. With regard to the numerical strength, it was satisfactory to note that the number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 377—an increase of 50 on the membership of the previous year. He had no doubt that if certain misrepresentations had not been made by interested persons as to the conditions on which membership was obtained, there would have been many more who would have joined. The Union was not a political society. Its aims and objects were to improve the condition—the social condition, the moral and intellectual condition—of the community generally, and especially to raise the condition of the poorer members of the community. He regretted that misrepresentations of the objects of the Union had been made, not only by their foes, but even by friends who had misinformed others of the actual state of things. They had no intention whatever of transforming the social and ethical character of the institution for any political object. He was glad to say that they had recently received letters from several gentlemen in Holland and Java expressing a desire to be enrolled in the Ceylon Union. Although they had not been agitating, or agitating in any indiscriminate or active propaganda to obtain members, he did not see why they should not—as far as their immediate friends were concerned—enlighten their friends as to the exact aim of the Union, and dispel any false notions they might have acquired. A short time ago a Burgher gentleman, whose father and grandfather were of German origin, wished to join the Union, but was told by somebody that he was not eligible! That was a mistake. All were eligible as members who were of mixed Dutch and European descent.

Mr. R. O. SPAAR commented on the Report at some length, and was replied to by the Secretary. The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried with great applause.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

A vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, proposed by Mr. EDWIN JOSEPH and seconded by Mr. W. P. DE ZILWA, was passed, and the election of new office-bearers was proceeded with.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos as President of the Union. Mr. ALLAN DRIEBERG seconded. Dr. H. G. THOMASZ enquired if Mr. Loos had been asked whether he would be able to serve. He was answered in the affirmative. The motion was carried.

Dr. V. VANLANGENBERG proposed the re-election of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz as Secretary. He took it that one and all present wanted Mr. Anthonisz to continue in office. Mr. L. MAARTENSZ seconded. The CHAIRMAN remarked that he did not know what the Union would do without Mr. Anthonisz. The motion was carried.

Dr. T. F. GARVIN proposed the re-election of Mr. R. A. Brohier Jr. as Treasurer. Mr. Brohier had done very good work during the past year. Mr. J. E. CHRISTOFFELSZ seconded. Carried.

Dr. C. W. VANGHEYZEL proposed the re-election of Mr. Sam. Williamsz as Auditor. Mr. W. LUDOVICI seconded. Carried.

Mr. J. T. BLAZE proposed the following Committee:—

Mr. C. Albrecht	...	Colombo
" A. Alvis	...	"
" A. W. Anthonisz	...	Tangalle
" F. R. Bartholomeusz	...	Colombo
" H. P. Beling	...	"
Mrs. Cecil Koch	...	"
Mr. J. E. Christoffelsz, I.S.O.	...	"
" W. S. Christoffelsz, I.S.O.	...	"
" Hector van Cuylenburg	...	"
Dr. H. A. van Dort	...	"
- Mr. Evan van Dort	...	Madampe
The Hon. Dr. W. G. van Dort	...	Colombo
Mr. Allan Driberg	...	"
Dr. V. vanLangenberg	...	"
Mr. P. H. Ebell	...	"
Rev. G. RoosmaleCocq Francke...	...	Galle
Mr. Julian Fryer	...	Colombo
" Sam. de Heer	...	"
Rev. L. A. Joseph	...	"
Mr. G. E. Keuneman	...	Matara
" Sam. Koch	...	Nuwara Eliya

Mr. J. Koertz	...	Negombo
„ E. de Kretser, I.S.O.	...	Colombo
„ H. E. de Kretser	...	„
„ Colin Kriekenbeek	...	„
The Hon. Jas. vanLangenberg	...	„
Mr. R. H. Leembruggen	...	Jaffna
„ H. A. Loos	...	Colombo
„ W. H. Schokman	...	Matara
„ R. O. Meurling	...	Kurunegalle
Dr. A. Nell	...	Colombo
Miss S. Ieters	...	„
Mr. George Prins	...	Jaffna
Dr. L. A. Prins	...	Galle
Mr. L. Maartensz	...	Colombo
„ Edgar van der Straaten	...	„
„ Charles Speldewinde	...	„
„ A. E. van der Straaten	...	„
„ E. A. van der Straaten	...	Pallai
„ Lionel van der Straaten	...	Colombo
„ W. B. Toussaint	...	„
„ F. H. de Vos	...	Galle
„ J. P. de Vos	...	Colombo
„ W. A. S. de Vos	...	„
„ E. H. van der Wall	...	Kandy

Mr. W. E. GRENIER seconded. Carried.

Mr. F. H. de VOS proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Dr. A. NELL seconded. Carried.

Dr. VAN DORT briefly acknowledged the vote, and the meeting then came to a close.

HINTS TO PEDIGREE HUNTERS IN CEYLON.

[BY F. H. DE VOS.]

Having been for many years engaged in compiling the pedigrees of the Dutch descendants of Ceylon, the following hints will I hope be of use to those who are anxious to know something about their ancestors. First and foremost one must be equipped with a tolerable knowledge of the language of the original settler in Ceylon from whom one derives. Such knowledge is not difficult to acquire in view

of the many grammars and dictionaries of foreign languages for the use of English students which are published in England. In fact it seems natural that one should desire to acquire such knowledge. The next step is to become a subscriber to a periodical devoted to genealogical researches: if one can find such periodical published in the birthplace of the original settler, so much the better. Otherwise I can recommend the "Navorscher", which can be got out through Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, a bookseller whose address is 18, Nobelstraat, The Hague, Holland. The subscription is 16 shillings for the year inclusive of postage. It is the "Notes and Queries" of Holland, and correspondents to it are always most obliging, and often answer the genealogical queries which appear therein. These queries may be in any European language. But, speaking generally, before sending a query to the "Navorscher" it is necessary to establish one's descent from the original settler in Ceylon. If his name, birthplace, and date of settlement are known, a post office order for, say, £1 to the Burgomaster of the town, with a type-written letter in English, will procure one the information desired, viz, the date of the settler's birth and that of his brothers and sisters and that of the marriage of his parents; and having once made this start further investigation may be carried on till all available information about the family is obtained. The names of the sponsors at the baptisms and of the witnesses to the marriages, if they are relations bearing the same surname, will indicate other places as fields for one's researches as to the collateral branches of the family. The results of all these investigations should be published in the "Navorscher". The probable year of the birth of the original settler is ascertained by deducting 20 from the year of his arrival, most settlers having been of that age on their arrival in the East. Having ascertained the town where the settler was born, it is a wise step to subscribe to a newspaper published in such town and to learn everything about the history of such town by reading all the available literature on the subject. In this way many useful genealogical scraps can be collected and the addresses of people bearing the name and living in the town in question can be obtained. A correspondence can thus be opened, leading sometimes to the discovery that your correspondent is a member of a branch of your family and to the establishment of a most useful friendship, should you happen to visit the land of your forefathers. Such interchange

of correspondence will also keep one in closer touch with the Fatherland.

If unfortunately, through the loss of family papers, the name of the settler in Ceylon is not known, resort should be had to the marriage registers in the Dutch churches of Ceylon. In these registers the name of the birthplace is always given, and sometimes the age of the parties to the marriage. Where the latter is not mentioned, by deducting 25 from the year of the marriage the probable date of birth can be ascertained, as these settlers generally married at that age, which, under the Roman Dutch Law, was the legal age of majority. The baptismal registers sometimes give the birthplace of the father, and, if the sponsors happen to be relations of the parents but resident in Europe, their place of residence always supplies a good clue. Again acts of appointments, wills, etc., preserved in the Dutch archives in Colombo will supply most useful information; but to consult these records one must have an ascertained date to go upon.

Fancy names were not fashionable in the days of the Dutch in Ceylon, the invariable custom being to give the eldest son the name of the child's paternal grandfather, and the eldest daughter the name of the child's paternal grandmother. By this means the names of the grandparents of the child can be ascertained with tolerable certainty, that is to say the full name of the grandfather and the Christian name of the grandmother. This useful custom might with advantage be revived by Dutch-Burgher parents. The genealogies of allied families are also valuable sources of information.

The use of patronymics also renders the task of the genealogist easy. Thus "Jan Arendsz Schokman" means "Jan the Son of Arend Schokman", but there is always the danger of the discontinuance of the real surname and the adoption of the patronymic as the surname.* This has happened in the case of some Dutch families.

A good plan is to compile a skeleton pedigree in a notebook from the materials at present available and to enter in this book notes of likely names from time to time as they occur to one in the course of one's reading. After some years one will find that some of these notes can be pieced together. But never take anything for granted. The conjectural part

*We have met with instances of members of this same family using the patronymic Arendsz alone as their surname.—*Editor*.

of the pedigree should be kept distinct from the part clearly ascertained and established.

Where a man and woman are often found standing sponsors the conclusion is almost irresistible that they are man and wife. In many cases this fact is expressly stated in the Church register.

Old testamentary cases are also sources of much genealogical information. A register of testamentary cases is kept in all District Courts.

The Journals of the R. A. S. (C.B.) and books relating to the Dutch East India Company can be consulted with much advantage. The "oldest inhabitant" is sometimes a very useful medium of information, but always verify his statements. Family tradition is a useful guide, but apt to get distorted in the course of transmission from generation to generation. Finally, genealogical investigations should be carried on in a spirit, not of ostentation, but of intelligent enquiry. Where you proceed on inferences state the grounds for your inferences. Never conceal facts or misstate them. The value of a genealogy is seriously affected by such "flies in the ointment".

A FAMOUS DUTCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

LAURENS REAEL.

Translated from the Dutch of Van Lennep's "Vertellingen".

[BY C. E. DE VOS.]

You must, my readers, have heard, or even discovered yourselves, that in the history of nearly every famous nation there is one particular period distinguished from all others in regard to the growth of national prosperity and the development of the arts and sciences and the appearance of great and famous men: a period by which one lingers with pleasure when reading or studying history, and which one remembers all the more readily, as it is invariably associated with the name of the most distinguished personage that lived in it.

Such a period was, for Greece, the age of Pericles; for Rome, the age of Augustus; for later Italy, the age of the Medicis; for France, the age of Louis XIV; for our Fatherland, the age of Fredrick Hendrick.

I take it that you know very well to what a high degree of prosperity, fame, and power our youthful and vigorous Commonwealth had attained during the time of Fredrick Hendrick, and what famous men it had produced. You will, indeed, be able to recall no branch of art or of science of which the Netherlands did not in those times produce representatives whose fame was before or since scarcely equalled, much less excelled. Think only of Olden Barneveldt, Grotius, Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp, Hooft, Vondel, Rembrandt, and so many others who worked together in different ways to enhance the glory of our Fatherland. As regards the men whose names I have just mentioned, you have doubtless heard people speak of or discuss their life-history; their deeds and achievements are not altogether unknown to you; but besides these men the age of Fredrick Hendrick also produced many a statesman, warrior, poet, scholar, and artist whom you have never, or but occasionally, heard mentioned, and whom nevertheless it is meet you should quite as much become acquainted with. I shall therefore give you a short sketch of the life and career of a man of this period, who, besides being a statesman, was also a warrior, a poet, and a scholar, and who in each one of these different capacities gained the admiration and respect of his contemporaries. That remarkable man was Laurens Reael.

Reael's father was a rich grain merchant of Dutch descent. He began business first at Dantzic, but settled down later at Amsterdam towards the middle of the sixteenth century. In those days, and still long after, most people had no surnames: one man was distinguished from another either by the assumption of a certain nickname or title derived from his birth-place, occupation, or other particular circumstance; or—and this in most cases—by simply placing his father's name after that of his own. So one was called Jan Pieter's son, another Klaas Dirk's son, a third Harmen Tijmen's son, and thus was our grain merchant, at the time he came to reside at Amsterdam, known as Laurens Jacob's son. Then, as he had engaged a house by the canal opposite Papenburg lane on whose gables was engraved a golden *reaal*, people gave him the title of Reael, so as not to mistake him for other Jacob's sons. You know, I hope, what a *Reaal* was, and how many old duits such a gold piece was worth.

Laurens Jacobszoon Reael had not lived long at Amsterdam before there arose a disturbance on account of religion. You are doubtless aware how under Charles V., and especially

under Philip II., the Inquisition set to work to suppress the Reformation movement, which counted numerous adherents in this land. Reael was amongst those who had embraced the teachings of the Reformation; and he too it was who, with several other influential citizens, succeeded in securing that it should be allowed to his co-religionists to hold public services in Amsterdam. But notwithstanding this circumstance he did not cease to command respect amongst the Catholic authorities of the city, and not without good reason. It was partly due to his efforts that the destruction of images which was carried on ruthlessly elsewhere was not permitted in Amsterdam; and he was able also at the request of the Government to quiet a disturbance even at the risk of his life. His tact and foresight was exhibited in the maintenance of peace during the period of Brederode's short stay at Amsterdam. Prince William I. was under great obligations to him: amongst other things, Reael lent him 10,000 guilders—a considerable sum of money in those days, when the purchasing power of money was very much higher than it is now. When the city of Amsterdam at that time in 1578, went over to the Prince's side and chose a new magistracy, Reael belonged to the new administration, and in 1587, as colonel of the Burgerij, he supported with vigour the authority of the city against the Duke of Leicester.

Reael had by his wife, Grietje Niewes Pietersdochter, several children, of whom Laurens, born on the 22nd October, 1583, was the youngest. His considerable wealth enabled him to give a good education to his children, and to that end he spared no expense. Thus Laurens, the subject of our sketch, learnt, besides Latin and Greek, a knowledge of which was most indispensable in those days, English, French, and Italian. He had indeed the misfortune to lose his father in 1600; yet he found fatherly helpers in his elder brothers Jacob and Pieter, and above all in the husband of his eldest sister Lijsbestjen. She had married Professor Jacobus Arminius, the same who made himself so famous by his theological discussions with Gomarus, and after whom the Remonstrants were also called Arminians. I must however warn you in passing that although we may make use of words like "Lutheran" and "Mennist" without giving offence, the word "Arminian" is however regarded as a term of opprobrium, and one must be careful in using it. Arminius was now much attached to his young brother-in-law, and instilled into him a great desire for the study of mathematics,

in which particularly young Laurens made rapid progress, and which later on stood him in good stead. He furthermore studied jurisprudence at the University of Leyden.

But in addition to all this Reael from his youth showed an aptitude for poetry, and composed quite early in life poems of some merit, both in his mother tongue and in Latin. In this manner he did honour to Arminius, among others, when he died in 1606 by composing a Latin epitaph for his statue, which gave proof both of his skill as well as of his gratitude.

Reael's father himself practised, not without success, the art of poetry, and had enjoyed the society of many persons of taste, with whom his son too formed an acquaintanceship. Among them was Roemer Visscher, whose house was the rendezvous of men of talent.

Visscher had two daughters, both of them even more famous than Visscher himself. The elder, Anne, was of the same age as Reael: the younger, Tesselschade, was somewhat younger: both were poetesses, proficient in many languages; they sang and played charmingly, worked skilfully in embroidery, etched letters and figures in glass, and worked models in wax; in short, they displayed most versatile gifts: yet were they besides—what counts still more—highly polished in manners, full of spirit, and most pleasant in company. No wonder therefore that men sought their society and that they exercised a very favourable influence over Reael. There is indeed nothing so wholesome and profitable for young folks as the society of well-brought-up, virtuous, and intelligent women; and thus if Reael later on created a good impression at the courts of princes and nobles, he owed it chiefly to the fact that from his youth upwards he was brought up in good company.

At the house of Roemer Visscher Reael met the famous poet and historian Pieter Cornelius Hooft, who was of his own age, and with whom he began a friendship that lasted his whole life.

The relations which existed between Arminius and Reael brought the latter into acquaintance with the famous members of the Remonstrant party, *e.g.* Grotius, Uittenbogaert and others and through them with the renowned Advocate John Van Oldenbarneveldt. The latter, who always soon found out a man's capabilities, conceived the idea of utilizing young Reael's talents, and procured for him a post at the Treasury, in consequence of which he went to reside at the Hague, where he remained till 1611, when he was to enter upon a still more

illustrious career. I shall now relate to you the circumstances that led up to this.

In addition to important service rendered to the Fatherland by Oldenbarneveldt he was one of the most conspicuous among those who at the time were engaged in bringing about the formation of the East India Company. Our influence in the East was then not yet so great as it became later, nor were our possessions so extensive; the foundations of our prestige were still to be laid, and the establishment of the power of the Hollanders in those distant territories was anything but an easy task. One had to content in the East, not only with the ever hostile Mohamedan, Indian, and Chinese inhabitants, but also with the Spaniards and Portuguese, who too had possessions in those lands, which they not only desired to retain but also to extend. Even when the Twelve Years' Truce was in the year 1609 arranged with Spain and the war between the belligerents ended in Europe, they continued fighting in the Colonies. The means of communication between Holland and the East were yet slow, irregular, and uncertain, and much had to be left to the discretion of those who were entrusted with the duties of government there. Unfortunately many of these latter were adventurers, who cared more for their own interests than those of the Company, and either neglected to comply with or actually disobeyed the orders of the Governor-General, and by their unbecoming behaviour made the Hollanders unpopular amongst the Orientals. This state of things, thought the Directors, must be put an end to. There must be unity in the administration, and the command over the Colonies entrusted only to men who combined tact and ability with honour and courage, in short to men who could be trusted. Such a man Barneweldt thought to have found in Reael, and he accordingly recommended him to the Directors, who at once decided to entrust him with an expedition to the East. It was certainly no slight honour for one who was still so young to be charged with so responsible a mission; but it meant courage and self-confidence in one who till then had only filled the quiet and uneventful post of an office-clerk to have taken upon himself all at once the task of a military commander. Reael was all the more prepared for this, inas much as his mathematical studies had as a matter of course familiarised him with the practice of seamanship and military knowledge. He thus assumed duties in 1611, and embarked in command of four ships. In accordance with the

orders which he received from the Directors he sailed for the Moluccas, which were partially in the hands of the Spaniards, and which he was directed to bring entirely under the control of the Company. Having established himself in Ternate he showed proofs of courage and tact. He took fort after fort from the Spaniards, occupied several small islands, entered into treaties with several Indian princes in the interests of the Company, and established the trade in lands where the Dutch name was scarcely known hitherto. The Spaniards had indeed fitted out a fleet in Manilla with the object of driving our forces from their garrisons; but Reael had so well strengthened all the places under his command that their undertaking proved futile.

No wonder that after such successful results the Government of the Moluccas which Reael had but provisionally assumed was definitely entrusted to him by the Directors. No wonder that when Governor-General Reynst died in 1616 Reael was unanimously appointed his successor. This choice was generally approved of; there were, however, some who thought it unsafe, especially on account of Reael's great abilities, that so high an office should be entrusted to him. Indeed, it is stated that men ventured to suggest that he would control everything and make himself an independent chief over the Colonies. These apprehensions appeared in the result to be both unfounded as well as unnecessary, for Reael was not only an able but also a faithful and trustworthy servant. He fully justified the favourable expectations that his superiors had entertained of him. So long as he ruled in the East he knew how to obtain respect for the authority of the Company. He lived in peace with his allies; and he commanded so much respect among his enemies that they dared not to disturb the prevailing calm. Such a state of things was quite unique in the history of our Colonies, where, till then, an incessant warfare was being waged. But Reael achieved something more. He knew how to win the confidence of the native princes and tribes, *firstly*, by taking care that what was sold to them was of good quality and that what was bought of them was promptly paid for; *secondly*, by keeping the officials within the scope of their respective duties and severely punishing every kind of malpractice. "That is just the way to rule" said Hooft of him. The wisdom and justice which Reael displayed speedily bore good fruit: the credit of the Hollanders rose above that of the English and Portuguese, and the total value of the trade

of the return voyages to the mother country amounted during his rule to almost double that of previous years.

Reael was not disposed to wear out his life in the East. He applied for and obtained his discharge; and in June, 1618, handed over the keys of office to his successor, the celebrated Jan Pieterszoon Koen. But he did not leave the East until he saw the latter satisfactorily established in the administration. For this purpose he went with him across Amboina to Jacatra, remained with him till this place was subdued, and arranged with him the necessary plans against the hostile Javanese and the English who stirred them up. Thus they together laid the foundations of Batavia, with the completion of which really dates the permanent rule of the Company. In August, 1619, Reael sailed for the Fatherland, where he arrived in the beginning of the following year.

The reception which awaited him at Amsterdam was most brilliant. Everybody turned out to see him and welcome him. But however flattering were the proofs of esteem and regard which he received at the hands of his countrymen, it was his lot to experience bitterness and disappointment from another quarter, in the contemplation of the change that had taken place in the affairs of state during his absence. His patron Oldenbarneveldt had been condemned to death. Many of his friends, De Groot, Uittenbogaert, and others, had left the country. And there was very little chance of the party then at the head of affairs inviting him to take up any office. He himself could not desire to serve a Government with whose political views he could not agree.

For one who had hitherto only performed the duties of a statesman or warrior, it must have been most irksome in his 37th year to find himself having nothing to do. But this was not quite the case with Reael, who had not in distant lands altogether eschewed the taste for literature, and who could console himself by practising it now. He thus betook himself to his country-seat in Beverwijk where amidst the pleasures of country life he enjoyed the companionship of the erudite Amsterdam merchant Laurens Baek and his children, all devoted to poetry and literature. Vondel was a welcome guest at Baek's; he had previously met Reael at the house of Roemer Visscher, and now renewed his acquaintanceship with him, and, besides other tokens of his friendship and regard, dedicated to him his masterly poem "The Praise of Navigation". With Vondel as well as with the late Pensionary of Zeeland Antonius de Huybert, Reael

had arranged regular conferences, at which he frequently devoted himself to the framing of rules regarding syntax and word-formation, the definition of the genders and spelling—all matters with regard to which men had till then thought very little and much less written. He also helped Vondel in his translation out of the Latin of Seneca's "Tragedy of Troy".

Though Reael was able to employ his leisure hours in useful literary occupations in this agreeable and not unprofitable manner, he did not remain indifferent to public affairs; and though prevented from serving the state directly, he did in various ways render service to his birth-place Amsterdam. This city had to be constantly extended and laid out to meet the growth of the population, and in what manner Reael contributed to this would appear from a part of the city being called after him and named Reael-island, with its spacious dwellings.

So long as Prins Maurits lived, and even for a while after his death, Reael continued to live an inactive life. Not only did Hooft fail in his efforts to get him appointed to the Embassy at Venice in 1623, but even when in the same year negotiations were set on foot for the settlement of disputes between the English and Dutch East India Companies it did not commend itself to those engaged in the negotiations to appoint one who, besides being the late Governor-General of the Indies, had, more than anybody else in the country, the experience and knowledge then required. It was not long, however, before people began to be convinced that it was not only unfair but also a mistaken policy to keep a man of his abilities out of office. It happened just then that the States-General deemed it necessary to despatch a fleet which should co-operate with the English fleet and attack the Spaniards off their own coast. William of Nassau, son of Prins Maurits, was then Admiral of Holland; the States thought it necessary to give him a vice-admiral who combined knowledge with courage and tact, and they accordingly conferred this rank on Reael. The expedition took place, but had not the results which men had hoped and expected, and the fleet returned without having accomplished anything definite. This was not the fault of Reael, who had acquitted himself in a most commendable manner, but was due to want of unanimity between the commanders of the two fleets; and it is found generally to be the case that nothing very effectual ever comes of undertakings in which the armies or fleets of

different nations have to co-operate. Both national as well as personal jealousies and distrust invariably result in the co-operation desired, degenerating to mutual antagonism.

That men now actually recognised Reael's merits would appear from the fact that almost immediately after his return he was appointed to a directorship of the East India Company, in which office he was, as it were, in his element, and rendered the most important services. In the year 1626 another office of honour was entrusted to him, viz., that of congratulating King Charles I. of England on the occasion of his Coronation. It may be asserted that this was no arduous mission, but it is such as is usually only entrusted to persons who have acquired a certain reputation and who have distinguished themselves by their fluency in the various languages as well as by good manners and fine tact. But in addition to this public mission Reael had besides a secret commission, viz., to promote the interests of his Fatherland with the English East India Company, and he performed these tasks in a praiseworthy manner. King Charles I. recognised his merits by knighting him and raising him to the Peerage.

Two years later a further mission was entrusted to Reael, but one of a more arduous nature. The Emperor of Germany, then at war with the Protestant princes, had occupied several places on the Baltic, and also threatened to take possession of the Sound or to occupy a commanding position over the Sound. The States resolved to send Reael to Denmark to investigate the real position of affairs and to ascertain what steps should be taken to check the Emperor's movements. He embarked for Copenhagen, in celebration of which event Vondel wrote the following lines:—

*Zoo maelde Kaizers hand den wackeren Reael,
Den Ridder, den Gezant, den grooten Generaal, [harte
Voorzien met breijn, in t' hoofd, met heldensmoed in't
't Was hij, die Spanjen op zijn eigghen bodem tarte
Vaer heen, ghelauwerd hoofd! geluckighlick door zee
En brenghe voor 't vaderland ontelbre kranssen mee.*

The poet's hope was not fulfilled: Reael did indeed receive a polite reception at the Danish Court, but he failed to win the King of Denmark over to a combined attack against the Emperor. It was disappointing enough to him to fail in the object of his mission, but the journey to Denmark was destined to end disastrously for him. On the return voyage from Copenhagen his ship was wrecked. The vessel stranded off the coast of Jutland, and he barely escaped ashore with

his life. His evil star here still pursued him, for that portion of the coast was over-run with the Emperor's troops, who captured him and sent him off to Vienna as a prize of some consequence.

The States-General to be sure made strenuous efforts to obtain his release; but the Emperor would not at the first hear of it. Great was the anxiety felt by his numerous friends; and they indeed left no stone unturned to plead on his behalf with influential members of the German Court. Reael's imprisonment was nevertheless quite endurable: not only did he enjoy the privilege of going about freely at Vienna, but he was treated there with the greatest consideration and respect; indeed everybody felt it an honour to render services to and to win the friendship of a man who had acquired fame in so many different ways. We find this confirmed by a writer of that time, who, among other things, relates of Reael that he came to Vienna as a prisoner and left it like a prince. His release took place in 1629, when he returned to the Fatherland and gave a report of his doings to the States-General, by whom he was honourably thanked.

It appears now that Reael had enough of missions to foreign lands, and preferred to settle down to the peaceful life of a citizen. At any rate he married in the same year a certain lady named Suzanna De Moor, the widow of H. De Pikker; and in the following year he was unanimously appointed a member of the council of the city of Amsterdam. For eight years long he lived quietly, attending to his domestic and civic duties, going about but seldom, and that only to perform official duties, so that even his closest friends, *e.g.*, Hooft and the rest, complained that they saw so little of him. In the year 1637, however, it seemed as if a new and more brilliant career would unfold itself for him. The post of Lieutenant-Admiral of Holland became vacant, and it fell to the Prince to make a fresh appointment. For this purpose a list of six names was submitted to him, and Reael's was at the head of them. The States of Holland recommended him highly, and he would beyond doubt have been appointed to that illustrious post had not Providence ordained otherwise. An infectious disease, which during that time was raging in Amsterdam, smote his own household. His two little sons, Laurens and Bartholomeus, were taken away from him; and their death affected him so much that he gave way completely to low-spiritedness. An indisposition was followed on by high fever, which carried him to his grave on the 10th of October,

1637. His death was indeed to be regretted, and yet one could again learn therefrom how wise are the ways of Providence. For indeed there was now appointed to the vacant post Harpertszoon Tromp, who stood next to Reael on the list, and who though he had to give way to Reael in other walks of life, was his superior by far in experience and practical knowledge of seamanship and naval warfare, and was indeed a sea-captain the like of whom the world has scarcely known.

But Reael's death was withal a sad blow to the Fatherland, to the East India Company, to the city or Amsterdam, to his family, and to science. True enough that towards the end he did more for the latter in the way of actively supporting it than by any literary contributions, for he never neglected his engagements whether public or private for any hobby of his own. Hence it is that he has left but few literary productions, of which too a number have been lost, and among the last of these was a Latin elegy or dirge on the calamities of his time, composed on his return from the East, and entitled "Advice to those who desire to go out to the Indies", also some "Observations regarding the magnetic stone or the magnetic power of the Earth", and some correspondence with the famous Galileo "concerning the finding of the longitudes at sea". We still have from his pen some very pretty love-poems composed by him in his youth, and the following epitaph to the sea-captain Cornelius Jansz, nicknamed *Het Haantje* s still to be read over his grave in the old Church at Amsterdam:—

*Hier rust de helt, die van zijns vijants schepen
In sevenmaal quam seven vlaggen sleepen
En gaf voor't laetst er twee so dapper vonck
Dat't eene vloot en't ander by hem sonck.*

Zoo slechts de lieden, die
altijd zeggen wat waar is, ook
altijd maar wilden hooren wat
waar is.

SOME EARLY MARRIAGES IN COLOMBO

A. D. 1671—1699.

[COMPILED BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

(Continued from vol. II., p. 176.)

1687, 27 April.

Peter Lambertsz d'Heeft de Jonge doodgraver weduwe-
naer

met

Zara Wiers van Amsterdam jonge dogter.

1688, 2 February.

Claes Gerritsz Stierman van Saerдам, compasse-maker in
dienst der E. Comp jongman

met

Neeltje Erasmus van Hoorn weduwe van wylen Theunis
Jansz van der Byle in zyn leven mede compasse-maker
in opgemelten dienst.

1688, 7 Junius.

Joris Blauwestein van Rotterdam Sieckentrooster en Voor-
leser in de Kercke alhier jongman

met

Anna van Ravensway van 's Hertogenbosch jongedogter.

1689, 13 Maart.

Jacobus Aubert van Middelburg in Zeelant adsistent jong-
man

met

Maria Dassenwile van Haerlem jongedogter.

1689, 13 Maart.

Juriaan Wegers van Sutphen, Vryburger jongman

met

Rachel Dey weduwe van Henricus van Bystervelt in syn
leven Luytenant in dienst der E. comp.

1689, 5 May.

Gerrit van der Scheur van Elst vendrig weduwenaer

met

Cornelia Elisabeth Cloppenburg van Swol jongedogter.

1689, 27 November.

Daniel Grel van Amsterdam, Bode van de Weeskamer
alhier weduwnaer

met

Anna Baldeus van Middleburg in Zeelant weduwe van
wylen Hans———in zyn leven opperstierman in dienst
der E. Comp.

1689, 25 December.

Abraham Bosch uyt 's Gravenhage weduwenaer

met

Petronella Agnes Pasques de Chavonnes van Hulst jonge-
dogter.

1690, 8 January.

Jacob de Jonge van Ter Veer schipper in dienst der E.
Comp. jongman

met

Johanna Pasgues de Chavonnes van Hulst jongedogter.

1690, 28 Mey.

De Heer Jan van Vliet van Schiedam opperkoopman ende
Oppelhoofd der Custe Madure wedr

met

Juffrouw Wilhelminoo de With van Utrecht weduwe
wylen de Heer Willem van Dielen in zyn leven opper-
koopman Tweede Persoon van het Gouvernement van de
Custe Chormandel.

1690, 25 Juny.

David Huybertsz Tol van Lamnyd opziender van 's Comp.
Wapenkamer alhier weduwenaer

met

Hester Kin van Vlissingen jongedogter.

1691, 28 October.

David Huybertsz van Lamnyden Baas van 's Compagnies
Wapenkamer

met

Joanna van Kirwyn gezegd de la Maire geboortig van
Weseph, weduwe wylen Joan du Pless zalr. in zyn leven
luiten in dienst der E. Compagnie.

1692, 17 February.

Willem Lognet van Rynberg, Boekhouder en Winkelier op Colombo jongman

met

Maria Magdalena Cherpentier van Woerden weduwe wylen den E. Cornelis Hanekop, gewezen onderkoopman en opperhoofd op Calpentyn.

1692, 24 February.

Willem Trentel van Amsterdam Srt. in dienst der E. Comp. jongman

met

Aletta d' Assenvield van Haarlem wedu vrou wylen Jacob Goedenhuize in zyn leven vryburger dezer stede.

1692, 17 April.

Johannes Hoogmans uit den Haag, ondercoopman en Fiscaal op Toetecoryn, jongman

met

Juffr.....Bloemmeyer van Doecum, wed. van de Eerw. Nicolaus Livius, Saliger, in zyn leven bedienaer des H. Evangeliumis.

1692, 13 Junius.

.....vanAlckmaer Trompetter weduwnaer

met

Geertruyd van Tangerer van Middelburgh weduwe wylen Jacob Sanderts opper chirurgyn.

1692, 31 August.

Daniel Grel van Amsterdam Gerechtsbode

met

Juliana Velthuysen van Esens Weduwe wylen den Boekhouder Johannes Dammers

1692, 14 December.

Gerrit Jansz: uit de Streek, Stierman jongman,

met

Maria Theunis van der Byl van Hoorn jongedogter.

1693, 26 Maart.

Sr. Willem van Loon van Amsterdam Luytenant in dienst der E. Comp jongman

met

d' Eerbare Juffrouw Cornelia Laurentins uyt den Haagh jonghedochter

1693, 8 May.

Jacobus Philippus van Deventer, Boeckhouder in dienst der E. Comp. en tweede packhuysmeester alhier tot Colombo, jonghman,

met

Juffr. Rosetta Emans van Amsterdam weduwe wylen Sr. Carell Lecats in syn leven mede Boeckhouder in opgemarkten dienst.

1694, 28 February.

Cornelis Jansz Olders van Stokholm Vaandrager in dienst der E. Comp. weduwnaer

met

Joanna Overbeek van Deventer wedu. vrou wylen den vryburger Glaude Pietersz, zalr.

1694, 27 Juny.

Adriaan Jansz Lauser van St. Joostland luytent, and weduwnaer

met

Joanna Baalde van Amsterdam, weduwe wylen den opperchirurgyn Jan Verbugge, zalr.

1694, 4 November.

Michiel Lamnel Boon van Dacoburg Sergt. weduwnaer

met

Aletta d' Assenvield van Haarlem weduwe van Willem Trentel vryburger.

1695, 27 November.

Abraham van der Burgh van Batavia Boeckhouder in dienst der E. Comp. weduwnaer

met

Sara Wiers weduwe wylen Pieter de Heeft in syn leven binne vader van het Weeshuys.

1695, 18 December.

Hendrick Kloeck van Hamburgh pl. adsistent in dienst der E. Comp. jonghman

met

Aletta Schlosser van Amsterdam wed. wylen Frans Prins in syn leven Schipper in opgemarkten dienst.

1696, 29 April.

David van Orley van Frankfort aan de Main Boeckhouder,
jongman,

met

Juffr. Margareta van Houten van Schiedam jongedogter.

1697, 4 Maart.

Martinus Leermans van Dorth adsisent in dienst der E.
Comp. jonghman

met

Anna van Ravesway van 's Hertogen bosch wede. wylen
Joris Blauwesteyn in syn leven Kranckbesoecker in
opgemelten dienst

1697, 1 September.

Sr. Adolf Barvoet van Lubeek, boekhouder en tweede
pakhuysmeester alhier, weduwenaer,

met

Juffr. Geertruyda Maarts van Amsterdam jongedogter.

1698, 1 February.

Hans Ryk van Lubeek Serg. weduwenaer,

met

Maria de Molyn van Amsterdam weduwe van Pieter
Govert in syn leven vendrig.

ROBERT KNOX.

[BY L. E. BLAZE.]

*The story of Robert Knox and his captivity in Ceylon takes us back to a period of history two and half centuries before our time. When Knox was born in 1641 Charles I. was King of England, and discontent against him was just beginning to assert itself and to take the definite form of

* The details—too little known—of Knox's life are taken, by permission, from a pamphlet printed for private circulation by the late Mr. Donald Ferguson, whose recent death every lover of Ceylon and her peoples must deplore. No mention is made of this pamphlet in the obituary notices that have appeared, but it is by no means the least important of Mr. Ferguson's works. Every page bears the impress of the writer's characteristic patience, care, industry, and judgment.

rebellion against his rule. When Knox died in 1720 George I. was King. The student of history will easily recall the events crowded within those 80 years:—The Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell; Milton's noble epic; the unsettled reign of that merry monarch Charles II.; the reactionary aims of James II. and their overthrow; the landing in England of William of Orange; the growth of Dissent and of religious toleration; the Union with Scotland; Marlborough's famous victories; and the writings of Pope, Swift, and Daniel Defoe; the first Jacobite insurrection; and the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. These are some of the more important incidents during the lifetime of Robert Knox, though we have little means of judging how far he himself was affected by many of them. We have evidence to show that he was acquainted with one of Cromwell's daughters, and at her suggestion wrote an account of his own life and adventures. He had the honour of an interview with King Charles II. His niece had "a ticket of ten thousand" in the South Sea "lotteries". He shews considerable interest in religious topics. He frequently quotes from the Bible in his private letters. Whether he was a staunch Churchman or an avowed Dissenter is not quite clear. He has been charged with "a Puritanical education and bias"; and it is probable that he belonged to a Puritan family. Writing to a relative, who was an Essex Vicar, he says: "I am amazed to hear you say you are not bound to relieve your own poor relations, and that the Dissenting meetings ought to maintain your niece Harrison, she being a Dissenting minister's daughter; from which I infer that she is odious to you because she worshippeth God after the manner that you call Heresy, as did all our forefathers".

However, Robert Knox's doings in England are the least noteworthy and the least interesting of his life. He was before everything else a sailor and adventurer in stirring times, when Europe was discovering the East and planting colonies everywhere; and when the nations of Europe were wrestling with one another in a fierce conflict for commercial supremacy and the command of the sea. Let us try to realize to ourselves the character of the time.

The spices, gems, and cinnamon of India and the East had for ages been the desire of Europe, but the sea-route to India was unknown. Between Europe and India interposed the vast continent of Africa, stretching southwards indefinitely—a barrier that the most daring seaman feared to penetrate. The Portuguese—thanks to the wise policy of their Prince

Henry the Navigator—were the first nation of Europe that dared and successfully achieved the task. In 1498 Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope and found his way to India. For nearly a hundred years the secret of the route was jealously kept, and the Portuguese profited by their discovery, not only by securing a valuable trade, but also by the conquest and colonization of several Asiatic settlements—including Ceylon and Sumatra. Then for a time Portugal fell into the hands of her powerful neighbour Spain, and her influence in the East declined. Meanwhile another little country in Europe was planning the conquest of the East. The merchants of Holland determined to find their way to India, and in 1596 they succeeded. Soon all that was Portugal's passed to Holland; and from the Cape to Malacca, from Java to Formosa, Southern Asia was dotted with Dutch forts and Dutch colonies.

The English followed soon; but the strength of the Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago induced them to forsake the islands gradually for settlements on the mainland of India. Their first Eastern factory was at Bantam in Java, not far from Batavia, the headquarters of the Dutch. They soon had also a factory at Fort St. George, Madras, and in other parts of India. It is necessary to bear in mind that it was not the English Government directly, but a company of English merchants who formed these settlements in the East—not with a view to conquest, but for purposes of trade.

On the 25th January, 1658—the last year of Cromwell's Protectorate—the frigate *Anne* left England, "in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, bound for Fort St. George on the Coast of Coromandel, to trade one year from port to port in India". The Commander of the ship was Captain Knox, the father of our Robert Knox, then a youth of 19 years. The Captain had, two years before, lost his wife, and he intended that this should be his last voyage before settling down to well-earned rest. He wished his son to succeed him in command of the vessel, and thus it was that Robert came on the *Anne* to India. The voyage to Madras was successfully made, and for two years the *Anne* sailed from port to port in India, to Persia, and to Achin in Sumatra—though it is on record that the Captain refused to take her to Bantam, and wisely, since Bantam was just then being blockaded by the Dutch. This gives us a glimpse into the relations between the Dutch and the English of those times: sometimes at peace, sometimes at war with each other, but always the

keenest of commercial rivals. At length Captain Knox prepared to return to England. He was loading at Masulipatam, on the East Coast of India, when there came a "mighty storm" which wrecked several ships in the Bay of Bengal, and forced the *Anne* to save herself by cutting down her mainmast. As she could not sail to England in this condition, she was sent to the "very commodious bay" of Kottiyar (near Trincomalie) for repairs. This was in April, 1660.

The English had so far had no dealings with the natives of Ceylon, but they had frequently made use of Kottiyar Bay to "refresh and trim" their spent vessels. They believed also that the Sinhalese had no ill-will against any European nation save the Dutch—who then held the coast provinces of Ceylon. For some 20 days the crew of the *Anne* stayed at Kottiyar on friendly terms with the natives. Then Raja Sinha II., King of Kandy, having heard of them, grew suspicious, and sent down a Dissava, who contrived to get the Captain, his son, and 14 other men into his hands, while the rest of the men sailed away with the *Anne* on the Captain's orders. The tree under which the Dissava met and captured his prisoners may still be seen at Kottiyar.

The sixteen prisoners were taken up-country. One consolation they had in their misfortune, and that was that they were not badly treated. They did not believe the "comfortable promises" of their guards, that they should be released as soon as another ship came to take them away; but Knox makes special mention of the courtesy and indulgence shewn them. "We still expected," he writes, "they would plunder us of our clothes, having nothing else to be plundered of; but the Chingulay captain told us that the King had given orders that none should take the value of a thread from us, which indeed they did not. As they brought us up they were very tender of us as not to tire us with travelling, bidding us go no faster than we would ourselves. This kindness did somewhat comfort us. The way was plain and easy to travel through great woods, so that we walked as in an arbour, but desolate of inhabitants. So that for four or five nights we lay on the ground, with boughs of trees only over our heads. And of victuals, twice a day they gave us as much as we could eat, that is, of rice, salt fish, dried flesh; and sometimes they would shoot deer and find honey in the trees, good part of which they always brought unto us. And drink we could not want, there being rivers and puddles full of water as we travelled along.

"But when we came out of the woods among inhabitants, and were led into their towns, they brought us victuals ready dressed after their fashion, viz, rice boiled in water, and three other sorts of food, whereof one flesh, and the other two herbs, or such like things that grow in their country, and all kinds of ripe fruit, which we liked very well and fed heartily upon. Our entertainment all along was at the charge of the country; so we fed like soldiers upon free quarter. Yet I think we gave them good content for all the charge we put them to, which was to have the satisfaction of seeing us eat sitting on mats upon the ground in their yards, to the public view of all beholders, who greatly admired us, having never seen, nor scarce heard of, Englishmen before. It was also great entertainment to them to observe our manner of eating with spoons, which some of us had, and that we could not take the rice up in our hands and put it to our mouths without spilling, as they do, nor gaped and poured the water into our mouths out of pots according to their country's custom. Thus at every town where we came they used, both young and old, in great companies to stare upon us."

When the prisoners were come near the city of Kandy they were separated and quartered in different towns, so that no two prisoners were in the same town. This was reasonable, as the King ordered that each town should provide for its prisoner, and it would have been unfair to tax any one town for all of them. "Yet," says Knox, "God was so merciful to us as not to suffer them to part my father and I." The Captain and his son, probably owing to their rank, were treated with exceptional consideration all through. They were lodged at Bonder Cooswata—i.e., Bandara Koswatte—according to Knox some 30 miles north of Kandy. Here they found solace in each other's company, walking in the fields in the cool of the evening, and talking about the only two books they had—a "Practice of Piety" and Mr. Rogers' Seven Lectures on the "Practice of Christianity". The Captain seems to have been entirely broken by his unexpected captivity; and there was the added sorrow that he had needlessly dragged his son into it. So that when "the country sickness"—ague and fever—visited them, the Captain's strength gave way. He died nine months after their capture, and was buried by his son at Bandara Koswatte.

The death of his father left Robert Knox without company save for his black servant-boy, his ague (which he got rid of after some months), and his two books. He spent

his time in reading and meditating, and to these two occupations he presently added a third—fishing in the brooks, "as well to help out a meal as for recreation". It was while thus occupied in fishing that he was met by an old villager who had a book to sell. The book turned out to be an English Bible, to acquire which Knox would willingly have given his last piece of gold; but his shrewd servant-boy contrived to get it in exchange for a knitted cap. The graphic narrative of this incident is so well known that it need not here be quoted.

Knox was soon to have other companions. His fellow-captives, who had been quartered in the Kurunegala District, at stations four or six miles distant from one another, occasionally met; and on comparing notes found to their surprise that they were not ill-treated, and not even put to work. They began to suspect that there was a reason for this, and discovered that they were considered to belong to the King, and were thus allowed certain privileges. Whereupon, as Knox says, they began to show "their English mettle". They asserted themselves with such vigour indeed that they sometimes came to blows with the villagers. On the whole they fared very well, as the villagers dared not risk the King's displeasure by hurting any of the prisoners.

But it was not till a full year after his father's death that Knox had the satisfaction of meeting a fellow-countryman. Then, John Gregory having with difficulty obtained a day's leave, visited Knox and told him all that was going on. Knox himself then used his own privileges, and obtained leave to go and see the other men. He found them doing better than he expected. "They were now no more like the prisoners I left them, but were become housekeepers and knitters of caps, and had changed their habit from breeches to clouts like the Chingulays. They entertained me with very good cheer in their houses, beyond what I did expect."

From these men Knox learnt how to improve his own condition. He felt the want of money and of clothes. On his return to his own quarters he insisted on having his supply of rice being given him raw instead of boiled; and from the excess of a liberal allowance he provided for his other needs. He built himself a new and larger house, and even "whitened the walls with lime"—a liberty which in a native would have cost him his head. He kept hogs and hens, and derived some small profit from them. He learnt to knit caps. Now and again he would meet his fellow-prisoners,

and with them discuss their chances of liberty, though there was no prospect yet of any opportunity for escape.

Meanwhile in England the relatives of the captives were urging the Directors of the East India Company to take steps for their release. It happened that there were other English prisoners in Ceylon, besides those of the frigate *Anne*. In the same year in which Knox sailed on his ill-fated voyage one of the Company's ships, the *Persia Merchant*, was wrecked off the Maldivé Islands. Some of the men escaped in their boats, and passing by Ceylon came ashore for provisions. They were captured by the Sinhalese, or rather the Tamils at Kalpitiya, and sent up-country, where they lived and were treated in the same fashion as Knox and his men. The relatives of these men also were busy in England with efforts for their release. The Company sent repeated orders to their Agents in Madras that they should use their endeavours with all possible diligence to effect the release of all the prisoners, by moderate ransoms, presents, or any other lawful means. These efforts went on for twenty years, and the Kandy King's wishes and fancies were carefully studied to ascertain what bribe would suffice to induce him to liberate the captives. The Madras Agents write to London that the captives "make mention of a lion, which the King it seems highly esteems of, but we cannot procure it here. Your worships would do a work of high Christian charity if you please to endeavour the obtaining of a young one from Turkey, and send him over hither for that purpose". It is doubtful if such a gift would have weighed much with Raja Sinha II. Knox states that a Dutch Ambassador took up a young lion once, "but the King did never receive it, supposing it not so famous, as he had heard by report lions were". This lion died in a year, and the Ambassador remained a prisoner in Kandy. The London Directors did not send a lion, but they sent a Persian horse (which the Dutch captured), and again six "goodly" mastiffs—none of which arrived in Kandy. The Madras Agents write: "The mastiffs that you intended as a present for the King are all dead but one, who is likely to follow them the same way. While they lived they were as chargeable to you as so many men, if not more, with their necessary attendants to keep them asunder from worrying one another, which they fiercely did if by accident any of them got loose."

But all the efforts made on behalf of the captives proved fruitless. To begin with, there was hardly any way of reach-

ing the King. To send a messenger to him was to risk the messenger's liberty, and no one would willingly take the hazard of a lifelong imprisonment. According to the Madras Agents, "it is gradually held for an experimented truth that he [the King] suffers never any to return that come to him". The Dutch sent seven Ambassadors to Kandy during Knox's captivity, two of whom were allowed to return, another won his way back through sheer bravery, while the remaining four never left the country. A French Ambassador, M. de Lanerolle and his seven attendants were prisoners in Knox's time. A Portuguese priest (whom Knox in the most natural way calls "Padre" Vergonse) was one of several whom the King detained at his court. Besides these Ambassadors and priests there were perhaps a hundred or more European prisoners—Dutch, Portuguese, and English—who had come to Kandy on various pretexts but were never able to get away again.

But there was another difficulty that prevented any effectual interference on behalf of the captives. Reference was made at the beginning of this paper to the keen rivalry between the Dutch and the English of those times. Even when politically united, they were commercially hostile; and there were perpetual misunderstandings. Ceylon was a Dutch possession; the English were settled in Madras. It is not to be wondered at if the English sometimes cast wishful eyes on the valuable island so near them. At all events the Dutch suspected them, and kept a jealous and sleepless watch. No English ship could approach the coast but "eagle's eyes" (the ship *Arent* is meant) were fastened upon it, and the English attempts at direct communication with the King of Kandy for the release of the captives were looked upon as covering a deeper and more unworthy design.

One at least of such attempts succeeded. For years after they were taken Knox and his fellow-prisoners, together with the men of the *Persia Merchant*, were one day summoned to Nilambe, where the King then held his court. They learnt that the King had received a letter from Sir Edward Winter, the Governor of Madras, asking for their release, and that the Dutch also had treated with him for them. He was so pleased with these messages that he promised to send them all back to their homes. Any, however, who would stay behind and enter the King's service would have great honour and rewards. But not one man was tempted by

the King's liberal offers, and they waited day by day at the palace gate for their promised release.

Their hopes were doomed to disappointment. It is doubtful if the King really meant to let them go; but an unexpected event cut off all chance of deliverance. A rebellion broke out against the King, who narrowly escaped with his life by flight from his palace. The English captives were themselves in imminent danger, some of the rebels wishing to kill them. But other counsels prevailed, and they were carried along with the insurgents, who promised to set them free once their business was settled. "On Christmas Day of all days in the year," as Knox says, the rebels armed the captives intending to use them in pursuing and slaying the King; but the Prince on whose behalf they rose fled in panic, and the five days rebellion came to a sudden end. One of the loyalist leaders found the captives and took them with him to fight the rebels, and this action saved them from the King's wrath when he came back to his own. But there was no further talk of release. The captives resumed their old life, with the additional privilege, however, of going about the country at their own will.

For two years after this Robert Knox was quartered at a place he calls Handapandown, "a sweet and pleasant country", in the Kegalla District. He built himself another house, kept on knitting caps, and went about selling and buying goods—all the time studying the roads and the habits of the people, to find some way of escape. But when the Hollanders built a fort just below his lodging, the watchful King ordered him and three others to be removed to Laggendeny in the Kandy District—"a most sad and dismal mountain", where malefactors were often brought for execution. The King bade the Captain not to be alarmed by the change; they were not to be treated as prisoners, but as men whom the King himself esteemed; if the people of the place did not give them all they wanted, they were to take it from them. Knox afterwards discovered that this was the King's peculiar way of punishing the rebels for the recent plunder of his palace, a crime that was not forgotten and had still to be avenged.

While at Legundeniya Knox became a landholder. He bought a small piece of land in Eladetta, near Kandy; the plot is said to adjoin the present residence of the Dewa Nilame. This land he planted and made profitable, living there "very lovingly and contentedly" with his three companions, who all agreed to the one condition Knox imposed, that only single

men and bachelors should live there. Mr. Donald Ferguson gives us the interesting fact that before Knox escaped he left all his possessions in Ceylon, by will, to a little girl whom he adopted as both a companion and a servant. When Knox went away the Adigar seized house and land and all else for the King, but they were afterwards restored to her.

Two members of the "Eladetta Bachelors Society" broke the agreement made, married wives, and departed to shift for themselves. The other—Stephen Rutland—remained with his friend, and in the end escaped with him.

The chapters in Knox's book describing how that escape was planned and carried out must be read in full to be properly appreciated and enjoyed; and everyone can read them now. It would be vain and foolish to spoil that vivid narrative by detailing in commonplace language how for eight or nine years the two companions travelled about the country on the pretence of selling tobacco, pepper, garlic, combs, and all sorts of ironware, but by these travels getting to know where the roads led to, and where the watches were kept, and "where there were most and fewest inhabitants"; how more than once they escaped the precarious honour of high service under the King; how Rutland's illness once prevented a chance of escape; how at length on a September night they armed themselves with knives and small axes, and carrying their wares as usual, started on their last journey; how night after night they pushed on through towns and thinly peopled villages, and a wilderness "full of wild elephants, tigers, and bears", till they came to Anuradhapura, then in ruins, but once famous as the city of ninety kings; how they evaded the curiosity and lulled the suspicions of the Tamils who paid tribute to the Kandyan King; how they followed the course of the Malwatte Oya guessing it would lead them to the sea; and how at last at 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon October the 18th, 1679, barefoot, with great long beards, and clothed in the Chingulay habit, they arrived at the Dutch fort of Aripu—thus ending a "long captivity of nineteen years and six months and odd days".

From Aripu Knox and Rutland were sent by the Dutch to Mannar, where they were naturally the objects of keen interest, "so strange and wonderful" it was that any should

* It may be added in this connection that, through the thought and good offices of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis of Kandy, memorial stones have been put up at two places associated with Knox and Rutland.

escape from Kandy. Thence they were taken to Colombo, where the Dutch Governor treated them with the utmost consideration. With him they sailed to Java, where they found an English ship, in which they returned to England.

When Knox arrived in England in September, 1680, his near relatives met him with some constraint: they "started from me," he writes. He was now a man of forty, and his manner may possibly have been a trifle overbearing. His only sister Abigail had, during his absence, taken possession of his father's property. His only brother James was a portrait-painter, but it cannot be more than surmised that the brothers met. James Knox died six months after Robert returned to England.

But if his relatives started from him, there were others who desired his company. One of them was Sir Josia Child, Governor of the Company's Directors; another was Dr. Robert Hooke, Secretary of the Royal Society of London, and a man keenly alive to the interests of the Society. He interviewed the returned traveller, "who, though he could bring away nothing almost upon his back, or in his purse, did yet transport the whole kingdom of Candy Uda in his head"; who could give a "particular description of many of their curious plants, fruits, birds, fishes, insects, minerals, stones", with "the medicinal and other uses of them, in trades and manufactures"; and who could have given "a complete dictionary of their language, understanding and speaking it as well as his mother tongue". At a meeting of the Royal Society, five months after Knox's return, Dr. Hooke exhibited the talipot leaf which served the captive as umbrella and tent when he escaped from Kandy. Dr. Hooke did more: he persuaded Knox to write an account of his experiences in Ceylon, to describe how he happened to be made a prisoner, how he escaped, and what he knew of the country and its people. Knox can scarcely be considered a man of culture or a man of letters; but he had seen much and learnt much of a country and a people then little known to Englishmen. Though untrained, he had considerable natural ability. Dr. Hooke's persuasions prevailed, and in March, 1681, the book was written and the manuscripts sent to the Directors of the East India Company. In August the work was printed, and again offered to the Directors, who gave him a certificate of integrity and trustworthiness. Sir Christopher Wren, who was then President of the Royal Society, also commended the book and its author. With these recommendations, a

laudatory preface by Dr. Hooke, and copperplate engravings that are, on the whole, "wonderfully accurate", the book was published under the title of "An Historical Relation of Ceylon, an Island in the East Indies".

Apart from the description of Raja Sinha II.'s government and his dealings with the Dutch, there is very little history in this relation. What makes the book valuable, to us especially, is the full and trustworthy account given of the habits and customs of the Kandians and their rulers. No one can read it without admiring the author's careful observation, his remarkable powers of memory, his shrewd humour, and his uncommon good sense. There is also the direct and excellent English of the narrative, in which we discover at once the man who writes, because he has a good deal which is worth writing about, and which he knows must be written. This, with the newness of his subject, explains the charm of Knox's narrative. "Read," says Dr. Hooke, "read, therefore, the book itself, and you will find yourself taken captive indeed, but used more kindly by the author than he himself was by the natives."

There can be no doubt that the "Historical Relation" was widely read. One of the readers was the King himself—Charles II.—who in December, 1683, discoursed for an hour with Robert Knox. Another reader was Daniel Defoe, who in his story "The Life, Adventures, and Piracies of Captain Singleton" gets a hint for his story from the Kandyan King's habit of detaining European prisoners.

The publisher gave Knox an interleaved copy of the book, asking him to make additions in it for a second edition. This he did, and the more diligently, because he rightly felt that it was "the only thing will keep my name in memory in the world". But for some reason the second edition was never printed; and when Mr. Ferguson printed his pamphlet in 1897 there was no trace of the MSS. or of the autobiography which Knox wrote at the request of Lady Fauconbridge, Oliver Cromwell's daughter. But in 1900 the MSS. were discovered in the Bodleian Library, and it is exceeding strange that up to the present time no one has yet printed this second edition. Had it been edited and annotated by Mr. Donald Ferguson—than whom there could be no better authority—the work would be one of the most valuable additions to the literature of Ceylon.

Dr. Hooke continued to prove an useful friend to Robert Knox, who employed his time in England in acquiring some

knowledge of navigation and the use of scientific instruments. There was little in England to keep him there. We know that his relatives did not welcome him with excessive warmth. The Directors of the East India Company gave him the command of a ship, the *Tonquin Merchant*, in which he sailed (September, 1681) for Java and Tonquin, returning after two years. The voyage was of considerable benefit to the Royal Society, for Knox brought back a number of East Indian curiosities, which were duly exhibited by Dr. Hooke at the Society's meetings. The curiosities included:—

No. 7. "The root of the tea-tree, which the Captain designing to bring home growing had planted, and kept in a pot of earth aboard the ship, but which, by the way, was gnawed and so killed by the rats. It is in taste very bitter."

No. 8. "The tea-seed, being a kind of corn as big as a hazel nut; which it was hoped might grow in England, it growing in that part of China where there is both frost and snow."

No. 13. "A sprig with leaf of the bogaw-tree worshipped by the Chingalese, but not regarded in Tonquin."

No. 21. "The leaves of the *Deuto* or *Dotra*, called by the Chingalese *attuna attu*, but by the Tonquinese *leikarrock*. It is of a strange, intoxicating nature."

In April, 1684, Knox sailed again in the *Tonquin Merchant*, but on a different expedition. The Company directed him to go first to Madagascar, where he was to buy as many Negro slaves as he could conveniently stow in the ship and take them to St. Helena, where the Company wished to make an experimental station for growing betel, cinnamon, pepper, and other useful plants. Only four years ago Knox had been a prisoner in Ceylon, yet the recollection of his captivity does not appear to have caused him any reluctance in obeying this commission to buy slaves for the Company. He got the slaves and took them to St. Helena. But he arrived there just when the soldiers of the garrison had mutinied; and during Knox's absence on shore the crew of the *Tonquin Merchant* ran away with the ship. Knox had to follow them to Santiago in the Cape Verde Islands before he could recover his ship. His next voyage was to India, to fight against the Great Mogul, Aurangzeb—the Trading Company having by this time begun to dream of Empire. It was three years before he returned to England, and during that period he suffered many misfortunes, and nearly lost the confidence

of his employers. Another voyage was made in 1691 to Madagascar for slaves, a hundred of whom he conveyed to Sumatra, where a British fort was being built. This was his last voyage for the Company. For some reason or other he was refused further employment, and during the next four years—till 1698—he appears to have lived in London, the only ascertained fact about him being that his portrait was drawn and engraved for a frontispiece to the second edition of his book. Then he found employment again on the sea, but with different masters.

The Honourable East India Company had for some time been losing its popularity and a rival association was trying to take its place. This Company offered Knox the command of a private trading vessel—such vessels being then known as "interlopers"—and he seized the opportunity of hitting back his old employers. He went to India, finished his business there, and returned to settle in England. He was now about sixty years old.

The remaining twenty years of his life were spent by Knox in some sort of intercourse with his relatives, in grumbling about the non-appearance of the second edition of his book, and in the perusal of the many theological pamphlets which issued from the press of those days. His letters shew that he kept an open mind—or professed to do so—on such high themes as the theory of non-resistance and the doctrinal differences between Churchmen. He sends a book to the Vicar of Low Leyton with this remark:—"This book happening to come into my hand I have sent it to you if you have not seen it: it may entertain you for half an hour. To me it is wonderful that our spiritual guides of all sorts should be so divided in doctrinal opinions, as Bishops and Convocation; Vice-Chancellor and fellow of Oxon, and the body of Dissenting preachers. Since it is so, what must we laity do, but each one to judge for ourselves and pray God to grant peace in our day."

Robert Knox died in London on the 19th June, 1720, at the age of 80 years, and was buried, as he desired, without "vain gaudy ceremonies", in the Parish Church of St Mary's, Wimbledon, where his mother was buried.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of his character. During his captivity in Ceylon he seems to have borne himself with patience, tact, and dignity. He probably had very little education, yet his book—whatever may have been the share of others in its production—shows that he not only poss-

essed great natural talents, but that he also knew how to use them. His long captivity may have unfitted him somewhat for the society of his friends in England. He may have been a hard master and a moody companion. We do not know enough to judge exactly what manner of man he was. But we do know enough to be convinced that in spite of all his faults his record during those rough, adventurous times was one not at all unworthy of the English name.

THE LORENZ FAMILY OF CEYLON.

[By F. H. DE VOS.]

It is stated that the father of Johann Friederich Wilhelm Lorenz was Johann Andree Lorenz, a Captian of the Cuirassiers, who died in 1777. This is probably true, but needs verification in view of the fact that the eldest son of J. F. Lorenz is not called after the child's paternal grandfather—a practice quite general in those days. But as both writers, Mr. Leopold Ladovici (?) and Mr. Francis Beven, have independently arrived at the same conclusion, there is perhaps not much room for serious doubt on this question.

Johann Friederich Wilhelm Lorenz lies buried in the Dutch cemetery of Galle. The following is the epitaph on his tombstone:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF

JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM LORENZ,

LATE SITTING MAGISTRATE OF MATARA.

BORN AT TEMPELBERG IN PRUSSIAN POMERANIA

25 JUNE 1772.

DIED AT GALLE 3 MAY 1845.

Below the inscription there is engraved a circle with the motto "Labor omnia vincit", within the circle a dexter arm

1. Ceylon Quarterly Magazine, September, 1871 p. 91.; Journal of the Ceylon University Association, Vol. I., No. 4, p. 294.

holding a scimitar.² Whether this has any heraldic significance I am not aware; but it is a curious circumstance that this is a charge which is found in the arms of both the Roosmale Cocq and Leembruggen families; and the first wife of Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Lorenz was Susanna Wilhelmina Roosmale Cocq, the daughter of Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Cocq and Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen. However, this is a matter I leave to others better versed in heraldry than myself to explain. I would however venture to suggest a comparison of the seal used by Mr. Lorenz with the engraving on the stone as a possible solution. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Lorenz was thrice married: (1) on the 12 July 1801 at Galle to Susanna Wilhelmina Roosmale Cocq of Galle; (2) on the 29 March 1805 at Galle to Maria Elisabeth Andreae of Cochin; and (3) on the 21 September 1813 at Matara to Anna Petronella Smith. His first wife was born at Galle in 1784 and died on the 7 May 1803. She was the daughter of Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Cocq of Doccum in Friesland and Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen.³ Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Cocq died as Sitting Magistrate of Amblangodde 15 August 1813. He was the son of Capt. Pieter Ambrosius Roosmale Cocq, also of Doccum. The name, as the quarterings on his arms indicate, was due to an alliance between a Mr. Cocq and a Miss Roosmale. As regards Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen, she was born at Nagapatnam 31 July 1766, being the daughter of Henricus Leembruggen of Leyden, the Chief of the Cinnamon Department, by his third wife Dorothea Maria Dies, born at Colombo 1742, the daughter of Johann Heinrich Dies of Hildesheim and Maria Wilhelmina Blom of Colombo. Her half sister Petronella Jacoba Leembruggen was the wife of Nicolaas Tadema, Chief of Pulicat.⁴ The latter, as the arms indicate, was of the same family as the great painter Alma Tadema. Maria Elisabeth Andreae, born at Cochin 10 January 1788, died at Galle 22 April 1809, was the daughter of Capt. Johann Friedrich Andreae of Golding (born 5 March 1752,

2. The design here referred to, which we remember seeing when it was quite distinct on the stone, was a crest—a dexter arm in armour embowed, couped at the shoulder, the hand grasping a battle axe, with the motto in a garter. We do not believe this has any connection with either the Leembruggen or Roosmale Cocq crests.—*Editor*.

3. Aanzienlijke Nederlandsche Familien.—*Vorsterman van Oyen*.

4. Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company (Madras Presidency) page 35—Alexander Rea, Inscriptions on Tombs (Madras.) J.J. Cotton, page 195.

died at Galle 4 July 1790, and buried in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle) by his wife Josina Magdalena van Haren of Cochin, who married secondly at Galle 27 February 1791 Dirk Haiting. She was no doubt the daughter of Reynier van Haren⁵ of Campen, Hoof Administrateur of Cochin (born 12 December 1734, and died there 16 March 1789). The arms on his tombstone are :—Argent, a fesse chequy gules and sable.

Anna Petronella Smith was the daughter of Johan Gabriel Smith and Helena Catharina Ernst (born 1775), daughter of George Nicolaas Ernst of Neustadt on the Aisch.

The children of the first marriage were :—

1. Henrietta Rudolphina Lorenz, born 1802.
2. Louis Charles Constantyn Lorenz, born at Calpentyn 12 Jan. 1803.

Both these children died young.

The children of the second marriage were :—

1. Johanna Wilhelmina Justina Lorenz, born 4 Jan. 1806.
2. Anna Sophia Carolina Lorenz, born 24 Dec. 1807.

Johanna Wilhelmina Justina Lorenz was married at Matara on the 24 Nov. 1834 to Petrus Jacobus Ludovici, Secretary of the District Court of Galle, born 3 Feb. 1791, died July 1875. He was the son of Jan Hendrick Ludovici of Amsterdam, Garrison Surgeon, Matara, and Gertruida Rudolphina Hoffman, the daughter of Christoffel Wilhelm Hoffman of Berlin and Johanna Margareta Meurling, who was the daughter of Johannes Meurling of Westerwick (Sweden). Jan Hendrick Ludovici was the son of Laurens Ludovici of Markt Elback by his wife Johanna Margareta Elsebeen Westernhoff of Fustenan. Anna Sophia Carolina Lorenz married at Matara 24 Nov. 1829 Charles Alexander van der Straaten. He was the son of Pieter Engelbert van der Straaten, boekhouder in the Dutch service, and Maria Elizabeth Kriekenbeek, and grandson of Engelbert van der Straaten of Singen and Susanna Thysz.

The children of the third marriage were :—

1. Margareta Frederica Wilhelmina Lorenz, born 25 Aug. 1814, died 16 July 1857. Married on the 6 March 1832 Andreas Everardus Andree.
2. Lucilla Charlotta Henrietta Lorenz, born 22 Aug. 1815, died 21 Nov. 1890. Married 24 July 1837 Adolphus

Wilhelmus Andree, widower of Thomasia Dorothea Adriana Poulier.

3. Nancy Catharina Louisa Lorenz, born 20 Sept. 1816.
4. Adelaide Amelia Lorenz, born 20 Nov. 1817. Married George Poulier, born at Matara 1816.
5. Adriana Charlotte Henrietta Lorenz, born 29 June 1819. Married 26 Nov. 1840 John William Ebert.
6. Harriet Agnes Lorenz, born 12 Dec. 1820. Married John Drieberg.
7. Georgiana Elizabeth Lorenz, born 16 Jan. 1824, died 9 July 1825.
8. John Fredrick Lorenz, born 5 Jan. 1827.
9. Charles Ambrose Lionel Lorenz, born at Matara 8 July 1829, died at Colombo 9 August 1871. Married Ellen Nell.

Andreas Everhardus Andree and Adolphus Wilhelmus Andree were the sons of Willem Hendrik Andree and Clara Elizabeth van Hoven, and grandsons of Fredrik Andree of Selles and Aune Maria Donwe of Colombo. George Poulier and Thomasia Dorothea Adriana Poulier were children of Gerrit Joan Poulier, Sitting Magistrate of Belligam, and Anna Catharina de Vos. The great-grandfather of Gerrit Joan Poulier, Arnout Poulier of Bergen-op-zoom was the original settler in Ceylon, having come out in 1714 in the ship *Schoonewal*.

John Willem Ebert, born 4 May 1811, was the son of Pieter Johannes Ebert and Anna Cornelia Mack and grandson of Rycloff Johannes Ebert, Sitting Magistrate of Kalutara, and Susanna van der Laan. The grandfather of Rycloff Johannes Ebert was the settler in Ceylon. He was George Golfried Ebert of Aarneburg (Brandenburg).

John Drieberg, born 17 May 1809, married at Matara 13 July 1841 Harriet Agnes Lorenz. He was the son of Gerard Johan Willem Drieberg and Amelia Frederica de Wolff, and grandson of Johannes Gerrardus Drieberg and Johannes Catharina Horn.

John Frederick Lorenz married..... La Brooy and died without issue.

Of Charles Ambrose Lionel Lorenz and his public life I have nothing to add to what has already been written about him in the Magazines already referred to. We are at present concerned with genealogical details. The sponsors at his baptism were Robert Charles Roosmale Cocq, Jacobus Ambrosius Roosmale Cocq, Maria Theresia de Leeuw, widow

Elsenhans, and Anna Sophia Carolina Lorenz. His wife Eleanor Nell was the daughter of George Michael Nell and Marie Elizabeth Conderlag, and granddaughter of Frederick August Nell of the Cape of Good Hope. Maria Elizabeth Conderlag, born 1865, was the daughter of Johan Frederick Conderlag and Elizabeth Erfson, and granddaughter of Johannes Conderlag of Hesse Cassel and Susanna Louisa Giller.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRIEL.

1572.

[BY R. G. ANTHONISZ.]

The capture of the fortress of the Briel by the *Watergeuzen*, or Beggars of the Sea, in 1572, has been referred to by Miss Pieters in the "Sketches of Dutch History" appearing in the pages of this Journal. The event was one of so much importance in the struggle for freedom which formed the basis of the Eighty Years' War, that the story has been told and retold by Dutch writers as a prominent episode in the history of that war. English readers have had it graphically described to them by Motley in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic". Yet, as many of the members of the Dutch Burgher Union have perhaps never had the time or the opportunity for a study of the subject, a concise account of this memorable exploit of the Beggars of the Sea may not be considered out of place here.

The Briel is a town in the Island of Voorn, to the southwest of the Province of Holland, at the mouth of river Maas. The name is said to be derived from two words: *breede*, broad, and *heel*, from Helium, the Roman name for the Rhine, which was broadest at this spot after its junction with the Maas. *Breede-heel*, gradually modified into *Breeheel* and *Brehiel*, at length assumed its present form *Briel*, in the same way as Breda was derived from *Breed-aa*, on the river Aa. A glance at the map will shew the favourable position which the Briel occupied for strategical purposes and its value to either party in time of war.

At the time of its capture by the Beggars of the Sea the Prince of Orange had not a foot of land in the Netherlands. The Duke of Alva had so made himself master of the country

that the Prince, deserted by his mutinous soldiers, had to leave it to its fate. Alva may well have considered himself undisputed ruler of the Netherlands, but one matter gave him cause for much uneasiness. He had promised the King of Spain that he would speedily cause a stream of gold a yard deep to flow into Spain out of the forfeited goods of those who were to be condemned, but none of this could he yet see his way to accomplish. It was true hundreds of persons had been brought to the scaffold and all their possessions poured into the Treasury, but the maintenance of the large army and the needful expenses of the Government demanded more than he could collect. He found that, instead of a surplus from which he hoped to redeem his promise to Philip, he was left sadly in want of funds. He could hardly apply to the States of the Netherlands to make up the deficit, nor did he consider it worthy of the King's representative to take such a course even if he could do so with a good grace. It was in this crisis that he devised the plan of raising the funds by the imposition of the three taxes of which so much has been said—viz., the hundredth, the twentieth, and the tenth penny. The hundredth penny, or one per cent. assessment on all property throughout the land, was to be levied at once and for all. The other two taxes were to be imposed, the one (the twentieth penny) on the sale of all immoveable property, and the other (the tenth penny) on the sale of all moveables. The hardship, especially of the two latter taxes, was so great that not a member of the States would approve of them. They all rightly judged that these impositions would be the ruin of all trade. Even those of the Dutch nobles who had otherwise supported every action of Alva's turned against him in this matter. But he was inexorable: the taxes must be levied at all costs. After much argument he was persuaded to defer the imposition of the twentieth and tenth penny for two years, the States paying him as commutation for this period a sum of two million guilders. But on the expiry of the two years he resumed his arbitrary demand and insisted that the taxes should be levied. He appears, however, not to have calculated on the opposition he would receive from the traders themselves. These worthy citizens, judging it impossible to carry on their several trades under the imposition of such oppressive taxes, suspended their business. As a consequence the inhabitants of the land were put to great straits. Bakers, brewers, and butchers closed their shops, and the people could hardly obtain the necessaries of life. Misery and

poverty reigned everywhere, and the country appeared to be near its ruin.

Even in Brussels, where Alva had his headquarters, the traders boldly defied the Governor. There was neither bread, nor meat, nor beer to buy. One shopkeeper, whom Alva owed thirty thousand guilders for goods supplied, flatly refused to supply any more, upon which his claim was declared forfeit. This the man had foreseen, and was prepared for, but he preferred to suffer the loss than submit to the imposition of the tenth penny. Alva, rendered desperate by the opposition, now formed a plan by which he hoped to break the spirit of the traders and put down their arrogance. He sent an order secretly to Meester Karel, the hangman, to come to Brussels the following morning with eighteen halters, wherewith to hang on posts before their own doors eighteen of the recalcitrant bakers. This he imagined would teach the others to submit to the will of the Governor. The preparations for the execution were made by night, and Alva waited impatiently for the dawn which would present to the inhabitants of Brussels the gruesome spectacle of the eighteen bakers hanging before their own doors. But that same night arrived the intelligence that the Beggars of the Sea had taken the Briel. This news was of sufficient gravity to compel Alva to postpone the execution. He felt the necessity for taking instant measures to avert the consequences of such an advantage on the part of the rebels.

Who, it may be asked, were these Beggars of the Sea? The term "Beggars", as explained elsewhere,* was the name proudly assumed in 1566 by the patriots of the Netherlands from the term of contempt applied by Count Barlaumont to the Dutch nobles who petitioned the Regent of the Netherlands for the repeal of certain iniquitous edicts. From that time forth the deeds of the "Wild Beggars", the "Wood Beggars", and "Beggars of the Sea" became a menace to the power of Spain in the Netherlands. The Prince of Orange had from time to time been applied to by many exiled noblemen and merchants to know in what manner they could give their services to the Fatherland. He was advised to give them authority to equip privateers for the purpose of harassing the Spaniards as much as possible on the sea. This then was to be the main object of the Beggars of the Sea, and they were furnished by the Prince

with letters of marque for the purpose. But, driven to outlawry and poverty by the force of circumstances, many of the Netherlands plunged into crime, and often, also, they made their demands on friend as well as foe. Lumey Count van der Marck, Blois van Treslong, Adam van Haren, Marinus Brand, and many others of note in the Netherlands furnished ships in German harbours, which they manned with compatriots who were embittered against Alva and his party and were smarting under the loss of goods and chattels or the death of kinsmen and friends. They were joined by a powerful merchant of Amsterdam, Jacob Simonsz de Ryk, who had left the Fatherland when he found that every trade had become impossible. So equipped and strengthened the Beggars of the Sea had become the terror of the ocean.

The booty they acquired was usually sold in England, where they obtained in return those things which they had need of, viz., provisions, arms, powder, and shot. But, in March of the year 1572, Queen Elizabeth, who had, on grounds of policy, come to amicable terms with Alva, forbade them the English harbours, and her subjects were interdicted under severe penalties from supplying the sea rovers with any meat, bread, or beer. Driven thus from their only haven of refuge, twenty-four ships, under the command of Admiral Lumey van der Marck, put out to sea. Their privation was very great, even starvation staring them in the face. So severe was the want that Brand, who, having exhausted all his provisions had absolutely nothing left, begged of van Haren to relieve his necessities. Van Haren could only give him a cheese, all that he had left.

The Beggars had decided to make for the coast of the Zuider Zee and to get, if possible, to Enkhuizen, where they hoped to be able to find provisions, because they knew that at Enkhuizen the Prince of Orange had many secret followers. Contrary winds, however, drove them to the mouth of the Maas, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st April they cast anchor before the fortress of Briel. Just at that moment Pieter Koppestok the Ferryman was conveying some merchants from Maassluis to the Briel. The fleet seemed to them to be too large a one to be a mere collection of trading vessels, nor did they appear to be Spanish ships. Koppestok, who was a man of some experience, and a shrewd fellow to the bargain, informed the merchants that the ships seemed to him to be those of the Beggars of the Sea. The very name filled the passengers with terror, and they begged of the

* "Sketches of Dutch History," Journal D. B. U., vol. II., p. 83.

ferryman to put them back on shore. Having complied with their request Koppestok boldly rowed up to the fleet. The first ship he reached was that of Blois van Terslong. It happened that Koppestok was not unknown to this nobleman, whose father had in former years been Bailiff of Briel. The leaders of the Beggars were deliberating how they were to call upon the inhabitants of the town to provide them with what they wanted. Terslong found in Koppestok the very man for their purpose, for it was absolutely necessary that a landing should be effected. "Here is my ring," he said to the ferryman. "My family arms are well known in the Briel, and the inhabitants will believe you on production of this token. Go to the Burgomasters and tell them that in the name of the Prince of Orange we demand of them the surrender of the town. We will await their reply two hours. Warn them not to keep us waiting longer."

Koppestok, glad enough to render them this service—for in his heart he longed for the success of the patriots—promised to execute the order, and forthwith made for land. The terrified merchants had, in the meantime, spread the news in the town of the arrival of the Sea Beggars; and Koppestok, on landing, had to make his way through an inquisitive and anxious crowd which had collected at the quay. He proceeded to the Town Hall, where the functionaries of the Government had assembled. Arrived there, he faithfully and zealously fulfilled his commission. He informed the Burgomasters that he had been sent by the Admiral and by Blois van Treslong to propose that they should send two representatives to negotiate for the surrender of the town. He was to assure the inhabitants that the Beggars of the Sea had come to free them from the tenth penny and from Alva's tyranny, and that no harm would be done to them if they would at once surrender. The Admiral would give them two hours' time for their reply.

"At what do you estimate the strength of the Beggars of the Sea, ferryman?" asked Jan Pietersz Nikker, one of the Burgomasters.

"At least five thousand men," was the wily reply, although Koppestok was well aware that the number did not amount to a tenth of what he stated.

This raised the anxiety of the Burgomasters to the highest pitch. The Briel may have high walls and a deep moat, but its defenders were few. Under these circumstances it seemed no use to resist the invaders, who numbered so

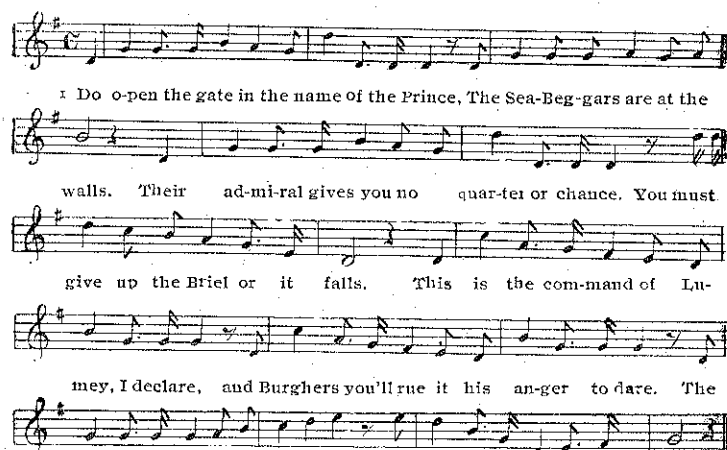
many. The question was whether they ought to negotiate for a surrender or take the opportunity to escape before the assailants came into the town. Nekker, the oldest of the Burgomasters, advised his brethren that they might do both; while two deputies proceeded to the ships to confer with the Beggars, the leading burghers and the functionaries could prepare for flight. This proposal found favour with the Council, and, after much difficulty, two citizens were found courageous enough to undertake the mission. In the meantime hasty preparations for departure having been made most of the prominent citizens effected their escape by the south gate. When the Beggars, at length, becoming impatient, came up to the walls of the town, there were not fifty persons left behind.

The invaders then divided their force into two parties: while one party, commanded by Lumey, the Admiral, attacked the north gate, raising a bonfire before it, the other party, headed by Treslong, entered the town by the south gate, through which the inhabitants were escaping. The half-burnt gate on the north was at length battered down with the end of an old mast, and the two parties, numbering not more than two hundred and fifty in all, met in the middle of the town. Lumey took possession of the fortress in the name of the Prince of Orange, and the Prince's flag was hoisted from the tower together with that of the Water Beggars—orange, white, and blue.

No one suffered any injury, and most of the inhabitants, who, in their fear of the Beggars of the Sea, had taken to flight, returned to the town. They were all made to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange. Thus was laid the foundation of the Dutch Republic. "The weary spirit of freedom, so long a fugitive over earth and sea, had at last found a resting place, which rude and even ribald hands had prepared". Many towns soon followed the example of the Briel and declared for the Prince.

It is no wonder that such an event as this should be kept alive in the minds of the people of the Netherlands. This exploit of the Water Beggars was a spark of light in the dense darkness of despair which surrounded the patriots at the time. Much of pain and suffering they had yet to endure, but their spirit was now roused to resistance. Koppestok the Ferryman has become immortal for the wily trick he played on the Burgomasters. His name is in the mouth of every school boy and school girl in Holland, and the Ballad,

THE BALLAD OF KOPPESTOK, THE FERRYMAN.



Sea-Beg-gars are at the Briel ! The Sea-Beg-gars are at the Briel !

Their fleet is with five thousand dare-devils manned,
The men have both courage and power.
Just one moment more, and they step on the land ;
They await your reply in an hour,
Dare no longer dawdle, but open the gate,
The Beggars will then, without murder or hate,
Come into the fortress of Briel !
Come into the fortress of Briel !

They crowd here in numbers, they flock there around,
And speak of the course to pursue,
"To give up the town or to give up their lives....."
They decide that the first they will do.
But scarce has the message by Koppestok gone.
When Simonsz de Ryk has the gate battered on,
And so took the Beggars the Briel !
And so took the Beggars the Briel !

which commemorates his deed, of which an English version is here given with its music, is one that is familiar to almost every man, woman, and child in the country.

When the news of the fall of the Briel was taken to Alva he is said to have muttered : "*No es nada no es nada*". (It is nothing, it is nothing). This was his usual exclamation when any intelligence of importance was communicated to him. The sequence of events showed, however, that this was *something* he had to reckon with. His being taken unawares by the Water Beggars, while his attention was absorbed in a matter of a different sort, as already related, was made the subject of a caricature and a humorous couplet :

Den eersten dag van April

Verloor due d'Alva zynen Briel.

The name of the town in question was nearly the same in sound and spelling as the Dutch word for spectacles, *brill*. In allusion, therefore, to the Duke's implied purblindness, the caricature shewed him seated, muttering "It is nothing, it is nothing", while Lunney quietly stole his spectacles from his nose :

On April's Fool's Day

Duke Alva's spectacles were stolen away.

ST. NICOLAAS' DAY IN HOLLAND.

We have been kindly favoured by a member of the Union with a cutting of the following article from the "Woman's Supplement" of the *London Times* of the 10th December last. The subject of it alone we are sure will be sufficient to make it at once attractive to our readers. We hope in a future number of the Journal to give a few further particulars of the time-honoured national fête, and at the same time to present our readers with a reproduction of the well-known picture of Jan Steen referred to in the article :—

No festival in Holland exercises a more enchanting spell over both young and old than the Dutchman's "Feast of St. Nicholas". The jolly old Patron Saint of children corresponds in Holland to our Father Christmas, though coming three weeks earlier ; and, as most people are aware, the date fixed for this celebration is the date of the old Spanish Bishop's birthday, December 6.

The original custom was for the children to place their little wooden shoes upon the hearth on the eve of St. Nicholas's Day, the legend being that on that night the holy man rode over the housetops on a snow-white steed accompanied by his little black servant, a Moorish negro.

"Sinta Klaas" was supposed to carry with him a large bag, full of toys and sweets of all kinds for the *good* children, and riding over the roofs he threw the presents in passing down the chimneys into the shoes below, which were generally stuffed with a handful of straw by the children, for the white horse. After him came the negro boy carrying a birch rod as a souvenir of the very naughty ones, and one of Jan Steen's best-known pictures represents a scene from "St. Nicholas's Day" with a naughty boy with a woebegone countenance gazing ruefully at his birch rod amidst the jeers of his family.

In early days the Eve of St. Nicholas was given over to the children entirely, but by degrees the grown-ups have come more and more to share in it, until now in Holland it is a great gathering for big and little ones alike. People send presents one to another, and a good deal of licence is allowed for fooling and teasing people about their pet weakness. St. Nicholas's Day is for all Dutch children a day of tremendous excitement, of alternate hopes and fears (the latter for the naughty boys with a wholesome dread of the rod!), and all that day they can talk and think of nothing else but "Sinta Klaas".

As a rule dinner is taken an hour earlier than usual, to enable the children to sit up for him, and after the meal is cleared away a cosy red cover is spread over the table according to the old Dutch custom, and all sit round the table, the biggest children being supplied with scissors to cut the strings of the parcels. They are also given little tables at different parts of the rooms on which to arrange their presents for themselves when they get them. The father then says: "Children, I think St. Nicholas may be here now at any moment: let us sing him a little song that he may hear you are all good children and are expecting him." Whereupon all the lights are turned down, and in the dimness and in a perfect fever of anticipation the children chant some quaint old song, the translation of which would run something like this:—

See the moon shines through the trees!
Children we must all keep still!
The longed-for eve has come at last,
The evening of St. Nicholas!

With expectation how our hearts are throbbing!
Oh! who will get the sweets and who—the birch?

Oh! how nice 'twill be to play
With the coloured harlequins;
We will share in all alike,
Sugar, sweets, and marzipan.

With expectation how our hearts are throbbing!
Oh! who will get the sweets and who—the birch?

The Harlequin was a doll dressed up in that character, which was a very favourite present to children in days gone by.

Or:—

St. Nicholas, dear good gentle man,
Throw something down as soon as you can;
Throw something into any little shoe,
Good Nicholas, and I'll thank you.

There are many other quaint little folksongs the children sing, but the most generally sung is:—

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON.

Sinta Klaas, goed heiligman,
Trebt je beste tabberd aan, etc., etc.

which runs:—

Santa Klaus, good holy man,
Put on your finest robe,
And ride in it to Amsterdam,
From Amsterdam to Spain;
Bring little apples from Orange,
And little pears from a high tree,
Dear Santa Klaus, our Godfather!

When these songs are going on one hears a ring at the door bell, and a shuffling of feet on the threshold outside announces that at last the great moment has arrived and old Father Nicholas and his little black boy are here. Steps are heard along the passage, and then in walks the good St. Nicholas, a venerable, white-bearded old man, clad in a long flowing robe of red or purple and leaning heavily upon his golden staff. His mantle is trimmed with golden embroideries, and he wears a beautiful golden mitre. Silence falls upon every one; even the children are too overwhelmed by the solemnity of the moment to chatter. As he advances into the room, he holds out a hand first to mother and then to father and clasps them both; then he asks them if all the children have been good throughout the year, and calls each child by name, and each in turn comes to shake hands with him. And it is indeed a marvellous thing how St. Nicholas seems to know all their little faults and failings, and very often it has a very good effect on the children for months after when he tells them how it grieves *him* when they are naughty. The black boy then opens the bag, and the presents are handed round to each and all, but not till St. Nicholas has gone away are the lights turned on and the presents looked at.

When the children have gone to bed, usually between eight and nine o'clock, though sometimes in honour of the great occasion they are allowed to sit up till later, then the fun begins for the grown-up people. There is a tendency of late years towards more and more formality, and the giving of more costly and less personally ingenious presents without any of the quaint tags and original rhymes which caused half the pleasure and fun in former days, and made St. Nicholas's feast a red-letter day to be remembered with delight by young and old alike.



THE JOURNAL OF THE
GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
LUDOVICI OF CEYLON.

[BY F. H. DE VOS.]

I.

Lourens Ludovici of Markt Elbach, b. 1723, m. at Amsterdam, 22 April 1757 *Johanna Margarita Elsebeen Westenhoff* of Fustenan (Westphalia) b. 1731, daughter of *Frans Hendrik Westenhoff* of Fustenan, and had by her :—

- I. *Anna Margareta Ludovici*, bap. at Amsterdam 16 April 1758.
- II. *Alida Ludovici*, bap. at Amsterdam 11 Nov. 1759.
- III. *Jan Hendrik Ludovici* (II.).

II.

Jan Hendrik Ludovici, Garrison Surgeon, Matara, bap. at Amsterdam 10 May 1763, d. at Matara 15 March 1804, m. at Galle 17 June 1789 *Gertruida Rudolphina Hoffman*, b. at Galle 22 Nov. 1772, daughter of *Christoffel Willem Hoffman* of Berlin, b. 11 Oct. 1747, and *Johanna Margarita Muurling* of Galle, daughter of *Johannes Muurling* of Westervick (Sweden) and *Cassandra Pietersz.* He had by her :—

- I. *Lourens Willem Ludovici*, b. at Galle 19 Nov. 1789, d. 26 May 1797.

¹ *Jan Michiel Ludovici* of Amsterdam, 2nd Surgeon of the hospital, Batavia (probably a brother of *Dr. Jan Hendrik Ludovici*) married at Batavia 17 Dec. 1799, *Alida Janetta Wonneman* of Amsterdam. She died at Batavia on the 16 May, 1815 after having contracted two other marriages (1) at Batavia, 21 Sept. 1805, with *Jan Nicolaas Mitchell* of Amsterdam, retired Magistrate and Notary Public, Batavia, widower of *Johanna Frederica Kreese*, and (2) at Batavia, 10 March 1811, with *Hendrik Veenkens* of Amsterdam, opperkoopman and widower of *Gertruida Cornelia Stokkie* of Batavia.

² *Christoffel Willem Hoffman* and *Johanna Margarita Muurling* were the parents also of *Elisabeth Petronella Hoffman*, b. at Galle 17 March 1774, married there 9 Sept. 1787 *Gerrit van Alken* of Amsterdam, garrison-surgeon. Their children were :—

(a) *Johanna Maria van Alken*, b. at Galle 19 Nov. 1788, m. *Johannes Jacobus Helvetius van Riemsdyk*, b. at Batavia 1781, d. there 9 March 1854, s. of *Willem Vincent Helvetius van Riemsdyk* and *Catharine Johanna Margarita Craan*, daughter of the road-extraordinaire *Jacobus Johannes Craan*, and grandson of the Governor-General *Jeremias van Riemsdyk* by his fourth wife *Adriana Louisa Helvetius*.

(b) *Reynier van Alken*, b. 31 May 1790, d. 5 Aug. 1826, m. 23 Sept. 1819 *Susanna Johanna Henrietta de Vos*, daughter of *Johannes Andreas de Vos* and *Johanna Gerardina Kryger*.

II. *Petrus Jacobus Hendrik Ludovici* (III.).

• III. *Johanna Margareta Ludovici*, bap. at Galle 20 Feb. 1791 m. (1) 24 Jan. 1814 *Johan Lodewyk Quyn* of Matara and (2) 4 Nov., 1820 *Johannes Andreas de Vos*.

IV. *Justina Susanna Ludovici*, b. at Galle 25 Feb. 1793, m. Sept. 1813 *Willem Hendrik Aldous*, b. at Colombo 1 Jan. 1792, d. 8 Feb. 1822, s. of *Robert Aldous* and *Maria Catharina Lindeman*.

V. *Dorothea Rudolphina Ludovici*, b. at Galle 12 Aug. 1794, m. 16 Sept. 1815 *Bernard Johan Hendrik von Bergheim* bap. at Galle, 22 Jan. 1792, s. of *Bernard Johan von Bergheim* and *Arnoldina Maria Helena Boon*.

VI. *Wilhelmina Elisabeth Ludovici*, b. at Galle 31 Dec. 1796, m. 12 Ap. 1820 *Henry Pieter van Ingen*, bap. at Galle 29 Dec. 1793, s. of *Cornelis van Ingen* and *Helena Kahle*.

VII. *Henrietta Florentina Ludovici*, b. 23 May 1798, m. 31 May 1819 *Willem Brechman*, bap. at Galle Oct. 1800, s. of *Johannes Hendrik Brechman* and *Maria Buultjens*.

VIII. *Maria Elisabeth Ludovici*, b. 3 Aug. 1801, m. at Galle 1832 *Johan Michel Ernst*, bap. at Matara 25 Feb. 1781, s. of *Nicolaus Ernst* of Neustadt on the Aisch (Franconia) and *Gertruida Pudree*.

IX. *Johan Hendrik Ludovici*, b. 28 Nov. 1802, d. at Matara 27 Oct. 1861, m. 7 June 1832 *Sophia Veenham*, daughter of Lieut. *Carl Lodewyk Veenham* of Mecklenburg and *Maria Elisabeth Weerman*, and had by her :—

1. *Leopold Ludovici*, Proctor, compiler of the "Lapidarium Zeylanicum," and editor of the "Ceylon Examiner", b. 11 Ap. 1833, m. at Matara 7 Nov. 1859 *Henrietta Ernst*, daughter *Johan Michael Ernst* and *Maria Elisabeth Ludovici*.

2. *Charles Helvetius Ludovici*, b. 23 July 1834.

3. *Louisa Adelaide Ludovici*, b. 5 March 1837.

4. *James Rudolph Ludovici*, b. 23 Dec. 1839, m. July 1870 *Emma Elbert*, and had by her :—

(1) *Lorenza van Alken Ludovici*, b. July 1871, d. 24 Dec. 1905 m. June 1890 *E. J. Buultjens*.

(2) *Lilian Ludovici*, b. Nov. 1872, d. June 1893, m. 1892 *M. Auvardt*.

(3) *Ethel Ludovici*.

(4) *Mabel Ludovici*, b. Nov. 1875.

(5) *Rhoda Ludovici*.

(6) *Henrietta Ludovici*, b. June 1878.

(7) *Florence Ludovici*, b. Nov. 1879.

(8) *Emma Ludovici*, b. Sept. 1880, d. young.

III.

Petrus Jacobus Hendrik Ludovici, Secretary, District Court, Galle b. 3 Feb. 1791, d. July, 1875, m. (1) 7 June 1816 *Henrietta Josephina Smit*, bap. at Galle Oct. 1802, daughter of *Joseph Smit* of Dusseldorp and

Petronella Henrietta Vollenhoven, and (2) at Matara 24 Nov. 1834 *Johanna Wilhelmina Justina Lorenz*.¹

Of the 1st marriage:—

I. *Charles Daniel Ludovici*, b. 4 July 1817, m. (1) 25 Oct. 1841 *Clara Maria Matilda van der Straaten*, daughter of *Philippus Josephus van der Straaten* and *Wilhelmina Johanna Gertruida Andree*, and had by her:—

1. *Harriet Matilda Ludovici*, b. 31 Aug. 1842.

Charles Daniel Ludovici, m. (2) 21 Dec. 1846 *Catherina Wilhelmina Zybrandsz*.

II. *Stephen Henry Ludovici*, b. 28 June, 1819, d. 26 Ap. 1840.

III. *Willem Hendrick Ludovici*, b. 21 Nov. 1820, d. 11 July 1847, m. at Calcutta *Caroline Bond*.

IV. *Harriet Carolina Ludovici*, b. 11 June 1825, m. (1) 31 July 1843 *Nathaniel Austin*, s. of *Nathaniel Austin*, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Galle, and *Sophia Frederica Calesky*, and (2) 4 Feb. 1858 *James Swan*,² Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.

V. *Susanna Magdalena Ludovici*, b. 10 July 1827, m. 10 July 1857 *Gerrardus Henricus Anthonisz*, b. 30 Sept. 1806, s. of *Abraham Concilianus Anthonisz* and *Johanna Elisabeth Freda*.

VI. *Pieter Frederick Ludovici*, b. 20 Sept. 1829, d. 17 March 1831.

VII. *John William Ludovici*, Proctor, Supreme Court, b. 23 Nov. 1830, m. 14 May 1855 *Georgiana Wilhelmina de Vos*, daughter of *Pieter Willem de Vos* and *Charlotte Eliza van Hagt*.

VIII. *Cecilia Magdalena Ludovici*, b. 4 August 1832.

Of the second marriage:—

IX. *Anna Wilhelmina Henrietta Emeia Ludovici*, b. 4 Jan. 1836, m. 26 Jan. 1860 *Henry Martin Anthonisz*, Secretary, Municipality, Galle, b. 28 Sept. 1827, s. of *Leonardus Henricus Anthonisz* and *Susanna Dorothea Deutrom*.

X. *Edwin Andrew Lorenz Ludovici* (IV.).

XI. *Maria Henrietta Ludovici*, b. 28 May 1839, d. 29 Aug. 1841.

XII. *Frederick George Ludovici*, b. 2 Sept. 1840, d. 10 Aug. 1847.

XIII. *Caroline Harriet Ludovici*, b. 26 Sept. 1842, d. Nov. 1865.

XIV. *Eliza Sophia Ludovici*, b. 14 March 1844, d. 1882.

XV. *Julia Maria Ludovici*, b. 16 May 1848.

¹ Daughter of *Johann Friedrich Lorenz* of Tempelburg, Police Magistrate, Matara, and *Maria Elizabeth Andree* b. at Cochin 10 Jan. 1788, d. at Galle 22 April 1809, daughter of *Johann Friedrich Andrew* of Golding, Capt.-Lieut. of Cochin, and *Josina Magdalena van Haren* of Cochin, no doubt daughter of *Reynier van Haren* of Campen, opperkoopman and hoofd administrateur of Cochin, b. at Campen 12 Dec. 1734, d. at Cochin 16 March 1789. *Josina Magdalena van Haren* was married secondly at Galle 27 Feb. 1791 to *Dirk Haiting*.

² Son of *Joseph Swan* and *Louisa Anna Gouillard*, b. 1793, daughter of *Noel August Gouillard* of St. Pol, Artois, Pays de Calais, Surgeon, Luxembourg Regiment, and *Anna Burnat* of Matara.

IV.

Edwin Andrew Lorenz Ludovici b. 19 June 1837, d. at Galle 30 July 1910, m. at Colombo April 1861 *Maria Evelyn Toussaint*, daughter of *Frederick Toussaint* and *Wilhelmina Frederica Krichenbeek*, and had by her:—

I. *Marianne Evelyn Ludovici*, b. 1 Oct. 1863.

II. *Edwin Ludovici*, Surgeon, b. at Colombo 28 June, 1865, m. (1) at Colombo 30 May 1892 *Catharina Charlotte Selina Hole* b. 20 July 1866.

Died at Galle 8 July 1904, and had by her:—

(1) *Evelyn Marianne Ludovici*, b. at Colombo 11 April 1894.

(2) *William Henry Edwin Ludovici*, b. 23 Feb. 1896.

(3) *James Lorenz Ludovici*, b. 10 Oct. 1897.

(4) *George Henry Ludovici*, b. 1 March 1899.

(5) *Catharine Edith Ludovici*, b. 27 Dec. 1900.

He married (2) at Galle 15 Nov. 1907 *Edith de Vos* and had by her:—

(6) *Arabella Elizabeth Ludovici*, b. at Galle 28 Sept. 1908.

(7) *Lourenz Victor Ludovici*, b. at Galle 13 Dec. 1909.

III. *Frederick Toussaint Ludovici*, District Engineer, P. W. D. b. 29 June 1866, d. at Galle 15 April 1904, m. at Colombo 26 March 1894 *Grace Mabel Grenier*, daughter of *Gerrit Grenier*, Registrar, Supreme Court, and *Anna Eliza Edell*, and had by her:—

(1) *Frederick Ludovici* b. 19 March 1895.

(2) *Edwin Francis Ludovici* b. 25 May 1897, d. 7 Jan. 1898.

(3) *Herbert Ludovici*, b. 19 July 1900.

(4) *Anna Mabel Ludovici*, b. 4 June 1903.

IV. *Amy Ludovici*, b. 14 Dec. 1867.

V. *Lucilla Julia Ludovici*, b. 25 March 1869.

VI. *Francis Harriet Ludovici*, b. 24 Nov. 1870.

VII. *Henry Lawrence Ludovici*, Surgeon, b. at Colombo 22 May 1874, m. at Galle 26 Dec. 1900 *Ethel Lydia de Vos*.

VIII. *William Ambrose Ludovici*, Assistant Superintendent of Police b. 10 Feb. 1876, m. at Galle 26 Sept. 1906 *Theresa Eleanor de Vos*, and had by her:—

(1) *William de Vos Ludovici*, b. 19 Oct. 1907.

IX. *Pieter James Owen Ludovici*, b. 10 Sept. 1877, m. at Colombo 27 Sept. 1909 *Zoë de Hoedt*, and had by her:—

I. *James Vernon Ludovici*, b. at Colombo 19 Sept. 1910.

¹ Daughter of *George Augustus Hole*, Superintendent, Salt Department, Putlam, and *Katherine Jane Walbeoff*. The parents of *George Augustus Hole* were the Revd. *George Hole*, Wesleyan Minister, and *Selina Tranchell*, daughter of *Gustavus Adolphus Tranchell*, Lt.-Col. C. R. R., and *Elizabeth Selway*.

² *Edith de Vos*, *Ethel Lyden de Vos*, *Theresa Eleanor de Vos* are daughters of *William Edward de Vos*, Crown Proctor, Galle and *Sophia Emeia Speldewinde*.

THE BUILDING SCHEME OF THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

The following Report was furnished to the General Committee of the Union, by the Building Committee, on the 3rd December last, and it was resolved that the cost of equipment of the Union Rooms and Club be made a capital charge with a view to reducing the amount of the probable entrance fee:—

3RD DECEMBER, 1910.

1. The Building Committee appointed on the 5th September, 1908, were authorised to raise funds for the purpose of buying a block of land in a central locality in Colombo and erecting thereon a building that would serve (a) as a Meeting Hall and Office for the Dutch Burgher Union, (b) as a Club and Reading Room, and (c) as a Public Hall to be let to members of the Union for dances, weddings, and other like functions.

2. During the past two years a sum of Rs. 6,715-23 has been subscribed (representing 122 shares of Rs. 50-00 each and bank interest), and Rs. 4,500-00 of this money was paid for a block of land situated in Alfred Place, Colpetty, nearly opposite Mr. Charles Pieris' house, 2½ roods in extent, which was bought a few months ago for the sum of Rs. 6,500-00. The balance due is secured by a mortgage. The land is perfectly drained, and is, in our opinion, most conveniently situated.

3. We are of opinion that it will not be in the interests of the shareholders, nor will it be remunerative, to build a cheap hall and office room for the use of the Union alone; a building which will be used but once a month for Committee Meetings and occasionally for General Meetings, Dances and St. Nicolaas' Fêtes. A building of this nature will cost at least Rs. 6,000-00; and the money so invested cannot be expected to, and will not give a return of more than 3 or 4 per cent. to the shareholders, a fact which must not be lost sight of. What we need is a building that can be utilised in such a way as to make it attractive to our members; and this can be secured by the construction of an upstairs building at a cost of say Rs. 14,500-00. We now have Rs. 2,215-23 in hand. If we pay the balance Rs. 2,000-00 due for the land we shall

have only Rs. 215-23 left. It will therefore be necessary to raise a further sum of Rs. 14,250-00. Of this sum Rs. 9,000-00 have already been promised by members, who will, it is hoped, send in their cheques to Mr. Arthur Alvis, of Newlands, Colpetty, or Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, of Newholme, Alfred Place, Colpetty, at an early date. There remains then only a sum of Rs. 5,250-00 to be subscribed. A special appeal will be made to our members for this money, which we have no doubt will be readily subscribed when it is understood that a return of at least 8 per cent. will be received on the money invested.

4. We propose that the nominal capital shall be Rs. 25,000-00 in 500 shares of Rs. 50-00 each, of which Rs. 21,000-00 will be called in for present purposes. The probable income will be as follows:

Rent from Club, say	Rs. 1,200-00 and $\frac{3}{4}$ taxes
Rent from Union, say	„ 600-00 and $\frac{1}{2}$ taxes
By letting Room for Dances, &c. „	300 00
	<hr/> Rs. 2,100-00
Deduct for repairs, &c., say „	420-00
	<hr/> Balance Rs. 1,680-00 (8%)

5. We propose, also, that the qualification to be a Director of the Company or Syndicate shall be the investment of at least Rs. 500-00 in 10 shares of Rs. 50-00 each. The property will belong to the Syndicate of subscribers, which will be duly registered, all matters being put on a strictly business footing. Debenture bonds carrying interest at the rate of 8 per cent. can be issued to those who do not wish to be shareholders. A minimum dividend of 8 per cent. per annum can confidently be expected from the date the building is erected.

6. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be subscribed in time for building operations to commence early next year.

7. It may be stated here that the scheme contemplates the redemption gradually by the Union and the Club of the shares taken up by individual members, thereby ensuring the permanency of both these institutions.

8. We propose finally that Dr. H. U. Leembruggen and Mr. Edgar vanderStraaten be added to the Building Committee, and that we be given the power to add to our number if we consider it necessary, without reference to the General Committee.

F. C. LOOS, SR.

ARTHUR ALVIS

J. E. CHRISTOFFELSZ

V. VANLANGENBERG

L. MAARTENSZ

W. E. V. DE ROOY

*Building Committee of the Dutch
Burgher Union.*

THE DUTCH GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

PETRUS ALBERTUS VAN DER PARRA.

[BY F. H. DE VOS.]

Rombout van der Parra of Amsterdam, Dissave of Colombo, married (1) as a lieutenant at Colombo, on 11 July 1683, Maria Strick of Colombo, the daughter of Cornelis Strick, Dissave of Colombo, and Abigail Ketelaar of Ter Goes (born at Ter Goes Jan. 1639, died at Colombo 23 Feb. 1709). He married (2) at Colombo 9 Oct. 1695 Henrietta Winkelman, born at Galle 1676, died at Manaar 26 May 1697.

Magnus Winkelman, her father, was the Hoofd Administrateur of Colombo, and afterwards Directeur of Persia. He died on 8 July 1705. His first wife Susanna Durhee (born 1651, died at Galle 3 July 1693) was the mother of Henrietta Winkelman. Magnus Winkelman married (2) 25 Dec. 1695 Cornelia Strick (the sister of Maria Strick) who was born at Colombo Oct. 1669. So that Rombout van der Parra and his father-in-law Magnus Winkelman married two sisters, but, as stated above, the daughter of Magnus Winkelman who married Rombout van der Parra was the issue of the first marriage. Susanna Durhee was the sister of Maria Durhee (born 1652, died 2 Oct. 1686) the wife of Anthony Mooyaart of Amsterdam, Surgeon. They were the daughters of Andries Durhee and Magdalena..... Cornelis van der Parra, born at Colombo 31 Jan. 1687 died there 26 April 1719, was the son of the first marriage of Rombout. He married at Colombo 26 Oct. 1709 Gertruida Spanuyt of Amsterdam, and had by her three children, viz., (1) Rombout, (2) Maria Henrietta, and (3) Petrus Albertus.

Rombout was born at Galle 1710, and seems to have died young. Maria Henrietta, born at Colombo 1713, married there 14 May 1730 Willem Bernard Albinus of Leyden, afterwards Governor of Malacca, who

had previously married, Colombo 4 March 1722, Johanna Maria Toortzee of Batavia, daughter of Jan Christiaansz Toortzee of Wilburg, Jutland. Constapel Majoor, and Sibille (Eisebe) Rex of Galle, the daughter of Willem Rex of Amsterdam, schoolmaster, Galle, by his wife Christina Victor of Amsterdam, whom he married at Colombo 5 Sept. 1677.

Willen Bernard Albinus, after his retirement from service, married at Batavia 17 June 1750 Cornelia Adriana d'Ableing of Batavia, widow of Herman Theling, Raad Extraordinaire.

Petrus Albertus van der Parra, the third child of Cornelis, entered the service of the Dutch East India Co. as a soldaat by de penne in 1728 at the age of 14 years. He was assistent 1731, boekhouder 1732, onderkoopman 1736, koopman and private secretary to Governor-General Adriaan Valckenier 1739, raad ordinaire 1751, directeur-generaal 1753, Governor-General 15 May 1761. He died at Batavia 28 Dec. 1775.

Petrus Albertus van der Parra married (1) at Batavia 30 Sept. 1733 Elisabeth van Aerden, and (2) 11 June 1743 Adriana Johanna Bake (widow Guldenarm) daughter of David Johan Bake, Raad extraordinaire, and Ida Dudde. There were three children of the first marriage, but they all predeceased their father. The only child of the second marriage was Petrus Albertus van der Parra, born at Batavia 1760, died 1783, at Schepen Batavia, married at Batavia 18 May 1778 Catharina Breton, daughter of Hendrik Breton, directeur-generaal, and Sara Maria van Oordt.

It does not appear that the Governor-General was sent for his education to Europe—a good proof of “higher education” in the East in those days. Adolph Eschelskroon, Resident, Ayer-Bangies, Sumatra, in his account of Ceylon (Ac. 1783) page 172 (Dutch edition) writes:—

“So long as Governor-General Mossel still lived Schreuder, Governor of Ceylon, received every support from Batavia; but as soon as his successor van der Parra (whom Schreuder wished to see out of Ceylon in order to give the Governorship to one of his nephews) assumed the reins of office he was thwarted in everything Baron van Eck had the misfortune to be wounded (in the Kandyan war), and died soon after the treaty of peace. He was succeeded by Heer Falck, a very learned, sagacious and worthy man, who had been promoted to the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was at first at Batavia as private secretary to his cousin van der Parra. If he had not died an early death he would eventually have risen to the office of Governor-General.”

I have however not been able to discover any relationship between Governor Falck and Governor-General van der Parra. Eschelskroon, like most German writers on Ceylon, wrote with a strong bias against the Dutch, and is sometimes quite unreliable. Schreuder was a Hamburger, and Falck's father from Cologne.

BY THE WAY:

Notes by Niemand.

Among the criticisms—mostly captious and generally ignorant—levelled against the Union, there is one that at the first glance appears to have some weight: that it proposes to

revive the study of the Dutch language. To the superficial observer this proposal does seem whimsical and visionary. There are educationalists who argue against the teaching of Ceylon history in Ceylon schools, on the ground that Ceylon is but a little island and its history has not had much influence on the history of the world. In like manner our critics argue that in times like these, and in circumstances such as ours, it is absurd that we should think of learning a language which has for us only a historical interest. Of what use is Dutch to us, who are British in all but name and origin, and who have no intimate connection with the land from which our fathers came?

It is easy to retort that the old utilitarian theory "Will it pay" has been discovered to be a mistake by those who look a little deeper than the surface. But the difficulty is that the Dutch language has really no serious place in our thoughts. It is true we learn Greek and Latin—though these are dead languages—and modern French and German; but the examinations we take up require that one or more of these languages should be studied. We learn Sinhalese and Tamil too; but these are necessary here, even when the Education Code does not make them compulsory. Dutch has not any of these compelling reasons for its study.

But it is well to be sure of our ground. It happens that Dutch is an Examination subject; and though Latin and Greek will carry the student farther, Dutch will take him as far as French can. And how came Dutch to be included among the subjects of the Cambridge Locals and of the London Chamber of Commerce examinations? The explanation is to be found not only in the large number of Dutch-speaking candidates (from South Africa and elsewhere) at these examinations, but also in the increasing value of Dutch commerce. Here is a matter well worth considering by those of us who are influenced by utilitarian views.

Still, it is not for commercial reasons alone that the study of Dutch is recommended to the members—more especially the younger members—of the Union. That any recommendation should be necessary at all shows how far and how fast we have travelled from our past; how thoroughly we have adapted ourselves to new surroundings; and how easily we are forgetting—have indeed forgotten—all the

essential characteristics that distinguish us from the other communities in Ceylon. Yet our grandparents spoke Dutch—at all events knew it—and that is not eighty years ago.

It is not only in regard to language that we have drifted from the past. There was the danger—from which the Union has happily saved us—of our breaking entirely the links which bind us to a nation to whom the rest of Europe owe so much. The establishment of the Union revealed the danger to those of us who were engrossed in other pursuits and had no leisure for what appeared to be merely sentimental considerations. The success—the increasing success—of the Union proves that the Burgher still maintains his pride of race; still remembers the glories of his history; and is still resolved to preserve the traditions he has inherited.

To retrace one's steps is by no means an easy task, as indeed the classics of our childhood taught us:—

"Smooth the descent, and easy is the way;

But to return, and view the cheerful skies,

In this the task and mighty labour lies."

But the supreme lesson taught by the history of Holland is the lesson never to despair, especially never to despair in the attainment of ideals. Whether it was commerce, or liberty, or faith, the Dutch were stubbornly persistent. What they had they held; what they lost they sought patiently to recover.

"Holland was won by its people acre by acre, field by field, against the best European troops of the time, the most practised generals, and what seemed to be boundless resources." This is an Englishman's testimony. Our warfare now is, of course, for social ends alone, for the consolidation and uplifting of the community. But the spirit that availed in the past should serve us now again, and always.

There are some who think the cause is a hopeless one. The success of the Union is evidence that the pessimists are not having it all their own way. We meet several who make much of the differences which divide the community: the Burghers can never unite, they say. Such sayings are themselves the unconscious cause of disunion. How can people unite who are continually talking of disunion? It is not true of course that the Burghers are incapable of union. They have shown that they can, and will, act together on occasions.

What divides us is not the large and essential issues, but the petty discords that are by no means confined to any one community.

But even if it be true, it is not enough to be ashamed of our weakness: we must remedy it, individually as well as collectively. And to inspire and encourage us in this effort let us recall Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen's stirring words, which should be deeply engraved in the hearts of every Burgher, young and old: "The history of Holland is the history of *reclamation*. Thousands of acres have been, by dint of great industry and large expenditure of money, reclaimed from the sea, and form to-day large tracts of fertile country. Had the Hollanders said "It is too late: the sea has encroached too much, and the water is too deep now for anything to be done", there would perhaps be no Holland to-day worth speaking of. In the same way let us to the work of *reclamation*—reclaiming from oblivion those customs and traditions that will help us, reclaiming to general use the lost art of our language and of our literature, and bringing together our people, till we have established in Ceylon a Holland of men and women who will be true to our traditions and to our nation—a Holland guarded by the dykes of unity and honour, and national instinct and true patriotism, and of loyalty to the King under whose rule our lot has been cast."

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The regular monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 8th January, 19th February, 5th March, 2nd April, 7th May, 4th June, 2nd July, 6th August, 3rd September, 1st October, 5th November, and 3rd December. The meeting of the 7th May was adjourned owing to the death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

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

Mr. S. W. Anderson	...	Nuwara Eliya
" A. L. Anthonisz	...	Colombo
" C. Æ. Anthonisz	...	Galle
" C. R. Anthonisz	...	"
" C. A. Anthonisz	...	"
" H. G. Anthonisz	...	"

Mr. E. H. Auwardt	...	Kandy
" R. E. Blazé	...	Badulla
" H. H. Collette	...	Colombo
" J. A. Collette	...	"
Dr. A. B. Kohen Stuart	...	Java
Mr. J. W. van den Driesen	...	Galle
" A. L. F. S. Fretz	...	Colombo
" F. A. Jonklaas	...	Kandy
" V. J. C. Jonklaas	...	"
" W. A. Keegel	...	Galle
" W. V. vG. Kelaart	...	Colombo
" G. E. F. Kellar	...	"
" K. E. Kellar	...	"
" H. E. E. Koch	...	"
Dr. C. T. vanGeyzel	...	"
Mr. A. W. vanGeyzel	...	"
" J. C. vanLangenberg	...	Nuwara Eliya
" J. B. de LaHarpe	...	Mt. Lavinia
Dr. H. Ludovici	...	Balapitiya
Mr. W. Ludovici	...	Colombo
Mrs. R. L. A. Modder (nee Potger)	...	"
Mr. T. R. Modder	...	"
" B. R. Moldrich	...	Galle
" J. B. Moldrich	...	Colombo
" C. W. de Kretser	...	"
" C. L. Reimers	...	"
" D. C. Speldewinde	...	Tangalla
" H. A. V. Speldewinde	...	Colombo
" E. C. L. Sproule	...	Kandy
" H. P. vanderStraaten	...	"
" J. T. vanTwest	...	Pottuwil
" C. P. de Vos	...	Colombo
" H. C. de Vos	...	"
" J. O. de Vos	...	"
Dr. G. A. Rode	...	Gampola
" L. G. Wright	...	Negombo

The Annual Dance.—This function, which ought in terms of the standing rule to have come off in the month of June, had to be postponed to the 19th August. It took place on that day in the Public Hall. A large number of members, several from outstations, availed themselves of the opportunity to join in the re-union, and a pleasant and agreeable evening was spent.

St. Nicolaas' Fete.—This annual event was celebrated in the usual manner on the 5th December. The members of the Union and their families assembled at the Public Hall at 5 p.m. The ceremony connected with the appearance of St. Nicolaas and the distribution of toys, etc., took place in the grounds outside. The weather was beautifully fine, and the good Bishop, in scarlet robe and mitre, rode into the ring on horseback, as last year, attended by his Negro servant with his sack and bundle of birch rods, while the Band struck up the old "Wilhelmus", the time-honoured anthem of William the Silent. The number of children was larger than in any previous year, the toys presented were of a superior quality, and the function was declared to be a great success.

Office and Committee Room.—The Committee were obliged in the month of June to vacate the premises occupied by them at Kollupitiya. No other rooms being for the time available, Mr. Arthur Alvis kindly placed his office in Baillie Street at the disposal of the Committee for holding the monthly meetings.

Death of King Edward VII.—The sad intelligence of the death of the King was received on the day fixed for the meeting of the Committee (7th May). The meeting was in consequence adjourned after the following resolution was passed :—

The members of the Dutch Burger Union of Ceylon have learnt with deep sorrow of the lamented death of their beloved Sovereign, and desire respectfully to convey to the Royal Family through His Excellency the Governor the sense of the loss thus sustained by His Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the British Empire.

A copy of the above having been at once forwarded to His Excellency through his Private Secretary, the following reply was received :—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 13th May, 1910.

SIR,

In am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter conveying an expression of deep sympathy from the members of the Dutch Burger Union at the lamented death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

2. In reply, I am to express to you His Excellency's grateful acknowledgment of this manifestation of condolence which he highly appreciates, and to request you to convey the same to the members of the Dutch Burger Union.

3. I am to add that the very numerous communications received by the Governor will be printed, and in due course transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to the King.

I am, etc.,

E. DENHAM,

for Colonial Secretary.

R. G. Anthonisz, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary,

Dutch Burger Union.

Obituary.—The Committee regret to notify the deaths which occurred during the year of the following members :—

Mr. G. E. Anthonisz, 29th January

„ F. J. T. Foenander, 20th March

„ George Prins, 28th May

„ W. de Kretser, 12th June

Dr. R. C. Aldons, 17th August.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Schagen.—(I. Journal D.B.U. 187, 204) Joan Paul Schagen of Malacca, Commandeur of Galle, married at Batavia, 24 July 1723, Susanna Cornelia Breving of Batavia. He was first married to Cornelia Theodora van Eck of Arnhem. He made his will 9 June 1724. His daughter of the first marriage was Magdalena Clara Schagen. He arrived in the East in 1717 in the *Prins Eugenius* with the rank of onderkoopman. He was perhaps the son of Nicolaas Schagen, Governor of Malacca, whose youngest son Gerbrand died at Amboina 29 December 1693. Valentyn (Amboina II., pp. 249-250), describes Nicolaas Schagen as a thin, tall, lively man, and his wife as a most charming woman, and quite an acquisition to the Dutch society of the station. A curious incident in the life of the Governor of Malacca was that he inspected the building of a vault for his burial on the morning of the 3 July 1696 and said that it was much too small and that soon there would be an occupant for it. On the 5th he was seized with a sudden stroke of paralysis and died on the 7th. Cornelis Schagen (will 4 Oct. 1734) was Administrateur of Galle; his wife Magdalena de Vriest. Her sister Anna Elisabeth de Vriest de Jaffna married at Colombo 10 Feb. 1715 Jacobus van Meuwene of Utrecht, Chief of Kilcare, and had a daughter Allarda Jacoba van Meeuwen, baptized at Colombo 29 June 1727. His other children were: (1) Maria van Meeu-

wen, married Solomon Verkest, born at Tutucorin 1713, son of Solomon Verkest and Sara Jacoba Teerling, (2) Johannes Philippus van Meeuwen, (3) Anna Cornelia van Meenwen, and (4) Jacobus van Meeuwen.

A sister of Cornelis Schagen married Bartholomeusz Slichterhorst. His paternal aunt, Elisabeth Anthonia Schagen, was the wife of Esping Nieulant.

It seems that the Commandeur of Galle became afterwards Director-General, and contracted two more marriages, viz. (3) with Elisabeth Blanckert, and (4) with Constantia del Borgo, who married, as widow Schagen, Capt. de Vree.

van Doornik.—Hermannus van Dornik of Trincomalie (will 4 July 1724) married Isabella de Crouse of Jaffna, whose sisters living at Jaffna in 1724 were Johanna de Krouse and Catharina de Krouse. The mother of Harmanus Doornik was Anna Martheze, who afterwards married Alexander Ravens.

van Leesten.—(I. Journal D. B. U. 172) Rev. Johannes van Leesten, Predikant of Matara 1711, was married to Johanna van Steerling, and had by her a son Jan Jacob van Leesten, bapt. at Colombo 3 September 1705. He was perhaps the brother of Maria Elisabeth van Leesten, born 1662, died at Galle 7 September 1702, wife of the Rev. Frederick Nicolaas Agotha. Johannes van Leesten, according to de Bruyn ("Oost-Indische Predikanten") died at Colombo about 1715. He was probably the same person as the Rev. Johannes van Leesten, whose widow, Anna Bavelaar, was living at Utrecht in 1736. Robertinus Florentinus van Leesten (a vrijman, i.e., not a Company's servant) made his will in Ceylon 2 November 1736. He was the grandson of Rev. Johannes van Leesten and Anna Bavelaar according to his will.

de Breard.—Some account of this family (now extinct in the male line) may be of interest to members. The early history is taken from the *Dictionnaire Nobiliaire*, part xiv. The arms of the family are :—

D'azur à trois molettes d'argent, or Azure, three rowels argent.

Jacobus de Breard of Annis married Lady Anna Marcellin, and had by her :—

I. Jacobus Michel de Breard, Lord of St. Maude in Poitou.

II. Nicolas Marcellin de Breard, Lord of Jari and Pinier, m. (1) 1738 Jeanne Elisabeth Bouteran, and had by her :—

(1) Jean Nicolaas—Knight, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, Lord d' Attegneville in Lorraine.

Nicolas Marcellin de Breard married (2) 1753 Marie de Gourville, and had by her 7 children, of whom the youngest, Marie Joseph Benjamin de Breard, settled in Ceylon. He was born at Rochefort, left Europe August 1782 as a cadet in the service of the de Menron Regiment, arrived at the Cape in 1783, and left the Cape with his regiment as Lieutenant in May 1788. He married at Colombo in 1792 Susanna Francina Rudolph, bapt. at Colombo 25 Nov. 1770, died there 2 July 1854, daughter of Jan Theodosius Rudolph of Wyzenzee and Gertruida Wolff of Colombo, bapt. there 13 June 1745, the daughter of Johannes Wolff and Maria Francina Jansen. He had by her 5 daughters and 1 son. The eldest daughter, Dorothea Sophia Susanna de Breard, bapt. at Kalutara 14 July 1799, m. (1) 1815 Gerrit Godfried Archibald Gressler, Lt. 2nd Ceylon Regiment, bapt. at Colombo 25 Nov. 1792, the son of Albert Henry Giessler of Lisbon and Susanna Gertruida Staats. Their daughter, Susanna Margaret Giessler, was the wife of W. H. Trant. Dorothea Sophia Susanna de Breard m. (2) Johan Joachim van der Spar, merchant at Galle.

The son of Marie Joseph Benjamin de Breard was Charles Edward de Breard, bapt. at Colombo 10 Sept. 1809, married on 12 May 1835 Julia Louisa van der Straaten, born 1811, daughter of Vincent Willem van der Straaten and Anna Wilhelmina Thomasz, grand-daughter of Pieter Lodewijk van der Straaten and Anna Catharina Kuyter, and great-grand-daughter of Engelbert van der Straaten of Singen (Baden) and Susanna Thysz.

F. H. DE V.

NOTICES.

Genealogies.—The publication of the genealogies of Dutch Burgher families will always form one of the features of the Journal. Those members of the Union who have complete genealogies of their families and desire their publication should communicate with the Editor.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of domestic occurrences. These notices must be

restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Editor of the Journal a week previous to the date of issue of each number, viz., 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

Social Service Benevolent Fund.—A subscription and donation list has been opened for contributions towards this fund. Members wishing to support the fund are kindly requested to communicate with the Rev. L. A. Joseph, Palm House, Maligakande, Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee for purposes of Social Services.

Change of Address.—All changes of address should be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Union. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

The Journal.—The attention of members is invited to sub-section 2 of rule vii. of the By-Laws, which restricts the free supply of the Journal to members "whose subscription shall not be in arrear."

The Constitution and By-Laws.—Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws as now in force, brought up to 30th June, 1909, may be had from the Honorary Secretary. As soon as possible after the Annual General Meeting a revised edition, with a full list of members, will be available.

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N. B.—Special attention is invited to the facilities now afforded for obtaining cheap First and Second Saloon Return Tickets to Australia.

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STEAMERS.	DATE.	STEAMERS.	DATE.
	1911.		1911.
*466 (b) Prinz Bittel		470 (b) Kleist	30th Apr.
Friedrich	5th Mar.	335 (b) Seydlitz	14th May
333 (b) Barbarossa	18th "	471 (b) Prinz Ludwig	14th "
467 (a) Yorck	19th "	472 (a) Goeben	28th "
468 (b) Prinzess Alice	2nd Apr.	336 (b) Scharnhorst	11th June
334 (b) Grosser Kurfuerst	15th "	473 (b) Buelow	11th "
469 (a) Luetzow	16th "	474 (a) Derfflinger	25th "

Steamers marked (a) call at Hamburg, and not at Bremen.

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

The Steamers marked "*" come from Australia, do not call at Gibraltar Through tickets issued to East and South African Ports, New York, West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Columbia, Venezuela, Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

For Straits, China and Japan.

470 Kliest	11th Mar.	474 Derfflinger	6th May
471 Prinz Ludwig	25th Mar.	475 Prinz Bittel Friedrich	20th May
472 Goeben	8th Apr.	476 Yorck	3rd June
473 Buelow	22nd "	477 Prinzess Alice	17th "

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For Australia.

335 Seydlitz	17th Mar.	337 Gneisenau	12th May
336 Scharnhorst	14th Apr.	338 Zieten	9th June

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