

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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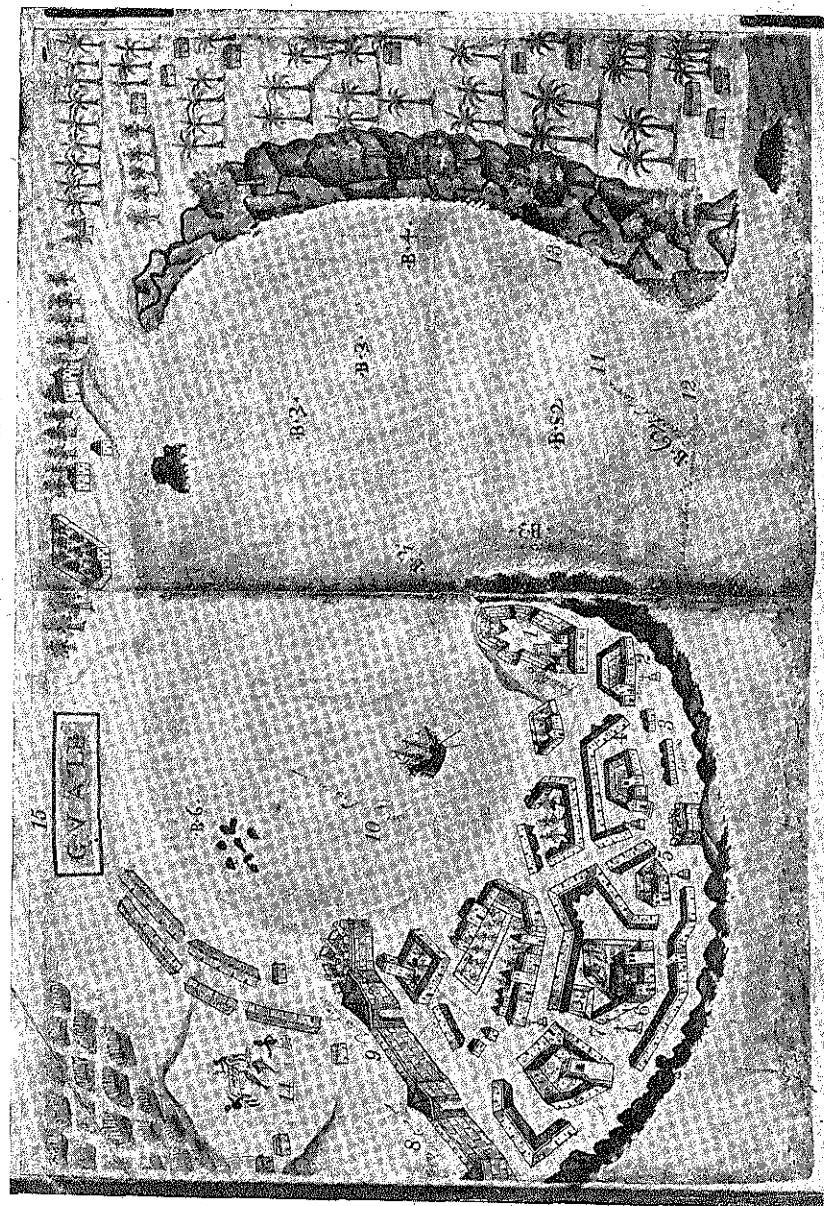
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Contributions are invited from members on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union. MSS must be written on one side of the paper only and must reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the date of publication of the Journal.

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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. V. PART II.]

[1912.]

THE PORTUGUESE FORT OF GALLE.

We present our readers as a frontispiece to this issue of the Journal, with a copy of a Portuguese Map of Galle, viz., that of Barreto de Resende (Sloane Ms. 197, in the British Museum). We would advise our readers to compare it with the plan (Ao. 1663) in Valentyn (Oud et Nieuw Oost Indien) reproduced in Journal XI. 233 of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.

According to Resende, the fortellesa¹ (fortaleza, fortress) was the Dutch Black Fort, now used as the Police Office. Misericórdia² is somewhere close to the present Akersloot Bastion. The feitoria³ (factory) is where the Kacheri is and this was its location in 1663 according to Valentyn. The Monastery of St. Pedro⁴ was to the north of it. The See⁵ (Sé, Cathedral) was to the west of St. Pedro and St. Domingos⁶ to the west of the Cathedral, and St. Francisco⁷ still further westwards. The wall separating the present Fort from the land side had two gates, Porta da Traisão⁸ (? Tracção) and Porta da Muro.⁹ The Surgidouro¹⁰ was the anchoring place. The Entrada da Barra¹¹ is the entrance of the Harbour bar, B62, where the following words occur: "A boca desta Bahia té eu quinze legoa"¹² showing the width of it. The Serra do Nauto¹³ is of course the Unuwātuna chain of hills. The fish market was the present Bazaar where a man is seen chopping a fish¹⁴ on a table and Galle is spelt GVALE.¹⁵ B6 is a fixed point, the Kaudie Rocks opposite the Mortuary—Kawade Duwa in the survey of Capt. Somerville of H. M. S. "Sealark."

St. NICHOLAS' EVE AND St. NICHOLAS' DAY IN ENGLAND.

(From "British Popular Customs"
by the Rev. T. F. THISELTON DYER, M.A.)

DEC. 5] ST. NICHOLAS' EVE.

STRYPE, in his *Ecclesiastical Memorials* (1822, vol. iii. part i. p. 236), says:—"On the 5th December [1554], the which was St. Nicholas' Eve, at evensong time, came a commandment that St. Nicholas should not go abroad nor about. But, notwithstanding, it seems, so much were the citizens taken with the mock St. Nicholas, that is, a boy-bishop, that there went about three St. Nicholases in divers parishes, as in St. Andrew's Holborn and St. Nicolas Olave's in Bread Street. The reason the procession of St. Nicholas was forbid was because the Cardinal had this St. Nicholas' Day sent for all the convocation, bishops, and inferior clergy, to come to him to Lambeth, there to be absolved from all their prejudices, schisms, and heresies."

DEC. 6.] ST. NICHOLAS' DAY. THE BOY-BISHOP.

St. NICHOLAS was deemed the patron of children in general, but much more particularly of all schoolboys, amongst whom the 6th of December (the saint's festival) used to be a very great holiday for more than one reason. In those bygone times all little boys either sang or served about the altar at church; and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and nobleman's chapel, a bishop and his officials, or as they were then called, "a Nicholas and his clerks." This boy-bishop and his ministers afterwards sang the first vespers of their saint, and, in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish; all were glad to see them, and those who could afford it asked them into their houses to bestow a gift of money, sweetmeats, or food upon them. In the year 1299 we find Edward I., on his way to Scotland, permitting one of these boy-bishops to say vespers before him in his chapel at Heton, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and making a considerable present to the said

bishop and certain other boys that came and sang with him on the occasion, on the 7th of December, the day after St. Nicholas' Day. What was the custom in the houses of our nobles we may learn from the *Northumberland Household Book*, which tells us that "My lord useth and accustomyth to gyfe yerly, upon Saynt Nicolas-Even, if he kepe chapell for Saynt Nicolas, to the master of his childeren of his chapell, for one of the childeren of his chapell, yerely vi^s. viii^d; and if Saynt Nicolas com owt of the towne wher my lord lyeth, and my lord kepe no chapell, than to have yerely iii^s. iiij^d." At Eton College, it was on St. Nicholas' Day, and not on Childermas, that the boy-bishop officiated, which he did not only at evensong, but at mass, which he began and went on with up to the more solemn part at the offertory: "In festo Sancti Nicholai, in quo, et nullatenus in festo Sanctorum Innocentium, divina officia præter missæ secreta exequi et dici permittimus per episcopum puerorum scholiarium ad hoc de eisdem annis singulis eligendum."

It was upon this festival that some wealthy man or other of the parish would make an entertainment on the occasion for his own household, and invite his neighbours' children to come and partake of it; and, of course, Nicholas and his clerks sat in the highest place. The *Golden Legend* tells how "a man, for the love of his sone that wente to scole for to lerne, halowed every year the feest of Saynt Nycholas moche solemply. On a time it happed that the fader had doo make redy the dyner, and called many clerkes to this dyner." Individuals sometimes bequeathed money to find a yearly dinner on St. Nicholas' Day for as many as a hundred Childermas' tide scholars, who were, after meat, to pray for the soul of the founder of the feast. In our large schools and universities the festival was kept with public sports and games. But it was at Holy Innocents, or Childermas' tide, that Nicholas and his clerks came forth in all their glory. The boy-bishop had a set of pontificals provided for him. St. Paul's, London, had its "una mitra alba cum flosculis breudatis—ad opus episcopi parvulorum—baculus ad usum episcopi parvulorum;" York Minster, too, its "una capa de tissue pro episcopo puerorum;" Lincoln Cathedral, "a cope of red velvet, ordained for the barn-bishop;" All Souls' College, Oxford, "j. chem. (ches.?) j. cap et mitra pro episcopo Nicholao;" St. Mary's Church, Sandwich, "a lytyll chesebyll for Seynt Nicholas bysschop." For the boy-bishop's attendants copes were also made, and York had no fewer than "novem capæ pro pueris."

Towards the end of evensong on St. John's Day the little Nicholas and his clerks, arrayed in their copes, and having burning tapers in their hands, and singing those words of the Apocalypse (c. xiv.) "Centum quadraginta" walked processionally from the choir to the altar of the Blessed Trinity, which the boy-bishop incensed; afterwards they all sang the anthem, and he recited the prayer commemorative of the Holy Innocents. Going back into the choir these boys took possession of upper canons' stalls, and those dignitaries themselves had to serve in the boys' place, and carry the candles, the thurible, and the book like, acolytes, thurifers, and lower clerks. Standing on high, wearing his mitre, and holding his pastoral staff in his left hand, the boy-bishop gave a solemn benediction to all present, and, while making the sign of the Cross over the kneeling crowd, said:

"Crucis signo vos consigno; vestra sit tuitio.
Quos nos emit et redemit suæ carnis pretio."

The next day, the Feast itself of Holy Innocents, the boy-bishop preached a sermon, which of course had been written for him; and one from the pen of Erasmus, "Concio de puero Iesu," spoken by a boy of St. Paul's School, London, is still extant, and Dean Colet, the founder of that seminary, in his statutes for it, ordained that "all these children shall, every Childermas Daye, come to Paulis Church; and hear the childe bishop sermon; and after he at the high masse, and each of them offer a i^d. to the childe bysshop, and with them the maisters and surveyors of the scole." At evensong Bishop Nicholas and his clerks officiated as on the day before, and until Archbishop Peckham's times, used to take some conspicuous part in the services of the church during the whole octave of Childermas tide. About 1279 A.D. that primate decreed, however, thus:—"Puerilia autem solennia, quæ in festo solent fieri Innocentium post vespervas S. Johannis tantum inchoari permittimus, et in crastino in ipsa die Innocentium totaliter terminentur." This festival, like St. Nicholas' Day, had its good things; and then, as now, was marked by a better dinner in nunneries, wherein the little boys who had served at the altars of the nuns' churches were not forgotten, as we see by the expenses of St. Mary de Prees: "Paid for making of the dyner to the susters upon Childermas Day iii^s. iiij^d. It. Paid for brede and ale for Saint Nicholas, iii^s."

If schoolboys had the patron St. Nicholas, little girls had their patroness too, St. Catherine, who by her learning overthrew the cavilings of many heathen philosophers and won some of them to Christianity. On this holy martyr's festival, therefore, did the girls walk about the towns in their procession. All this was looked upon with a scowl by those who pulled down the Church of God in this land: hence Cranmer, towards the end of Henry VIII.'s reign, forbade these and other like processions:—"Whereas heretofore dyverse and many superstitious (?) and chilydshe observations have been used, and yet to this day are observed and kept in many and sondry parties of this realm, as upon Sainte Nicolas, Sainte Catheryne, Sainte Clement, the Holy Innocentes, and such like; children be strangelye decked and apparelid to counterfaite priestes, byshoppes, and women; and so ledde with songes and daunces from house to house, bleassing the people, and gatherynge of mōnye, and boyes doo singe masse and preache in the pulpitt . . . the Kyng's majestie willith and commaundeth that from henceforth all suche superstitions be loste and clyerlye exstinguished," &c. Queen Mary restored these rites, and the people were glad to see this, along with other of their old religious usages, given back to them; and an eye-witness tells us that, in A.D. 1556, "the V. day of December was Sant Necolas evyn, and Sant Necolas whentt abroad in most partt in London, syngyng after the old fassyon, and was reseyvyd with mony good pepulle into their howses, and had mych good chere as ever they had, in mony plasses."

Some have thought that it was owing to his early abstinence that St. Nicholas was chosen patron of schoolboys; a better reason perhaps is given to us by a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* (1777, vol. xlvii. p. 158), who mentions having in his possession an Italian life of St. Nicholas, from which he translates the following story, which explains the occasion of boys addressing themselves to St. Nicholas' patronage:—

"The fame of St. Nicholas' virtues was so great that an Asiatic gentleman, on sending his two sons to Athens for education, ordered them to call on the bishop for his benediction; but they getting to Myra late in the day, thought proper to defer their visit till the morrow, and took up their lodgings at an inn, where the landlord, to secure their baggage and effects to himself, murdered them in their sleep and then cut them into pieces, salting them, and putting them into a pickling tub with some pork, which was

there already, meaning to sell the whole as such. The bishop, however, having a vision of this impious transaction, immediately resorted to the inn, and calling the host to him, reproached him for his horrid villany. The man, perceiving that he was discovered, confessed his crime, and entreated the bishop to intercede on his behalf to the Almighty for his pardon, who being moved with compassion at his contrite behaviour, confession, and thorough repentance, besought Almighty God not only to pardon the murderer, but also, for the glory of His name, to restore life to the poor innocents who had been so inhumanly put to death. The saint had hardly finished his prayer when the mangled and detached portions of the youths were, by Divine Power, reunited, and perceiving themselves alive, threw themselves at the feet of the holy man to kiss and embrace them. But the bishop not suffering their humiliation, raised them up, exhorting them to return thanks to Almighty God for this mark of His mercy, and gave them good advice for the future conduct of their lives; and then, giving them the blessing, he sent them with great joy to prosecute their studies at Athens."—D. Rock, *The Church of our Fathers*, 1853, vol. iii. part ii. p. 215.

THE DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

(A Translation from the *Biographisch Woordenboek van Oost-Indische Predikanten* of Rev. C. A. L. van Troostenberg de Bruijn.)

By MR. C. E. DE VOS.

NICOLAAS AGOTHA,¹ or A GOTA, was born in 1637 and lived at Amsterdam as proponent. He had pledged his troth to a young lady at Leyden: having jilted her, he became engaged to one *Sara Vischbedt* (*Vischliet*) at Amsterdam and was placed under censure 26th February 1665—5th March 1665 "for having outraged the honour of the last mentioned young lady." On favourable testimony his license was restored to him by the Consistory of Amsterdam on the 18th February 1666. During all the time he was in the East, he was at Point-de-Galle as predikant 1668—1718, and was further officiating at Negombo during the years 1696 and 1697. His salary was raised 12th October 1677. Every one who knows how relaxing the Indian climate is, will realise how heavily his duties fell on him in the closing

period of his life, owing to his old age. On the 19th May 1715 he received permission to proceed to Batavia, but remained at his post either because such permission was withdrawn or because circumstances prevented him from availing himself of it. He died in 1718, 81 years old.

JACOBUS OP DEN AKKER² or AKKER, born at Meurs, 6th December 1649, was student at Utrecht 1670. He offered his services at Amsterdam as proponent for the ministry in the Indies on the 10th April 1673, and was sent out on the 24th July following. It appears that he arrived in Ceylon via Batavia in 1679, where he stayed at Jaffnapatam till 1688 when he was appointed predikant for the Portuguese congregation at Batavia. Owing to the scarcity and inefficiency of the Dutch predikants, he preached to the Dutch congregation as well. In 1705 he declared that he could not preach in the Dutch language any longer as he had become so accustomed to conduct services in Portuguese. He was married in Ceylon on the 22nd April 1680 to *Dina Agotha* daughter of *Nicolaas Agotha* and his wife *Sara Vischliet*, and lived with her for nearly 51 years—all but 6 days—and had 11 children by her. She predeceased him. In 1711 he was indisposed for a long time.

He died on the 18th April 1731, 83 years 9 months and 11 days old, and was for over 51 years a zealous preacher. There is still in existence a "Communion-Book" and "Communion-Psalms" translated into Portuguese and printed and published at Batavia in 1700 or 1723. It is presumably identical with the book compiled by B. Hakwood. He rendered great service by translating the Bible and the Metrical Psalms into Portuguese.

DANIEL VAN AREKEL, or ab. ARCKELL (ARKEI), born at Bommel in 1624, arrived at Batavia on the 11th July 1647, and was on the 9th September following appointed to Galle, in Ceylon, but died before his journey thither. His widow, *Susanna de Brul*, married at Batavia in March 1648, *Melchior Hermansen* of Cologne, onderkoopman. He must be distinguished from *Johannes van Arckel* or *Arckelius* who studied at Leyden under Professor *J. Hoornbeek* under the patronage of the Directors and at the expense of the East India Company, and who after holding a disputation under the Professor abovementioned on the 28th June 1664, set sail from the Netherlands in the ship "New Middelburg" on the 6th November of the same year, reached the Table Bay on

the 18th August of the following year and became the first predikant at the Cape from 1665 to 1666.

EMANUEL (MANUEL) AUGUIAR (AGUIAR) OF D' AUGUYAR, was a Portuguese and was previously a Roman Catholic priest on the coast of Malabar. In view of his presence at Cochin, the Government of the Dutch Indies revived the proclamation by which Catholics were forbidden to reside in the Indies.

He went over to Protestantism, became first a precentor (voor zanger) and catechist (catachiseer meester), afterwards proponent and eventually a predikant at Batavia, where he preached in Portuguese and Malay. He had also served in the ministry at Colombo, in Ceylon, and died at Batavia in 1745.

PHILIPPUS BALDAEUS,⁹ born at Delft, in October 1632, and having studied at Groningen and Leyden, applied for a predikantship in East India, 13th April 1624 and was accepted in June. He resided with the Rev. Rob. Junius at Amsterdam (?) and was examined and ordained on the 14th September 1655. On the 20th October following he sailed as predikant for the East Indies in the ship "Het wapen van Amsterdam," and after a voyage of about 8 months he arrived at Batavia on the 24th June or 1st July 1655. On the 18th September 1656 he accepted a call to Point-de-Galle in Ceylon. He sailed thither on the 6th November of the same year and remained there till 1657. During that period he performed the duties of a military chaplain (veld prediker) for 8 months and accompanied Rykloff van Goens in his voyage to the coast of Malabar. He converted a Brahmin, translated the Psalms, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and some sermons into Malabar. The tree under which he used to preach at Point Pedro whenever it was too hot in the church, was still there in 1788. In 1654 was appointed to Jaffnapatam and remained there till 1665.

RYKLOFF VAN GOENS, already referred to, sent his son in the beginning of March 1659 to Jaffnapatam in order that he may continue his studies, which had been interrupted, under the supervision of the Rev. P. Baldeus. He remained there till March 1660. In 1665 Baldeus obtained permission to return to the father-land. In the return voyage, he raised objections at the Cape to the baptism of the child of

a female slave. "He has described the religion of the "Indians and has illustrated it with such accuracy that "when his book (the famous one about Malabar, Coromandal "and Ceylon) was exhibited in the presence of an Indian "Prince by a certain gentleman, they (the Indians) stood "amazed to think that people here had such an intimate "knowledge of the secret of the Brahmins." After his arrival in the Netherlands he became predikant again and preached at Geervliet where he died after March 1671. He had in the months of February and November 1667 complained of injustice and insults at the hands of the administration in Ceylon. But the Government decided to uphold the decision of the Governors and their Councils in India with regard to his complaints. He was married twice (1) to his cousin Maria van Castel,⁴ and (2) to Elizabeth Tribolet.⁵ There was no issue of either marriage. There are extant two portraits of Baldaeus, one of which represents him as being 38 years old.

Notes on the "Dutch Predikants of Ceylon."

By MR. F. H. DE VOS.

¹ (Fredrik) Nicolaas Agotha came out in the ship "Bermster" in 1668. By his first wife Sara Visvliet, he had Dina Agotha who married Rev. Jacobus op den Akker of Meurs. (Fredrik) Nicolaas Agotha m. (2) Maria Elizabeth van Leesten, b. 1662, d. at Galle 7th September 1702. He had by her:—

I. Nicolaas Johannes Agotha bap. at Galle May 1686, m. Maria Elizabeth van Hek and had by her:

(a) Johanna Jacoba Agotha bap. at Galle 12th July 1708.

(b) Maria Elizabeth Agotha bap. at Galle 26th October 1710, m. Gerrit Verschagen.

II. Jacobus Magnus Agotha bap. at Galle 9th Sept. 1689.

III. Petronella Alida Agotha bap. at Galle 7th March 1694. (Fredrik) Nicolaas Agotha m. (3) Louisa Perpetua van Ondshoorn van Sonneneld (widow Herman Fiereri) and had by her:—

IV. Hendrik Jacobus Agotha bap. at Galle 6th Sept. 1705.

V. Hendrik Agotha bap. at Galle 11th August 1709.

VI. Johanna Cornelia Agotha bap. at Galle 2nd April 1713.

² One of his children Petronella op den Akker was baptized at Colombo 23rd November 1687.

³ Baldaeus is the latinized form of Baelde. Philipphus Baldaeus was the son of Michiel Baelde and Gertruida van Oostervijk, and grandson of Michiel Baelde and Isabella Boulangiers,

⁴ At Batavia in 1654.

⁵ In 1656.

THE JOURNAL OF THE THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

BY BAAS KEUYELAAR.

I.

"Breng my den kyker," said the harbour-master.

The phlegmatic Dutchman seemed rather in a hurry. His wife, Kaatje, noticed this and called out to her slave-girl, who was feeding the fowls in the compound, "Flora, Senhor te querer te fallar o kyker." The nimble Flora lost no time in handing the telescope to her master.

Heer Jan van Gramberg, with an air of importance, a characteristic of most Dutch officials in the East, placed it on the stand which stood on a lofty outer-verandah overlooking the ocean, and trained it on a ship far out at sea.

"Myn God Kaatje, het is de "Tortelduif"," said he to his wife, and, dressed as he was in his home costume of blue gingam, doffed his broad brimmed straw hat of local manufacture, seized his heavy silver-mounted wandel-stok and made straight for the Commandeur's house to impart the welcome news.

The Commandeur was seated in his kantoor, an adjunct to his residence, when Broer Jan was ushered in.

"Good news Broer Dirk," said he, "the "Tortelduif" is in sight and she will soon be in the harbour."

"God in hemel," exclaimed the Commandeur, "Waar is Gerardina? Dina liefste, de "Tortelduif"!"

The commotion caused in the house by this announcement could better be imagined than described.

Hendrik van der Heyden, born at Galle, the Commandeur's only son was sent out, when quite a child, to Holland for his education. It was long before his parents could consent to be separated from their son, but the earnest entreaties of the Predikant, the Commandeur's brother-in-law, made them yield. Predikant Vossius and his wife were repatriating with the Return Fleet and such an excellent opportunity was not to be lost. So ten years previous to the events recorded in this story, Hendrik, a lad of 15 years was torn away from his dear parents and placed at school at Leyden, the home of his ancestors. His grandfather, Hendrik van der Heyden, the Burgomaster of the city, received the lad with that parental affection so characteristic of the race.

The Commandeur's house was a house of mourning on the day of Hendrik's departure. Mrs. van der Heyden could think of nothing but shipwrecks and pirates. She was born at Batavia and had never left the East. The domestics were all agreed that Master Hentje should never have been allowed to leave Ceylon. The cold climate of Holland was sure to give him a sore throat, perhaps consumption, and who was there in the Hollandische land to tend him with such care as Rosa, his old nurse?

II.

Hentje was the recipient of many presents before his departure to the Fatherland. His parents presented him with a gorgeous black letter Bible which he was to read twice a day. His aunt, the widow of the Brigadier of Batavia, Gerard von Mattenberg, who had made the van der Heydens her home since her bereavement, gave him a multi-coloured woollen muffler knitted by herself, with strict injunctions that it was to be worn when rounding the Cape. The harbour-master was the donor of a miniature *catamaran* of native workmanship—an article which was sure to be much admired as a curio in Holland. Mrs. Jansz, the wife of the sacristan and daughter of his father's orderly, Jacob Schenck, made him a velvet cap with the arms of Galle worked in it in gold thread and colours. Schenck specially requested Hentje to deliver a letter to his father, who was the Burgomaster's butler. Altogether the resolution to send Hentje home was a sound idea, as the educational facilities at Galle were not of the best, and he was getting to be petted and spoilt by his relations and fawned upon by the domestics. There was great rejoicing at the house when a letter reached the Commandeur from his father that all was well and that Hentje had been duly admitted to a school for gentlemen's sons at Leyden.

When our story opened, Hentje was expected to arrive at Galle. He had set sail from Texel as an adelborst, or cadet in the service of the Hon'ble Company. The news that the Commandeur's son was on board the "Tortelduif" soon spread all over the Fort. Match-making inammas, with marriageable daughters, were speculating as to what Hentje was like, and whether he would be stationed at Galle. The wooden wambuis, or pier, was crowded with the relations and friends of the Commandeur, and the Dissave of Matara,

Reynier van der Dussen, an old friend, made it a point to be at Galle to meet the young man.

After Mrs. van der Heyden had finished her elaborate preparations for welcoming her son back, the most important detail was what dress she should wear to meet him at the pier. Cassandra, her maid, was asked to put out her azul vestido, but hearing that Mrs. Gobius, the wife of the Administrateur, who lived opposite, was to be arrayed in garments of the same hue, she at once changed her mind and put on her famed pink dress—her *rosa sua kleur* gown with high Elizabethan collar. Thus arrayed, with her beugel-tasch hanging from her silver girdle on her side, she stepped into her palanquin with a lordly air and was reverently carried by her bearers to the pier where an elaborately upholstered ebony chair was placed for her to sit on.

"Ah tante Dina," said Jacomina van Gramberg rushing to meet her and assisting her out of the palanquin, "how well you are looking! Papa says that it will be another hour before Hentje lands."

Just then a few boatloads of soldiers with their kit were being rowed towards the landing jetty. Never was seen such a motley unwashed crew of Dutch, German, French, and other European nationalities, which the *zielverkooper* or recruiting sergeant had enlisted in Amsterdam, with tales about the gorgeous East and its pagoda tree. The poor fellows were landed, inspected by the Commandeur and detailed to their respective posts by the Commandant, not before they had delivered some letters from the kinsfolk at home to their relations at Galle—letters which brought their tale of woe to some and rejoicing to others. "Myn God," exclaimed a young soldaat on opening his letter "myne arme moeder is gestorven," and burst into tears. The Commandant tapped him gently on the back and asked him to cheer up. A young Dutch woman in the crowd received the welcome news from her lover that she could expect him at Galle by the next outward fleet. She was not long communicating the intelligence to her lady friends, who at once became most demonstrative in their congratulations. A young assistant recognized his brother in the ranks and they rushed into each others arms.

The next to land were some invalids in charge of the ship's doctor. They were met at the pier by the Commandant and his wife, and the *opperchirurgijn* and his wife.

These ladies spoke a few words of kindly sympathy and wished them a speedy recovery.

The next boat was the Commandeur's in which were a Predikant and his wife, a few Dutch officials (friends of Hentje made on the voyage) and Hendrik van der Heyden.

III.

The Commandant of the station at the time was the Brigadier Joseph de la Haye, a grizzled old French veteran, whose regiment was in the employ of the Dutch. Madame, his wife, was a charming brunette from Pondichery who evidently believed in the doctrine of 'better an old man's darling than a young man's slave.' Their daughter, Clementine, had the vivacity of her race and all the attractiveness of her mother. *Pulchra filia, pulchrior mater* as the local schoolmaster used to say.

Clementine and Jacomina were bosom friends and each had a warm corner in her heart for Hentje. The Commandant and the Commandeur were intimate friends often meeting at each other's houses of an afternoon to drink their schnaaps and smoke a friendly pipe. Mrs. van der Heyden and Madame de la Haye were also much attached to each other.

The Commandeur's boat, rowed by his sturdy Dutch boatmen, was not long in coming alongside. Hentje jumped out instantly and assisted the clergyman's wife to land. Nurse Rosa, at once with tears in her eyes fell at his feet clasping them with her arms crying out "Ah mea ouro criança ja ve. Deus sua benção." The Commandeur gently drew her back with a smile on his face and greeted his son with a kiss and hearty shake of the hand. Seeing his mother he rushed into her arms exclaiming "Moeder liefste." She could only say "Hentje myn allerliefste zoon!" After all the excitement of meetings and greetings was over, the company settled down to a little conversation on the pier and afterwards retired to their respective homes.

Hentje was dressed in the height of fashion, three-cornered hat, wig, bottle-green coat with gold buttons, old-gold waistcoat with silver buttons, blue plush breeches, black silk stockings and patent leather shoes with gold buckles. He carried a handsome gold-mounted walking stick with a gold knob at the handle which served as a snuff box. A cluster of seals dangled from his fob at the

side. His nascent moustache, with its ends carefully waxed and curled, gave quite a distingué air to one already endowed with much physical beauty.

Who can divine the thoughts that flashed across the minds of Jacomina and Clementine on their first sight of this desirable young man? I leave this to those more experienced in the domain of love than I am, to decide. Suffice it to say that Jacomina lost no time in introducing her "pal" to her cousin. Hentje had been to "gay Paree" and the French language found part of the curriculum of his studies at Leyden. Clementine spoke Dutch imperfectly. Her French was full of "colonialisms" but the local Portuguese (a cognate language) was soon acquired by her and this was generally the medium of conversation between her and her Dutch friends at Galle.

IV.

On the evening of Hentje's arrival the Commandeur's house was besieged by his numerous Galle friends. The event was celebrated with that heartiness and joviality which generally characterized such functions at Galle. The Commandeur's kant-tafel was loaded with glasses and decanters. There was gember bier, zwaar bier, klein bier, gloria, melk-pons, brandewyn and a host of other beverages, besides tea, coffee and chocolate. His table was groaning under its load of pastels, ýzer-koekjes, broeder, cordials, pumpkin-preserve and other delicacies. Tante von Mattenburg presided at the klavier and played selections, which at one time enchanted Dutch society at Batavia. In the midst of this contagious hilarity a dreamy waltz was struck up and Clementine with her charming *sans gêne* went up to Hentje and said:

"Donnez moi le plaisir de cette valse?"

"Enchanté, ravi," said Hentje with an exaggerated bow, "tout entier à votre disposition ma chère mademoiselle Clementine."

A faded belle from Guadaloupe, who heard this, said somewhat enigmatically to the Commandant's wife, "Nous verrons ce que nous verrons."

Soon the young folk were in the mazes of the giddy waltz. When the music ceased, Hentje led his partner up to her seat next to Jacomina and whispered, "Merci. Que vous êtes jolie!"

With a "Quel toupet!" Clementine gave him a flirtatious tap on his shoulder with her fan, and, turning to Jacomina, said "Elle te papiar dondeça."

"Qua' jongen," said Jacomina to Hentje, who smiled and went to rejoin his male friends.

The dowagers were discussing their domestic affairs, their servant troubles and the latest scandal of the place. The elder men, under the mellowing influence of sundry drinks of genever and brandewyn, were relating their experiences of the various stations at which they had been serving. The Commandeur was telling the Commandant his famed snake story, how he was stung by a venomous snake in the Commandeur's garden at Jaffna when he was an assistant at that place, and how a copious libation of Schiedam genever, administered by the Commandeur's wife, saved him from an untimely grave. Ever since he attributed his good health to the discreet use of that health-giving beverage. The Commandant thought that sweet toddy, taken in the morning, was a specific against bile, and that nothing was equal to a good glass of madeira in the evening. It saved him from the effects of a bullet wound received by him in the trenches at Seringapatnam. It "bucked" him up until the chirurgyn extracted the bullet and bandaged his wound. The Predikant thought that all ardent drinks were baneful. He always drank Galle water, and, but for a little swelling of his instep, which didn't hinder him a bit, he was in excellent health.

"Wait till your legs begin to taper the wrong way," said the Commandeur, who was in a highly hilarious mood, "and you will see that genever is the best drink under the canopy of heaven, at least at Galle."

The Predikant left to have a drink of his favourite brew, but was a long time getting it, the servants not expecting such an order at that time and place, where lots of much better liquids were to be had for the asking. The Commandeur however liked the afschaffer, but laughed at his theories about intoxicating drinks.

The company dispersed about 9 p.m. When all was quiet, the household had a late dinner and retired to rest.

V.

Needless to say that next morning the Commandeur was a little late at his kantoor. He had a kop-pyn and a metallic taste in his mouth. The first thing to be done was,

after family prayers, to record in the Stamboek or Family Register the fact of Hentje's safe return by the good ship "Tortelduif," Captain van Schenckenberg. The next step was to raise Hentje to the rank of an assistant in the Hon'ble Dutch East India Company, and (subject to the Governor's approval) to appoint him "by't zoldy kantoer" at 18 guilders a month.

Madame du Bois of Guadaloupe, la veuve joyeuse, the biggest gossip in the place, was soon abroad, relating that before long there was to be a marriage in high life at Galle. There are few Dutchmen she said, who could resist the charms of les belles Françaises. She herself, before she married the Bordelais du Bois, was engaged to six different swains. It did her no harm: on the contrary it made her a better wife. Vive l'amour, toujours l'amour! She was not averse she said to contracting another alliance, if the Fates so willed it. Speculation was rife as to who were going to be the happy pair, but all doubts were set at rest soon afterwards by the audacious conduct of the pert Mademoiselle Clementine in being seen every afternoon walking on the ramparts arm in arm with Hentje. But these gossips never gave any thought to the fact that a marriage between Hentje and Clementine was highly improbable. In fact it was agreed between the Commandeur, his wife, the Commandant, his wife, Clementine, Jacomina, and Hentje, that they should have a little fun with these gossips. Hentje, of course, was in due time to marry his cousin Jacomina. Heer van Gramberg (himself a bit of a joker) and his wife were also "in the know."

"Nona," asked Rosa of Mrs. van der Heyden, as she was putting her feet in hot water preparatory to retiring to sleep, "tem verdaai que Sinho piqueno querer per casar cum a Commandant sua filha."

"Ah nemista papiar doudeça, Rosa, crianças per que casamento," said Mrs. van der Heyden indifferently.

"Eu nuco sabe, gentes ter fallar," said Rosa and the conversation ended there.

Rosa of course was not satisfied. The indifference of her mistress was a puzzle to her.

The next morning she paid a visit to the van Grambergs. The harbour-master was smoking his morning pipe seated on his stoep, and being in a particularly good humour greeted Rosa with "Quelei ten sauode, Rosa? Quefoi assi

cedo? Que tem novas?"

"Que novas, Mynbeer, eu ja ve Nona granda per olha. Nona pequena ten ter casa?"

"Sim. Ve dentro. ~~Dina~~ liefste, Rosa is gekomen," shouted van Gramberg to his wife, "Rosa, da nonas per todos novas."

Mrs. van Gramberg at once suspected the reason of the visit of Hentje's nurse, and pointed her to a low stool on the back verandah.

"Que novas Rosa, quelei ten Sinho pequeno?" asked Mrs. van Gramberg.

"Eu nuco sabe," said Rosa, "Sinho pequeno te toma muito prazeiro. Gentes te fallar istes Françaças nuve bons gentes."

"Que doudeça," said Mrs. Gramberg, "as Françaças tem muito alegrias gentes."

"Eu nuco sabe," said Rosa, "Que foi ista nona pequena un pouco trista lei te pareça?"

Jacomina could not suppress an audible titter at these words, and Mrs. van Gramberg smiled most unconcernedly.

"Eu tem muito alegre per ouvir," said Jacomina, "que Sin Hentje te toma muito prazeiro. Prazeiro lo fazer sinho pequeno per esquecer todas as bonitas meninas Hollandezas na Europa."

"Aio Nona pequena," said Rosa appealingly, "nemista papiar assi, Sinho pequeno mista casar uma nona *Hollandeza* de Ceylon," laying a special stress on the word in italics.

"Que foi naõ uma Françaça?" asked Jacomina.

"Eu nuco sabe," said Rosa, "Eu mista andar," and she left the house after the customary salutations.

Madame du Bois could not resist the temptation of calling on the Commandant's wife the same afternoon. She was dressed to kill and had her best society smile on her face.

"What news?" asked Mrs. de la Haye.

"News? Why everybody is talking of the engagement between young van der Heyden and Jacomina," said Madame du Bois.

"Indeed: I thought he was rather sweet on Clementine," said the Cominadant.

"Yes," said Madame du Bois, "I was only chaffing. I meant Clementine when I said Jacomina."

"I wish some people would cultivate the gentle art of minding their own business," said Mrs. de la Haye very tartly—a splendid piece of acting.

"Sorry I spoke," said Madame du Bois, "Pardon."

"Well, well," said the Commandant, "why should we old folk quarrel because two young people are foolish enough to get engaged. Weren't all the demoiselles of Pondicherry burning with jealousy when I married you, I the pet of all the girls, Mon Dieu."

"Pas de blague, Commandant," said his wife sternly.

Madame du Bois felt that she had "put her foot into it," but, encouraged by the good humour of the Commandant, she said, "But anyhow I do not think it nice for Clementine to be seen every afternoon on the ramparts with him."

Mrs. de la Haye said that her policy was not to meddle in the love affairs of young people.

"Quite right, my dear," said the Commandant, "if your parents had come interfering in the amours between you and me, Jacqueline de Ferrière would not at present be the wife of Commandant de la Haye."

"Pas de blague, s'il vous plait Commandant," repeated Mrs. de la Haye.

At this juncture who should arrive but Mrs. van Gramberg.

"How is Clementine," she asked, "and can I congratulate her?"

"You mean Jacomina perhaps" answered Mrs. de la Haye.

"Please leave Jacomina alone, you never see *her* on the ramparts," answered Mrs. van Gramberg.

"Oh indeed," said Mrs. de la Haye in her best stage manner.

Madame du Bois at this juncture suggested to call on Mrs. van der Heyden, and the whole party of ladies repaired to the Commandeur's house. Mrs. van der Heyden had not heard of Hentje's fondness either for Jacomina or Clementine. The puzzle was insoluble to Madame du Bois. She gave it up.

The next morning the intended marriage between Jacomina and Hentje was formally announced and the whole joke was common property. It was handed down from father to son and the tale is still repeated in a mangled form at Galle.

The marriage between Jacomina and Hentje took place in due course. They received numerous presents from a wide circle of friends and relations. The Governor sent a silversalver, as a present, with a suitable inscription engraved thereon. He regretted his inability to leave Colombo on account of the troubles with the Kandyan Court. He added that he was glad to find that in this "isle of regrets" his hard-worked officers relieved the dull monotony of existence by having a harmless "go" at those innocuous imbeciles—the gossips. Silver medals with the arms of the van der Heydens and the Grambergs engraved on them, were struck in commemoration of the event.

* * * *

In this year of grace 1912, a grey-haired "gentleman of the old school" of about 80 years of age may be seen every afternoon taking his "constitutional" on the Galle ramparts. He is the sixth transmitter of the name of van der Heyden. He is of course an enthusiastic Member of the Dutch Burghier Union and loves to talk of "The Good Old Days."

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF MOTTAU OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Andreas Willem Mottau b. at Wesel (Westphalia) 25th October 1771, d. at Batavia, October 1810, came out to the Indies in the ship "Christophorus Columbus;" arrived at Colombo from Cochin 10th January 1794 in the ship "van Teylingen;" m. at Colombo 18th October 1795 *Elizabeth Petronella Kofferman* b. at Colombo 13th July 1769, d. of *Harmanus Frederick Kofferman* of Baatbergen and *Johanna Rodriguez*. He had by her:—

- I. *Carolus Jacobus Mottau*, b. at Colombo 29th July 1796, d. 4th January 1798.
- II. *Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottau*, b. 2nd January 1798, m. at Colombo 22nd June 1814 *Diedrich Cornelis Freiz* (II Journal D. B. U. 72).
- III. *Carl Fredrik Mottau* (who follows under II.)
- IV. *Frederica Anthonica Mottau* b. 17th September 1801, d. at Mutwal 3rd July 1855, m. 11th September 1821, *Carl Robert Roosmale Coeq*, Chief Clerk, Post Office, Colombo, bap. at Galle 29th September 1799, d. at Galle 19th April 1852, s. of *Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Coeq* of Dokkum (Friesland) and *Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen* (IV Journal D. B. U. 21).

II.

Carl Fredrik Mottau b. 16th November 1799, d. at Colombo 30th November 1846, m. 30th December 1824 *Anetta Wilhelmina van der Straeten*, b. 10th February 1804, d. 8th July 1877. He had by her:—

- I. *Eliza Frederica Sophia Mottau* b. 30th October 1825, d. 1860, m. *Andrew Samuel Henry Felsingher*.
- II. *Harriet Mottau* b. 27th November 1826, d. young.
- III. *Andrew William Mottau* b. 23rd August 1829, m. (1) *Sara Sansoni* b. 25th March 1833 d. of *Joseph Sansoni* and *Sara Henrietta Staats* and (2) 1862 *Julia Eliza Flanderka* b. 16th February 1843 d. of *Petrus François Flanderka* and *Julia Eliza Foeminder*. Of the first marriage:—
 1. *Agnes Winifred Mottau* b. 4th December 1853, m. 27th December 1883 *James William Hesse*.
 2. *Edgar Henry Mottau* b. 25th July 1855, m. 20th May 1889 *Frances Maud van Geyzel* b. 20th February 1860 d. of *John William van Geyzel* and *Antonetta Ursula Thomasz* and had by her:—
 - (a) *Edgar William Mottau* b. 6th Jan. 1891.

3. *Sara Selina Mottau* b. 23rd June 1857, m. *Vincent Harris van Dort*.

Of the second marriage:—

4. *Clara Evelyn Mottau* b. 15th June 1863, m. *Joseph Aloysius van Twest*.
5. *William Flanderka Mottau* b. 13th July 1870, m. 27th December 1897 *Jane Catherine Brohier* d. of *James Hope Brohier* and *Jane Wilhelmina van Dort* and had by her:—
 - (a) *Samuel Andrew William Mottau* b. 4th August 1902.
 - (b) *William Herbert Mottau* b. 15th July 1904.
 - (c) *Grace Wilhelmina Mottau* b. 12th August 1909.

- IV. *George Arthur Mottau* b. 27th May 1831 d.sp., m. at Colombo 28th Nov. 1860 *Henrietta Leonora Keuneman* b. 31st October 1837, d. of *Adolphus Keuneman* and *Charlotta Hermina Solomonsz*.
- V. *Harriet Eleanor Mottau* b. 13th September 1832, m. *William Vincent Woutersz* b. 25th March 1830, s. of *Adrianus Jacobus Woutersz* and *Anna Engelina Wolfdaal*.
- VI. *Henry Augustus Marshall Mottau* b. 28th May 1834, d. 28th August 1834.
- VII. *Edmund Oliver Mottau* b. 5th Sept. 1836, m. at Colombo 28th July 1859 *Jane Elizabeth von Hagt*, b. 16th October 1841, d. of *George Augustus von Hagt* and *Henrietta Wilhelmina Meier*.
- VIII. *James Walter Mottau* (who follows under III.)
- IX. *Laura Camilla Mottau*, b. 11th January 1842, d. 10th April 1842.
- X. *Clara Lucretia Mottau* b. 15th July 1846, m. 1863 *Louis Wallet William Ludckens* b. 11th March 1837, s. of *Johan Philip Jacob Ludckens* and *Henrica Wilhelmina Pendigras*.

III.

James Walter Mottau b. 9th December 1839, m. *Emelia Arabella van Langenberg*, d. of *Jacobus Raymond van Langenberg* and *Thiedeman*. He had by her:—

- I. *Charles Frederick Mottau* b. 15th June 1864.
- II. *Walter Fretz Mottau* b. 13th Dec. 1865, d. 22nd Feb. 1866.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The Monthly Meetings of the Committee were held in the Union Rooms, Bambalapitiya, on the 1st April, 4th May, 1st June, 20th July, and 7th September 1912. The Meeting notified for the 10th August was not held for want of a quorum.

New Members.—The following new Members were elected since the date of issue of the last number of the Journal:—

Mr. J. G. Claessen .. Colombo	Mr. A. Raffel .. Colombo
" B. A. Deutrom .. "	" F. B. de Rooy Chilaw
" B. C. Kelaart .. "	" C. G. Schokman Colombo
" L. Koch .. "	" G. H. Sisouw .. "
" E. V. Leembruggen Jaffna	" A. E. S. Woutersz .. "
Dr. W. W. Margenout .. "	" A. J. A. Woutersz .. "

Presentation to Bishop Beckmeyer.—The Dutch Burgher Union was "At Home" at Glenesk, Flower Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Loos, on Tuesday, 10th September, to meet the new Lord Bishop of Kandy. A presentation was made of a solid silver tea service and salver, the latter bearing the following inscription:—

*Presented to
The Right Reverend
Dom Bede Beckmeyer, O.S.B.,
Bishop of Kandy,
by the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.
30th June 1912.*

The Hon. Mr. Hector van Cuylenburg, in the absence of the President of the Union, voiced the sentiments of the Members in a few chosen words. His Lordship, in his reply took the opportunity of expressing his warm interest in the Union, of which he claimed to be an active Member. There was a large attendance of Members and their families, the Bishop being introduced to each individual present. A pleasant evening of happy social intercourse was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Loos deserve the thanks of the Union for their kindness in lending their beautiful grounds for the function, and in personally helping to receive and entertain the guests.

van Ranzow (Verbetering I. Journal D.B.U. 102).

Julius Ferdinand, graf v. Ranzow tr. te Cleve 10 July 1768
Christina Louisa Eleonora van Hymmen geb. 1737. Bij wie:—

1. *Antoinette Johanna Louisa Gravin van Ranzow* tr te Cleve 5 Maart 1786 *Johan Willem Schreuder* z. van *Johan Schreuder*, Gouverneur van Ceylon.
2. *Carl Herbert Jahan Julius, graf van Ranzow* ged. te Cleve 29 July 1770.
3. *Anton Heinrich Johan Julius graf van Ranzow* ged. te Cleve 26 Sept. 1771.
4. *Georg Heinrich Jan Carl graf van Ranzow* ged. te Cleve 14 Sept. 1775.

Willem Cornelis de Run tr. te Colombo 20 July 1818 *Antonetta Eliza Frederica, Gravin van Ranzow*.

Anna Louisa Isabella, Gravin van Ranzow, overl. te Colombo 15 June 1879 tr. te Colombo 23 Oct. 1815 *Pieter Isaac Brohier*.

* * * *

Schreuder (Johan) b. at Hamburg 12th February 1704, d. at Batavia 16th January 1764, was Governor of Ceylon from 17th March 1757 to 11th Nov. 1762. He m. (1) *Johanna Godfrieda de la Fontaine*. (2) at Batavia 12th May 1737 *Maria Wilhelmina Lammens* of Cloosterzande (3) at Batavia *Clara Gertruida de la Haye*, b. at Batavia 15th November 1729, d. at Batavia 1769. His children were:—

- I. *Johan Willem Schreuder*.
- II. *Cornelis Valentyn Schreuder*, b. at Batavia 3rd December 1751, d. at Nijmegen 16th December 1783, m. (2) at Kleef 23rd December 1777 *Jonkvrouwe Catharina van Ruyppard* bap. at Nijmegen 1st May 1754, d. at Grave 10th February 1802.
- III. *Wilhelmina Johanna Schreuder* m. (1) *Dirk van der Sluys* (2) *Reynier van Vlissingen*.
- IV. *Susanna Engelberta Schreuder* (of the 2nd marriage) b. at Suret 30th April 1743, d. at Colombo 29th March 1760.
- V. *Hubert Jan Schreuder* (of the 3rd marriage) b. at Colombo 4th February 1758, bap. there 12th February 1758, d. there 29th May 1759.

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Mooyaart (Additions and Corrections. II Journal D.B.U. 32-33)

Jacobus Nicolaas Mooyaart d. at Birmingham 9th Feb. 1866.

Edward Mooyaart d. in London 26th April 1875.

Amelia Mooyaart d. at Penzance 11th February 1868.

Henry Mooyaart m. 30th January 1877 *Mary Lawrence* who died February 1911.

Richard James Mooyaart m. 9th October 1867 *Emma Matilda Meyer* d. of *John Meyer*.

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Fretz (Additions and Corrections. II Journal D.B.U. 71, 143).

Pieter Liebert Fretz d. at Soerabaya 7th December 1854.

Justina Susanna Fretz d. at Soerabaya 13th October 1854, m. (2) *John Caesar van Wikkermann*.

Henrietta Thomasia Fretz m. at Colombo 25th June 1817 Lt. *Charles Balton* 2nd Ceylon Regiment.

Johanna Justina Gertruida Fretz m. at Colombo 1817 Lt. *John Mainwaring* 1st Ceylon Regiment.

* * * *

Gualterus Woutersz of Middelburg, Commandeur Jaffna, arrived in Ceylon (1689) by the ship "Schoondyk." (II Journal D.B.U. 30, V Journal D.B.U. 16).

* * * *

Dirk Otley of Dordrecht, Principal of the Jaffna Seminary, arrived in Ceylon (1669) by the ship "Alphen." (II Journal D.B.U. 30, V Journal D.B.U. 16).

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Heere van Doornik of Enkhuyzen, opperchirurgyn, Jaffna, arrived in Ceylon (1677) by the ship "de Gekroonde Vrede." He was the father of *Harmanus van Doornik*. (III Journal D.B.U. 74).

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Aarnout Mom of Amsterdam arrived in Ceylon (1661) by the ship "Princess Royal."

* * * *

Jan Saaltvelt of Koningsbergen arrived in Ceylon (1692) by the ship "Ilpendam."

F. H. DE VOS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the objects laid down Sub-Section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to Mr. G. V. Grenier, Advocate, Mutwal, Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes.

Changes 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 is now being printed at the Albion Press, Galle. Those members who have not received their copies, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Manager, of that Press, when the same will be forwarded to them.

All changes of address, so far as the Journal is concerned, should be notified to the Manager, Albion Press, Galle, who has undertaken to circulate the Journal.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. R. A. Brohier, jr., Bambalapitiya, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Rev. L. A. Joseph, "Deepdene," Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for Purposes of Social Service.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund must be made to Mr. N. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.
