

# 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.*

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# JOURNAL

OF THE

## DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON.

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RYCKLOF VAN GOENS AND HIS FAMILY.

## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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[1914.]

### RYCKLOF VAN GOENS AND HIS FAMILY.

In 1910, when presenting the readers of this Journal with a portrait of Governor Rycklof van Goens, we made mention of the painting by Bartholomaeus van der Helst, which was burnt in the fire at the Boyman's Museum at Rotterdam in 1864. A copy of this painting had fortunately been made and was in the possession of Mr. J. C. van Goens of The Hague in 1891. We are glad to be able to offer our readers, as a frontispiece to the present number, a reproduction of this picture which is of so much interest to us in Ceylon. It was painted in 1655—6 when van Goens and his family were on a visit to the Fatherland, whither he had sailed from Batavia as Admiral of the Return Fleet, in "de Paerl," on the 28th June 1655. Van der Helst had just previously founded, in conjunction with Nicolaes de Helt Stokade, the Painter's Guild at Amsterdam, and it is very probable that the sittings were given at the studio



there. Some of the great painter's best portraits are said to have been produced about this time. The group represents van Goens standing in the middle of the picture, his wife Jacomina Rosegaard, seated in front of him, and his two sons, Rycklof (who succeeded him as Governor) and Volckert, then aged 14 and 12 years respectively. These composed the whole family at the time. A daughter of the second marriage, born at Colombo in 1668, and named Esther Ceylonia, belonged to a later period of the Governor's life. Jacomina Rosegaard, died at Colombo on the 3rd January 1667, and the second wife Esther de Solemne whom he married in August 1667, died on the 22nd June 1668. Both were laid to rest in the vault of the Old Church in the Fort, and their joint epitaph may now be seen at Wolvendaal Church. Volckert, the younger son, settled in the Netherlands, where he became a member of the town Council of Schiedam and "Commissary of the Muster." Rycklof, the elder son, played too important a part in Ceylon listory to be dealt with in a few summary lines here.

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## LET US TAKE HANDS.

EX UNITATE VIRES.

(AN ODE IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FEDERATION  
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATES.)

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[The following lines, taken from "The Aberdeen University Review," will be of interest to those of our readers who have followed the course of South African politics of late.]

1.

Let us take hands!  
Our Fatherlands  
Were neighbours on the Northern Sea,  
Our cliffs looked out upon your sands,  
Our Thames adjoined your Zuider Zee,  
Between us now no barrier stands,  
Old comrades and old neighbours we,  
Let us take hands!  
Briton or Boer—what matters name?  
Steady of purpose, strong of deed,  
Of Teuton breed  
Our fathers came.  
We are their seed,  
We hold their creed,  
We share their fortune, and their fame.  
Akin in blood, and speech, and faith,  
Why should we work each other scathe?  
We both are brave; we both are free,  
Shall we not friends and comrades be?  
Let us take hands!

2.

Only a fool  
Would think to rule  
By force of fear, by dint of hate;  
Surely the Lord

Will break his sword  
 Who by a sword would rule a state.  
 On every kopje, every hill  
 The flag of freedom is unfurled.  
 Here hand in hand we must fulfil  
 A dual destiny in the world.  
 Singly we neither can prevail;  
 We twain are kin,  
 And both must win,  
 Or both must fail.  
 We both have won; we both have lost,  
 With equal shame, at equal cost,  
 Let us take hands!

## 3.

Shall not our hearts confederate conspire,  
 Shall not our wills be wed in one desire,  
 Out of two kindred peoples to create  
 One nation wise, and prosperous, and great?  
 Let us be friends,  
 Working for noble ends,  
 Let us be one in spirit and estate!

## 4.

Now that the Oath of Brotherhood we swear  
 Now that our hearts are one,  
 The veldt which lies so desolate and bare  
 Will blossom into cities white and fair  
 And pinnacles will pierce the desert air;  
 And sparkle in the sun—  
 Now that the Oath of Brotherhood we swear  
 Now that our hearts are one.  
 Surely a land so prodigal and broad  
 Will grow a very garden-land of God;  
 Surely the realm a realm of love will be,  
 Let us take hands  
 Whose fatherlands  
 Were neighbours by the Northern Sea!

— RONALD CAMPBELL MACFIE.

## THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

BY BAAS KEUVELAAR.

The schaft baas Jacob Coster was ill at ease. Eighty years ago his namesake Willem Jacobszoon Coster had smashed up the Portuguese forces and taken possession of Galle on behalf of the Hon'ble Dutch East India Company. And this was the 13th March and *omnis Gallia* was busy commemorating the event. Jacob Coster, I say, was ill at ease. Mrs. Coster was to have her trouble on that day—een zoontje, as the entry by Coster in the stamboek testifies to this day.

Needless to say that the coincidence of a little Coster being born at Galle on that very day, was the talk of the whole Fort. The Commandeur Jan van Alphen sent a special message of congratulations to the happy parents and Mrs. van Alphen called in person later on to see the little stranger.

"Hoe gaat het met onzen klein Vice-Admiral?" she asked Jacob.

"Het gaat hem zeer wel, dankje" said Jacob "Kom binnen Mevrouw, als je belieft."

Mrs. van Alphen entered the room where Mrs. Coster was lying in bed with her little son by her side.

After the formal congratulations and the usual flatteries, she left the house with the suggestion that the child should be named Willem Jacobszoon and with the promise that the Commandeur and herself would be most pleased to be sponsors to the infant at his baptism.

Jacob Coster had arrived in Ceylon with his wife from Nagapatnam a few months previously and had not heard of the great founder of the Dutch Rule in Ceylon. As usual at these yearly celebrations many old crones and fogeys, whom one never hears of for the rest of the year, get out of their shell and relate their personal recollections of the first Commandeur of Galle. Rosa Marot, who claimed to be one hundred years old and the daughter of the Vice-Admiral's valet de chambre, was telling Mrs. Coster that the Vice-Admiral was "um bonito sinho, papella lei branco." Another equally mendacious old fossil remembered being at the Sun Bastion when the Portuguese

Governor of Galle, Brito, was shot through the heart by a bullet from one of the Dutch muskets. He remembered the entry of the Dutch into the Fort shouting "God met ons." One would have it that Coster was killed by a soldier, that he attended the funeral and that his ghost is to be seen every 13th of March at midnight at the old churchyard where he was buried. This was contradicted by another who recollected hearing at the time that Coster was killed by some heathens of the King of Kandy. This worthy was a staunch Catholic. All these "yarns" were dished up every year with little additions and variations. Of course all this was news to Mr. and Mrs. Coster.

The child was baptised and given the name of Willem Jacobsz, the Commandeur and his wife being the sponsors. They presented the little man with a silver spoon with an inscription recording his name and date of birth.

Willem Jacobsz Coster grew up to man's estate and always went by the nickname of the Vice-Admiral. He had attained the rank of an Assistant when suddenly he disappeared from Galle. Every endeavour to find him proved unsuccessful.

He had not been heard of for thirty years. The fact was that Willem Jacobsz Coster, who was of an excitable nature, in a moment of temporary insanity, had left Galle for a village in the hinterland called Nillegala with the intention of avenging the death of the Vice-Admiral and conquering the interior of the Island for the Dutch. Having committed numerous assaults on some inoffensive natives, whom he charged with the murder of the Vice-Admiral, he was about to depart to Kandy to slay the King there, when he was seized by some Kandyan soldiers of the turbulent hill tribes and put in the stocks.

This brought him to his senses and being ashamed to return to the Dutch he adopted the native costume, married a Kandyan lady of title taking to himself the name of Weesamiralge Don Wellon Jacob da Costa Loku Banda. Thirty years after his departure from Galle there was a Dutch embassy to the Kandyan Court and one of the Ambassador's suite having lost his way, found himself at Nillegala where he was surprised to see a Dutchman in native costume talking Singalese, with a Kandyan wife and family, quietly settled at the place. He had quite forgotten the Dutch language but was most expert in Singalese. He was very reticent about his history.

On the return of the embassy to Colombo, the matter was duly reported to the Governor who lost no time in making enquiries and it was discovered that Loku Banda was no less a person than the redoubtable Willem Jacobsz Coster. His parents had died leaving no heirs and their property had escheated to the Company. About this time the office of Interpreter Mudalyar to the Commandeur of Galle had become vacant. There were numerous applicants for the post all possessing equally good qualifications. The Government was placed in a difficult position and on the suggestion of the then Commandeur the Governor offered the place to da Costa, who after some hesitation, accepted it. It was thus that Willem Jacobsz Coster returned to Galle with the name of Weesamiralge Don Wellon Jacob da Costa. His wife was a most charming woman, a popular figure in Dutch and Singalese society at Galle. Da Costa was provided with a palatial walauwe by the Govovernment where he dispensed the most lavish hospitality. He was killed on the field of battle in the expedition against the King of Kandy and his eldest son Jacob Wellon da Costa was appointed in his place as a reward for his father's services.

\* \* \* \* \*

The family of Weesamiralge da Costa is now extinct in Ceylon but the story of Willem Jacobsz Coster is still related in the walaucas as one of the funny things that took place in Ceylon in the "Good Old Days."

## DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

*(Continued from p. 59.)*

KAREL CEZILLES (Zezillis),<sup>1</sup> was born at Groningen and commenced his studies in Theology there on the 27th July 1728. He became proponent on the 24th April 1736 and had temporary charge of the Portuguese congregation at Batavia in 1748 and was there promoted predikant in 1751: subsequently he was transferred to the Malabar Coast and was from 1760 officiating at Jaffnapatam in Ceylon.

FRANÇOIS CHASSE,<sup>2</sup> having come out in 1686 from the Netherlands direct to Ceylon (without first proceeding to Batavia) was stationed at Jaffnapatam and died there on the 7th May 1694

SERVATIUS CLAVIUS was born at Middelburg and was sent out by the Classis of Walcheren on the 17th January 1664 to Martin in the Lesser Antilles, West India. This appointment appears to have been exchanged for one in East India. At any rate he arrived at Batavia from the Fatherland in the ship "Middelburg" on the 29th August 1667 and was predikant there. With the consent of the Consistory he was sent by Governor-General J. Maatsuiker to Ceylon and was appointed to Jaffna by the Colombo Consistory. He took with him to the Consistory at his new station strong recommendations and flattering testimonials. He was particularly apt in acquiring a knowledge of the vernaculars. In 1679 he received a call from the congregation at Batavia and died there in 1691 after a prolonged illness. The Directors of the Company who were yet unaware of his death resolved on the 26th March 1692 that as he was incapacitated by illness he be appointed Emeritus and that he be fittingly remunerated for services rendered.

JACOB CORF,<sup>3</sup> was admitted in February 1657 as student in the States College at Leyden and was sent out as proponent by the Classis of Delft. He arrived at Batavia in the ship "De Vrije Zee" on the 23rd July 1668. Later he was sent to Ceylon and was stationed at Colombo and subsequently at Galle where he died in 1671. At the time of his death there were only three predikants left in Ceylon. Buddingh is wrong in stating that he died in 1711.

PETRUS CORNELISZ (Cornelius),<sup>4</sup> a casties, was born in Ceylon 1732. He received his training at the Colombo Seminary and left for the Netherlands to study Theology at Leyden and was there enrolled as a student on the 5th October 1752. He became proponent, stood his examination on the 24th November 1758, was stationed at Amsterdam and then appointed for Ceylon his fatherland. He returned to the East and arrived the following year at Batavia, proceeded thence to Colombo and thereafter was predikant from 1761 till the time of his death at Cochin on the Malabar Coast. . . . It is recorded that whilst thanking Government for increasing his salary, he requested that he be granted house-allowance as the pastorijs which was the Company's property was sold. Hence he was granted 8 instead of 6 riksdollars a month in 1765. He was still there at the time the town was surrendered to the English (1795 or 1796); but died not long after. His last signature in the Baptism-register was written on the 18th November 1802 in a feeble hand. He was the last predikant there and not Carel Cezilles as Buddingh wrongly asserts

JOHANNES COSTERUS arrived at Batavia in 1681 and was transferred to Ceylon and returned to the Fatherland in 1686.

GABRIEL VAN COTTA was proponent at Kaltura since 1762 or 1763.

JOHANNES COYTER (Coiterus) was born at Groningen in 1649 and enrolled as student there on the 9th July 1666. He was appointed proponent at Aalsum and Wetzens in Friesland in 1673 and left for the East on the 15th December 1678 in the ship "Sumatra," and arrived at Batavia on the 18th August 1681. Four days later he was appointed to Ceylon and on his arrival there stationed at Jaffnapatam where he was till 1686. In that year he returned to Batavia on the 27th May. On the 10th August following he returned to the Fatherland. In 1696 he returned to Ceylon, was again stationed at Jaffnapatam and died there on the 14th July 1699.

CHRISTIAAN DAVID, a catechist at Tanschaar, arrived at the beginning of the last century or the end of the previous as a teacher to Ceylon. He was appointed Tamil predikant at Jaffna on the 28th January 1801.

JOHANNES NATHANAEL DONKER, (Doncker) arrived at Batavia on the 16th July 1661 in the ship "Erasmus" from Rotterdam. His act of appointment was from the Classis and not the deputies there. This gave rise to doubts as regards his privileges. In 1661 he was stationed at Colombo. There arose certain serious disputes in connection with his appointment, and he was forbidden, on his return to Batavia, to take his place on the bench of the predikants. During five months he accompanied the Great Military Expedition along the Malabar Coast under Admiral Rykloff van Goens, returned to Jaffna about 1661 and transferred to Cranganoor in 1662.

JOHANNES DEODATUS LUDOVICUS VAN EINBURG (Einburg) was proponent in the Classis of Leyden and South Rhineland, and was on the 2nd September 1771 appointed at Amsterdam for the Ministry in the Indies. Having arrived in the East he was appointed to Galle but presumably did not proceed there. For in the same year he went to Bantam, and was appointed predikant there from 1772 to 1774. On account of considerable differences of opinion between the predikants Wiltenaar and van Einburg, the former was transferred to Timor on the 19th November 1773. Van Einburg died at Banda between 1st January and the middle of April 1776.

### Notes on the "Dutch Predikants of Ceylon."

By MR. F. H. DE VOS.

- <sup>1</sup> *Karel Cezilles (Zezilles)* married (2) at Colombo 31 December 1752 *Magdalena Jacoba van Buren* of Jaffna, widow of *Regnerus Kronenburg*, Chief of Baticalo. *Agaton Hendrik Zezilles*, also of Groningen, *boekhouder* Colombo (1771—95) was perhaps the son.
- <sup>2</sup> He was born at Utrecht and married at Colombo 6 May 1691 *Cornelia Strick*, baptized at Colombo 27 October 1669, daughter of *Cornelis Strick* and *Abigail Ketelaar* of Ter Goes. She married, as widow Chasse, 25 December 1695 *Magnus Wickelman*, Chief Administrateur of Colombo.
- <sup>3</sup> He was married to *Alida van Pollinckhoven*.
- <sup>4</sup> There was a *Pieter Cornelisz.* baptized at Kalutara 1 April 1733, son of *Paulus Cornelisz* and *Anna Francisco*. This was perhaps the same person as the predikant who married *Elizabeth van Sompel* and had by her a son *Jacob Cornelis Willem*, born 26 October 1760.

### GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ARNDT OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

#### I.

*Johann Carel Arndt* of Wusterhausen (Brandenburg), Resident of Point Pedro. m. 1762 *Antonella Victoria de Melho*, bap. at Colombo 16 April 1752, d. of Rev. *Philip de Melho* b. at Colombo 23 April 1723, d. 9 October 1790, and *Magdalena Ondaatje*. He had by her :—

- I. *Magdalena Elizabeth Arndt*, b. 4 September 1766, d. 1850 m. (1) 6 April 1786 *Hendrik Steenkelder*, opziender v. d. Oliphanten, s. of Lieutenant *Hendrik Steenkelder* and *Betseba Schrader* (p. 69), and (2) 2 December 1798 *Christiaan Julius Schrader* (p. 70).

- II. *Bernard Christiaan Arndt* (who follows under II).

#### II.

*Bernard Christian Arndt*. Sitting Magistrate, Mullettevo, b. 1771, d. 1826, m. 8 September 1799 *Anna Elizabeth de Niesse*. He had by her :—

- I. *Johan Carel Arndt* (who follows under III).

- II. *Magdalena Elizabeth Arndt*, b. 6 December 1801, d. 29 April 1878 m. *George Justus Schrader* (p. 71).

#### III.

*Johan Carel Arndt* Colonial Chaplain, Jaffna, m. 15 Sept. 1828<sup>2</sup> *Johanna Rudolphina van Hek*, b. at Galle 10 February 1812, d. 24 April 1852, d. of *Hendrik van Hek* of Amsterdam, Assistant Customs Master, Galle, and *Margareta Maria Helena de Vos*. He had by her :—

- I. *Helena Susanna Cornelia Arndt* b. 6 June 1836, d. at Gampola 16 November 1859, m. 19 April 1855 the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo *George Justus Schrader*.



II. *George Francis Arndt* (who follows under IV).

III. *Maria Sophia Arndt* b. 20 May 1839, m. Rev. *Edward Clement La Brooy*.

IV. *William Arndt* b. 1840, m. *Maria Garvin* and had by her:—

(1) *William Arndt*.

(2) *Ada Arndt* m. .... Perera.

V. *John Charles Arndt*, b. 19 June 1841.

#### IV.

*George Francis Arndt* b. 28 September 1837, d. 13 Sept. 1889, m. 18 September 1853 *Eliza Merciana Toussaint* (IV. Journal D. B. U. 43). He had by her:—

I. *Charles Frederik Arndt* (who follow under V).

II. *Francis Samuel Arndt* (who follows under VI).

III. *George Archibald Henry Arndt* (who follows under VII).

IV. *Edward Lionel Arndt* b. 25 August 1862, d. 5 Oct. 1884.

V. *Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt* (who follows under VIII).

#### V.

*Charles Frederick Arndt* b. 27 September 1854, m. 11 May 1811 *Julia Harriet Ludekens*. He had by her:—

I. *Edith Mary Arndt*, b. 8 June 1882, m. 27 December 1907 *Guy Spencer Felsingier*.

II. *Edith Dora Arndt*, b. 3 March 1884, d. 12 Sept. 1896.

III. *Cecil Osmund Arndt*, b. 23 December 1885.

IV. *Vernon Eugene Frederik Arndt* b. 16 November 1887

V. *Ruth Arndt* b. 30 July 1890, d. 28 January 1892.

#### VI.

*Francis Samuel Arndt* b. 28 January 1856, d. 17 June 1902 m. (1) *Marie Rosaline Foenander* d. of *Joseph Foenander* and *Ellen Sansoni* and (2) 12 November 1885 *Alice Perera* (widow *Parry*) d. of *John Perera* and *Emily de Haan*.

Of the first marriage:—

I. *Charles Eric Arndt* b. 3 December 1879, m. *Ida Koch*.

II. *Bertha Irene Arndt*, b. 1 February 1881, m. *Gerald Felsingier*.

III. *Francis Arndt* b. 2 June 1882.

Of the second marriage:—

IV. *Rosaline Arndt* b. June 1886.

V. *Muriel Arndt* b. 14 August 1887.

VI. *Gertrude Florence Arndt* b. 1 February 1888, m. *John Edward R. Hobbs*.

VII. *William Arndt*.

VIII. *May Arndt*.

IX. *Fyvie Arndt*.

X. *Ruth Arndt*.

#### VII.

*George Archibald Henry Arndt* M.A. Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Negombo, b. 30 July 1857, m. 22 November 1883 *Henriette Hortense Josephine Eleanor Prins*, d. of *John Prins* and *Elizabeth Hortensia Dornhorst*.

He had by her:—

I. *George Edward Aubert Arndt*, Clerk in Holy Orders, b. 3 September 1884, m. at Kurnegalle 14 June 1913 *Nora Marcus*, d. of *C. P. Marcus*.

II. *Ernest Frederick Arndt*, b. 22 October 1885.

III. *Lawrence Henry Arndt* b. 6 September 1887.

IV. *Leonard Archibald Arndt* b. 5 January 1889.

V. *Ulic Arndt* b. 13 May 1890.

VI. *Eleanor Margaret Hortense Arndt* b. 4 September 1892.

### VIII.

*Arthur Robert Theodore Arndt* b. 4 September 1868 m. 15 Dec. 1892 *Alice Mabel Felsing*.

He had by her :—

- I. *Edward Arndt* b. 14 September 1893.
- II. *Alicia Muriel Arndt* b. 22 August 1894.
- III. *Carel Evan Arndt* b. 28 May 1896.
- IV. *Olariabel Arndt* b. 2 December 1899.
- V. *George Herbert Arndt* b. 23 May 1903
- VI. *Mabel Arndt* b. 28 October 1904.
- VII. *Beryl Arndt* b. 28 August 1906.
- VIII. *Sylvia Schrader Arndt* b. 19 August 1908.
- IX. *Hortense Arndt*, b. 14 October 1910.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WOUTERSZ OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

### I.

*N. N. Woutersz* m. *Ursula Wees* and had by her :—

- I. *Anna Margareta Woutersz*.
- II. *Gualterus Woutersz*,<sup>1</sup> (who follows under II).

### II.

*Gualterus Woutersz* Commandeur of Jaffna b at Middelburg, arrived in Ceylon in 1689, ship "Schoondyk" (V. Journal D. B. U. 59), d. at Batavia 5 February 1739, m. *Hester Otley*.<sup>2</sup> He had by her :—

- I. *Elizabeth Ursula Woutersz* b. 8 July 1705, d. 20 Sept. 1778, m. 17 June 1725 *Antony Mooyaart*, Commandeur of Jaffna (II Journal D. B. U. 30).
- II. *Anna Adriana Woutersz*, d. Batavia 29 May 1738 m. *Jurgen van der Spar* of Jaffna afterwards Raad Ordinair of the Dutch Indies.
- III. *Hester Agatha Woutersz* d. Colombo 27 August 1744 m. (1) *Juriaan Potken* of Oldenzaal, Administrateur, Jaffna and (2) *Johan Christoffel Kleybert* of Swynfort, Dissave of Jaffna.
- IV. *Maria Briglandina Woutersz* bap. at Colombo 14 May 173.
- V. *Susanna Gerardina Woutersz* b. 1719, d 17 May 1771.

### NOTES.

<sup>1</sup> *Gualterus Woutersz*, Schepen, Middelburg 1681.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps daughter of *Dirk Otley*, 1st Principal of the Jaffna Seminary 1690. He had a son *Dirk Otley* who translated the Old Testament into Tamil *Dirk Otley* (senior) was baptized at Rotterdam 23 September 1651, being the son of *Richard Otley* and *Hester van der Meer*.

# GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DORNHORST OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

## I.

*Johan Christiaan Dornhorst* of Ottendorf (Bremen), came out to the Indies in the ship "Spaarenryk" in 1785, b. 13 May 1763, d. 9 August 1828, m. *Francina Wittebron* of Jaffna. He had by her:—

- I. *Fredrik Dornhorst* (who follows under II).
- II. *Johan Hendrik Dornhorst*, Clerk, Government Agent's Office b. 23 May 1806 d. Trincomalee 23 Sept. 1841 m. 13 August 1832 *Louisa Petronella Schultze*, daughter of *Ernest Godlieb Schultze*.

## II.

*Fredrik Dornhorst*, Secretary, District Court, Trincomalee b. at Trincomalee 22 March 1803, m. 29 May 1826 *Johanna Petronella Schultze* b. 5 September 1810, daughter of *Fredrik Schultze* and *José Baltina Hartz*. He had by her:—

- I. *Henry Godlieb Dornhort* b. 28 June 1827, d. 2 March 1828.
- II. *Josina Charlotte Dornhorst* b. 18 August 1829, m. 24 May 1847 *John William Mack*, Secretary, District Court, Colombo b. 6 February 1824, s. of *Johannes Cornelius Mack* and *Johanna Gertruïda Berringer*.
- III. *Charles Frederick Dornhorst* b. 5 April 1831, d. 2 November 1832.
- IV. *Frederica Petronella Dornhorst* b. 7 May 1833, d. 25 May 1833.
- V. *Elizabeth Hortensea Dornhorst*, b. 8 November 1836 m. *John Frederick Prins*, Proctor.
- VI. *Sophia Selina Harriet Dornhorst*, b. 23 July 1838, m. at Trincomalee 28 May 1853 *W. F. Cremor*, Officer in Charge of H. M. Ship "Sapphire."

VII. *Louisa Marianne Dornhorst* b. 18 May 1840 m. *E. H. Prins*, Proctor.

VIII. *Laura Frances Dornhorst* b. 17 September 1847.

IX. *Frederick Dornhorst* (who follows under III.)

## III.

*Frederick Dornhorst*, K. C., Advocate, b. 26 April 1849, m. 13 October 1877 *Lydia Hester Sissouw*, b. 14 March 1854, daughter of *Eugene Godwin Sissouw* and *Eliza Georgiana Brohier*. He had by her:—

- I. *Fredrik Schultze Dornhorst* b. 5 March 1879.
- II. *Freda Marion Hester Dornhorst* b. 5 August 1880 m. *Shelton de Saram*, Barrister-at-Law.
- III. *Hubert Karl Wilhelm Hartz Dornhorst*, b. 27 Oct. 1881.
- IV. *Roy Lambert Dornhorst* b. 2 November 1882.
- V. *Hans Christiaan Fransz Ranzow Dornhorst* b. 9 Sept. 1884.
- VI. *Ernst Simonsz Godlieb Sissouw Dornhorst* b. 10 Jan. 1886.
- VII. *Johan Hillebrandt Dornhorst* b. 10 January 1886.

## SOME OLD HOUSES I HAVE KNOWN.

By R. G. ANTHONISZ.

The subject of old houses—the men and women who lived in them in bygone years, and the stories and traditions connected with them—was to me from earliest childhood a most fascinating one. I have thus in the course of my life, stowed away in various places—in memoranda and note books and in the recesses of my mind—many little odds and ends of legend and story which, if dressed in suitable form, might, I have thought, prove of some relish to the readers of this Journal. I have therefore ventured on a series of sketches which, I think, will show how closely those most familiar objects to us of sight and association—the houses we have known from infancy—link us with a long forgotten past. We pass and re-pass them every day, taking account only of what is presented to our sight. We know them only in connection with the men and women who live in them now, or who have done so within our own memory. We are acquainted with the names of the present owners of houses which we once owned or which we now occupy; but we know little or nothing of their occupants before our time. We seldom call to mind that these voiceless structures of stone and mortar and the sites on which they stand have been witnesses of many a stirring event of the past, and that the roof which shelters us now at one time sheltered people of whom we of the present day have but the haziest knowledge—men who wore flowing wigs and knee breeches and women with quaint head—dresses, stomachers and hoop petticoats. We cannot conceive that

“Owners and occupants of earlier dates”

“From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,”

“And hold in mortmain still their old estates.”

I must perforce draw my first examples from my earliest associations, and my readers will therefore, I am sure, pardon me if I begin these sketches by turning to the quaint old Dutch town of Galle. Here, on the site of the majestic building in Middle Street now occupied by the local branch of Volkart Brothers, there stood, up to the year 1879, a one-floor, rambling, old house with spacious rooms, the history of which went back a good many years. My first recollection of the house was as the office and residence

of a local merchant, a German, Johann Heinrich Sonnenkalb, who was Consul in Ceylon for the Free City of Hamburg. This was in the late fifties of the last century. But the history of the property, so far as I can trace it, begins a century further back, when it was owned by Lourens Christiaan Frobos, onderkoopman in the Dutch Company's Service. The Frobos's were a well-known family in Galle during a considerable part of the eighteenth century, occupying a prominent social position and represented in the public service by several members in high office. The family was founded in Ceylon by Christiaan Lourens Frobos, who came from Frederickshald in Smaalenene in Norway in 1730. The name Frobos is now quite extinct in Ceylon, although descendants in the female line may still be found among the Dutch Burghers of the present day. The last of the name who lived in Galle was Abraham Christiaan Frobos, known familiarly among his friends and acquaintances as Braampje Frobos. He was a nephew of the owner of the house and left for Batavia in 1806, after the arrival of the British. I hope to refer to him again when dealing with another well-known property in Galle. Meanwhile—to return to the house in Middle Street—Lourens Christiaan Frobos, who acquired the property in 1761, was induced to part with it on the 13th April 1763, in the same state in which he bought it, to Arnoldus De Ly, then Dissave of Matura, who, in 1766, on the death of Commandeur Samlandt, succeeded to the Chief Command of the Province. Frobos received 1000 rix dollars for the house and tenement (huis en erf), the house being one of older date and of less pretension than that familiar to us in our childhood. That Commandeur De Ly made his purchase as a financial speculation rather than for purposes of utility may be gathered from the fact that he was at the time resident in Matura, and even when he removed to Galle, the stately official residence provided for him by the Government precluded the necessity for his providing himself with a private dwelling house. He apparently leased or hired the property, making no attempt to alter or improve the building. This we gather from the fact that, when he sold the property in 1778, he received no more than he himself had paid for it fifteen years previously, viz., 1000 rix dollars. The family of De Ly was also closely associated with Galle, and the name was still remembered there even in my time. Although the Commandeur himself came from Bergen-op-Zoom, his long residence in the Province or Commandment, first as Dissave

of Matura, and afterwards as Commandeur of Galle, led to the formation of many permanent local associations. I must, however, reserve further reference to the family till I come to speak of his son Andrew Everardus De Ly in connection with other houses which will form the subject of some of these sketches.

We come now to the most eventful period in the history of the house we are at present treating of. The purchaser from Commandeur De Ly, on the 17th September 1778, was Georg Michiel Kroner, then a young officer in the Dutch army, who came from Pappenheim, a little town on the Altmühl, now in Bavaria. He was recently married to a widow lady from whom he acquired considerable property. This lady was Maria Adriana Constantia Smit, the daughter of the chief clergyman of Galle, Johannes Philippus Smit, and the widow of Hendrik Anthonisz, an officer of the Burgery or Militia of Jaffnapatam. Born herself in Jaffna, she arrived at Galle as a child in 1746 when her father assumed ecclesiastical charge of the station, and, after an interval of fifteen years of married life spent in her native town, she returned to Galle in 1774 on the death of her husband. The following year she married, as her second husband, Captain Georg Michiel Kroner. She brought him, as I have said, considerable property, consisting of slaves, money, jewelry and land, a great part of her fortune having come to her from her mother's mother, Anna Maria Six van Chandelier, wife of Daniel Pfeil of Karlskrona, Burgerraad of Cape Town. It was the Kroners who built or improved the large and roomy house which some of us still remember in its days of great age and decay. Here they lived together for several years, and here, after the death of her husband, the old lady continued to live surrounded by a large retinue of slaves and attendants, till the year 1794, when she made up her mind to part with the old place. A story I heard as a little boy has been offered as an explanation of the lady's sudden resolution to sell the house. I am sorry I cannot now narrate all the details of this old story or legend, but briefly summed up, it was as follows. Among the slaves in the house was a young woman named Alida, the daughter of an old slave belonging to the lady's first husband's family, who had come with her from Jaffnapatam. This girl, who was a particular favourite of her mistress and her trusted servant and personal attendant, got into trouble over a love affair with another inmate of the house. The affair ended in some way or other in the tragic death

of a male slave in the house. There was strong suspicion that the man had been poisoned by the girl Alida, but the *corpus delicti* disappeared and the whole matter was hushed up. It is said that after this incident the old lady could no longer be induced to remain in the house. It was either haunted by the ghost of the departed slave, or his corporeal presence in the house in some form or other continually obsessed the minds of the inmates. The property therefore again changed hands, on the 16th January 1794, the purchaser this time being Pierre Alexander la Garde, Lieutenant of the Artillery, who was married to a lady of Galle, Anna Francina Nieuwenhoven. He paid 2400 rix dollars for the house. It may be pointed out that 1000 six dollars was the price paid for the house and tenement by Captain Kroner sixteen years previously. Before proceeding further with the narrative I must here mention a circumstance which some people in Galle would, I believe, still remember. When the old house was being demolished in 1879, and the trenches dug for the foundations of the present building, the workmen found, in a spot underground, quite within the inner verandah of the house, a human skeleton in a somewhat calcined state. Whether or not this may be taken as a corroboration of the old legend I must leave to the imagination of my readers.

Lieutenant Pierre la Garde did not long occupy the house. He sold it on the 8th September of the following year (1795), for the same price he paid for it, to Theobald von Hugel, Colonel of the Wurtemberg Regiment and "Chevalier de l'Ordre Militair pour le Mérite," who was at the time stationed in Galle, having come over from the Cape with his regiment then in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Baron von Hugel, as he used to be called, was a native of Strasburg and was married to a lady whose maiden-name was Anna Maria Keiser, by whom he had three children, viz., Theobald, a lieutenant in his father's regiment; Maria Barbara, married to Captain Carl van Franquemont of the same regiment; and Wilhelm Maximilian Friederich. When the fort of Galle was ceded to the British in February 1796, von Hugel, then in indifferent health, was living in the house with his wife. Four years later, on the 30th June 1800, he died there and was laid to rest in the vault inside the Dutch Church at Galle where his gravestone and wapenbord may be seen. Anna Maria Keiser, widow von Hugel, continued to live in Galle a few years longer and eventually left the island with



her son. Her last few years in the old house were spent in gloom and sorrow with health broken and mind clouded.

I have now brought the history of the house down to British times and what follows belongs to a new era. I am sorry that at this point the thread of my narrative must be broken, as I have no information of the events which immediately preceded the occupation of the house by Sonnenkalb to whom I have already referred. He, as I have said, was living there in the year 1858 when I first remember the house. There must be many still who can recall to mind the big, ponderous, old German in his white jacket and tall hat. It is said that when a young man he was a very gallant member of society; but that was long before my time. When I first saw him he was already old and unwieldy. Galle was then the principal sea-port in the island and a busy commercial and military town. I well remember the lavish entertainments which old Sonnenkalb sometimes gave, to which the principal civil and military residents of the town were invited. The spacious office rooms in the fore part of the house would then be boarded and thrown open for dancing, and the music of violin, drum and triangle resounded through the old house laden with solemn memories of the past. Sonnenkalb's sleeping apartments were in a small detached upstairs building at the back of the house. When the old man died in the sixties the house was occupied by the Galle branch of Charles Shand & Co., whose Agent, Edward George, took possession of Sonnenkalb's quarters. The next occupant was, I believe, Alexander Gibson Thompson, who carried on business, first on his own account, and afterwards in partnership with Edward Gustave Vinay, the latter having joined him on the disruption of the firm of James Gibson Thompson and Company. But all these mercantile people were merely occupants of the house: its ownership I believe had passed to some Moorish people; and somewhere in the eighties, the house went under the hammer at a Fiscal's Sale. The late Mr. F. W. de Vos thus became its owner and the property has remained in the possession of the family ever since. The present house was built in 1879-80.

Presuming that these stories and reminiscences of bygone days will be of interest to the readers of this Journal, I hope to continue the subject in future numbers, taking my examples as they come easy to hand. My next sketch will be of a house situated outside the fort of Galle, which will be found to be rich in historical incident.

## EXAMINATION IN DUTCH HISTORY.

The Examination in Dutch History was held in November 1913, at two centres—*Colombo*, where six candidates took up the Junior and one the Senior Examination, and *Kandy*, where there was one candidate for the Senior Examination. The total of eight candidates is smaller than was expected, but the novelty of the undertaking and possibly also the date of the Examination, so near the Cambridge Locals, sufficiently account for the small number. There is every reason to believe that there will be a large number of candidates at any future Examinations. At all events, the main object of the Examination was well served, and many besides the candidates had their interest roused in matters relating to the Dutch in Europe and in Asia.

The Examiners were Dr. H. U. Leembruggen and Mr. G. V. Grenier. The prizes were awarded to Miss Vivienne de Vos (Senior Examination) and Master J. P. de Vos (Junior Examination). The former obtained 940/0 of the maximum marks and the latter 830/0. The answers of all the candidates showed careful reading and study.

A statement is appended of the marks gained by the candidates in each subject.

|    |                        | Narratives<br>from<br>Motel. | Mr. Anthonisz's<br>Lecture. | History<br>of<br>Ceylon. | TOTAL. |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
|    | Maximum                | ... 100                      | 100                         | 100                      | 300    |
|    | SENIOR.                |                              |                             |                          |        |
| 1. | de Vos, Vivienne       | ... 100                      | 93                          | 91                       | 284    |
| 2. | de Vos, B. L.          | ... 55                       | 45                          | 64                       | 164    |
|    | JUNIOR.                |                              |                             |                          |        |
| 1. | de Vos, J. P.          | ... —                        | 81                          | 86                       | 167    |
| 2. | Speldewinde, C.        | ... —                        | 63                          | 79                       | 142    |
| 3. | Paulusz, J. H. O.      | ... —                        | 73                          | 67                       | 140    |
| 4. | van Langenberg, J.     | ... —                        | 65                          | 73                       | 138    |
| 5. | Paulusz, Mildred       | ... —                        | 60                          | 77                       | 137    |
| 6. | van Langenberg, Gertie | ... —                        | 33                          | 47                       | 80     |

V. GRENIER.

Secretary of the Standing

Committee for Ethical and

Literary Purposes.

Colombo, 6th January 1914.

## "LEGENDS OF CEYLON."

There are a vast number of legends current in Ceylon, some of which have been preserved in books and magazines published locally. As in Greece and Rome, every stream, hill, grove, and cave has its story. Almost every place-name has its tale, and in many cases it is now difficult to say whether the tale was invented to suit the name or the name was given on account of the tale. For example, Sitawaka and Sita-ella may or may not be connected with the earliest romance of Ceylon history.

It is surprising that no attempt has been made to collect the folk-lore of the Island and to make it available to professed students of the subject. In India and other countries something has been done, and it would repay an educated and discriminating inquirer to study this subject and to give the world the results of his research, before new tales are invented and before the existing tales assume forms which essentially differ from the original.

Miss Aline van Dort's "Legends of Ceylon" (Plâté Ltd.) is not strictly speaking, a collection of legends in the sense already alluded to. Hers is a less ambitious but quite admirable attempt which has the added attraction of novelty. She has taken half-a-dozen popular stories and published them in the form of fairy tales for the amusement of children—an excellent idea. The legend of "King Wikrama and the Grotto Girl" describes how Kandy became the capital of Lanka. "Dingirie Meniké" is another well-known Kandyan legend. The story of "Amal-Bisso" is in essentials the tale with which nearly all children in the low-country have for generations been delighted.

The only complaint we may make about Miss van Dort's book is that it is too short. We could have enjoyed two or three dozen more of these fine legends, so charmingly written and so well adapted to the tastes of young people, both those of Ceylon and those to whom the stories of Cinderella, Jack and the Bean-stalk, and Aladdin are an unceasing pleasure. We congratulate Miss van Dort and trust that the success of her book will encourage her to continue a work so well begun.

## BY THE WAY.

(Notes by Niemand).

St. Nicolaas Fête last year was made eventful by the awarding on that occasion of two prizes for the study of Dutch History. An Examination was held in November and three sets of questions were answered—one paper on the social, political, and religious life of the Dutch in Ceylon; another on the history of their rule in Ceylon; and the third on certain selected incidents of their history in Europe as recorded by Motley. This third paper was for Senior Candidates only.

It would be difficult to make a better selection of subjects, for these deal with nearly all that our young people should know in regard to their community. The more they know of these things, the better for them. They will cultivate more respect and more easily avoid the temptation to run after things unsuited to them. They will shed some of those worn-out and misleading ideas that ill become them. They will no longer assert dogmatically that "Money is everything," or "Character is everything," or "Position is everything," or "Knowledge is everything."

Each of these—money, character, &c.—is a great thing, but by no means everything. To be obsessed by the notion that any one of these things is all we need take into account for the purpose of bettering ourselves, is to make ourselves the victims of a delusion. Even character, which some good friend may protest is everything, is *not* the first consideration in many of the most important concerns of life. It is not the doctor's "character" but his ability which we think of in serious illness; we prefer a skilful to a pious captain when we sail on perilous seas; and even when it comes to making or mending shoes it is the workman's skill alone with which we are concerned.

Many of us are in danger of losing sight of these considerations in our daily intercourse with all sorts and

conditions of men, and of forgetting those traditions which have guided us as a community. Just as we have forgotten our language, we were beginning to forget our history. The Examination which the Union has instituted is therefore a wise and admirable undertaking which should be enthusiastically supported. In my opinion, however poor that may be, it is of higher and more far-reaching importance than almost every other movement begun under the auspices of the Union. I congratulate the two Prize-Winners and I congratulate the Union.

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The *Journal* is another matter to which the members of the Union might well give more attention. We all complain that it is not issued with the regularity which we expected. And, of course, it is the Editor's fault! The Editor; I presume is willing to take his share of any blame that may be considered necessary, but it seems to me that the question needs to be fairly argued out.

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The members of the Union are scattered over a wide area and there ought to be some method of keeping them in touch with one another. The *Journal* supplies the need. We cannot all meet in Colombo at the same time, and if we do, we cannot on that occasion say all that is in one minds. We, or the reasonable part of us, think less of our grievances than of the pleasure of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances. The shortcomings of the Union are overlooked in the satisfaction of knowing that there is a Union and that it grows stronger every year.

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The *Journal* is therefore our principal medium of communication, and the *Journal* must come out regularly if it is to be of any use. So much may be taken for granted. The delay in its appearance is due the lack of contributions. In every issue the Editor appeals to readers for articles which will be of interest to the Union; but as a rule the articles in most numbers are from the same pens. No one complains of that, but it is unfair to the Editor that he should have to rely upon a few when so many are able to help.

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I can without difficulty name quite a number of those whose contributions will be grateful welcomed by readers even so critical as ours—doctors, lawyers, ministers, and schoolmasters: men in Government service and outside it: men who have retired from active duties and men still in harness: young men and men no longer young in years. And then there are the ladies of whom we have so many with a marked literary talent. Only the other day we had a small volume of charming stories for children from one who will we hope, fulfil the promise shewn in the book.

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With so much talent in the community it is surprising that the *Journal* should starve for want of support. I put it to my readers that next time they feel inclined to grumble at the *Journal* they should first ask themselves, What have I done to help? Have I tried to send anything?

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Some of them will certainly reply to this, "I! what can I write? I know very little of Dutch history, and I can write nothing that will be suited to such a *Journal* as ours." But what the Editor wants is not only articles on Dutch history or the genealogies of families; he asks for contributions "on subjects calculated to be of interest to the Union," and that takes in a good deal. We all talk about the Union and think about it; much of that talk and thought is well worth recording. We have complaints to make and suggestions for improvement. We have questions to ask and difficulties that we wish to have explained. We have read something in a newspaper or a book which other readers will be glad to know about. We have met with strange tales and yet stranger assertions in books and papers which profess to deal with our people. Possibly, we have old family papers which may throw light on some dark point. All these subjects are of interest to the Union.

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It would serve a good purpose if books, both old and new, dealing with the Dutch and with life in Holland, were regularly summarized and reviewed in the *Journal*. We may well hope that some day the Union will have a comprehensive library of books on these matters—those who have such books and do not particularly insist on

keeping them on their own bookshelves may take a hint! Quite recently, Miss Marjorie Bowen published three novels of Dutch History; each of them is worth a brief review. Mr. E. V. Lucas and others have written sketches of travel in Holland; they might be described. Those who hesitate to attempt so much might spend some pains on a bibliography of books and articles relating to matters in which the Union is interested.

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There are also a few who have read Motley and are familiar with the remarkable incidents described in his books. There are others to whom the history of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon is well known and who can make that romantic past live again. On these falls the responsibility of imparting their knowledge to the rest: and they, at all events, cannot complain that they have nothing to write about. Indeed, there are many of our young people who might usefully employ their leisure in these studies.

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After all, it is not necessary to suggest topics to those who have the will to help a good and worthy cause. Each of us knows what he can do, and how he can do it best. Only, let no unnecessary modesty prevent any of us from making a start at once.

## NOTES OF EVENTS.

*Meetings of the Committee*:—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 2nd October, 6th November and 4th December, and a Special Meeting on the 9th October.

*Changes in the Standing Committees*:—The following changes took place in the Standing Committees:—

Mr. J. Ludovici resigned from the Entertainment Committee on the ground of want of time to be of service. Mesdames V. C. van Langenberg and G. S. Schneider were added to this Committee.

In the room of Mr. Colin Kriekenbeek, who resigned from the Joint Secretaryship of the Entertainment Subcommittee, Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was appointed.

*New Member*:—The following new member was enrolled during the last quarter:—

Dr. R. L. Spittel                      .. Colombo

*Portraits of Dutch Governors*:—Dr. H. U. Leembruggen was authorized to arrange with members willing to present portraits of Dutch Governors to the Union. The Honourable Mr. H. van Cuylenburg and Mr. R. G. Anthonisz have expressed their willingness to each present a portrait. It is hoped that other members will follow their example.

*Widows and unmarried daughters of deceased Members*:—It was resolved that a list be prepared of the widows and unmarried daughters of deceased members desirous of retaining the privileges of membership enjoyed by their husbands or fathers, and that the wishes of these ladies be ascertained. The following have intimated their desire to avail themselves of the provision:—

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Mrs. H. L. Brohier | .. Colombo |
| „ G. S. Felsingier | .. Kandy   |
| „ W. de Kretser    | .. Colombo |
| „ E. E. Modder     | .. Kandy   |
| „ J. H. Schokman   | .. „       |
| „ H. G. Thomasz    | .. Colombo |

*Quarterly Reports*:—At the meeting held on December 4th the Committee decided that quarterly reports embodying the minutes of the Committee be printed and circulated to members to obviate any objection being raised to want of sufficient notice of important resolutions.

*Gift of a Picture*:—The Union has to thank Mr. W. W. Beling, the well-known artist, one of its members, for the gift of a handsome and valuable oil-painting made by himself. The Committee have, on behalf of the Union, duly conveyed their thanks to Mr. Beling.

*Prizes for Dutch History*:—The Literary sub-Committee, pursuant to notice duly given, held an Examination in Dutch History in November last. The prizes Rs. 30 for Seniors and Rs. 20 for Juniors were won, respectively,

by Miss Vivienne de Vos, and

„ Mr. J. P. de Vos, Jr.

They were presented at the St. Nicolaas Fête.

*St. Nicolaas Fête 1913*:—This annual function was held at the Union Hall on Saturday, the 6th December (St. Nicolaas Day). A larger number of children than in any previous year participated in the fête. The weather unfortunately proved very unpropitious, it having commenced to rain early in the evening and continuing without interruption till late at night. The sports arranged for in the garden were in consequence given up, but the little ones were treated to an excellent programme of amusements in the hall. Games were organised and refreshments followed. The appearance of St. Nicolaas and his black boy about 6-30 o'clock heralded the distribution of toys. These, which were obtained direct from Europe, were both plentiful and of fine quality. As soon as it was dark enough, the children were treated to a Magic Lantern show under the management of Mr. Ernest F. van Dort. When this was concluded they had a surprise in store for them—a tree laden with apples, bon-bons, etc., illuminated and decorated with electric jets. For this, they were beholden to the liberality of Mr. E. O. Felsing. All present were agreed that the function was one of the most successful of its kind. The thanks of the Union and of the parents of the children

are due to Dr. H. U. Leembruggen and Mr. E. O. Felsing, the indefatigable Honourary Secretaries of the Entertainment Committee, who spared no pains in carrying out the arrangements.

*The Annual Dance*:—This function came off on the 12th December, rather late in the year owing to various unavoidable circumstances; but it was none the less a well organised and agreeable entertainment. The hall was set apart for dancing, while the vestibule at the entrance of the building was arranged for sitting out. The verandah at the back, extended under canvas tents out into the garden, was charmingly decorated and presented quite a fairy-like appearance with its greenery, Chinese lamps and electric lights. The party broke up about 3 a. m.

*Obituary*:—The following deaths among members occurred during the last quarter:—

Dr. E. E. Modder.....

Mr. J. G. Paulusz.....

„ J. E. Christoffelsz, i.s.o.....25th November.

„ C. H. B. Altendorff.....27th December.

In. Mr. Christoffelsz, who had been a member of the Committee from the foundation of the Union and had taken an interest in its work up to the date of his leaving the island on his fateful voyage to Europe in June last, the members of the Committee have lost a valuable and useful colleague.

*The Dutch Burgher Union Club*:—The dinner in honour of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Hon. Sec. of the Union, and in inauguration of the Club, was held at the Union Hall on the 14th Feb. 1914 and proved an unqualified success. Over 100 members of the Union sat down to a sumptuous repast. The Hon'ble Mr. H. van Cuylenberg, President of the Union, occupied the chair and had on his left the guest of the evening. After the usual loyal toasts, the President proposed the health of Mr. Anthonisz, recounting his many good qualities and his invaluable services in the formation of the Union and his great interest in its welfare. The toast was enthusiastically drunk.



Mr. Anthonisz replied at length, stating what should be the aims and aspirations of the Union. He laid special stress on the cultivation of the sense and instinct of nationality, on an appreciation of the glorious history of the Dutch in Ceylon and of our ancestors in the Fatherland, on endeavours for the betterment of the Dutch Burghers, and on the maintenance of mutual trust, confidence, support and amity among the members of the community. He concluded a thoughtful and educative address by proposing the health of the ladies, to which Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz responded. With a short speech by Mr. F. H. de Vos calling upon the company to drink to the health of Messrs. W. E. V. de Rooy and P. D. Siebel, who had so ably contributed to the success of the entertainment, and response thereto by these gentlemen, this pleasant function was brought to a close.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

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*Sale of Newspapers and Magazines.*—The magazine and newspapers placed on the Reading Room table will be available for sale to the highest bidder as soon as the succeeding numbers are received. Applications will be received at the Union Rooms, Serpentine Road, Bambalapitiya.

*St. Nicolaas' Fête, 1913.*—The annual celebration of St. Nicolaas will take place as usual on the 5th December at the Union Rooms. It is hoped that members will liberally contribute to the funds required for the purpose.

*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.

As considerable delay is caused in endeavours to bring the genealogies up to date, special regard will be paid to the earlier genealogy of families connecting them with the original settler. Later genealogical details can always be afterwards supplied by existing members of families. It is the earlier history that is apt to be lost or forgotten if not collected and preserved in time.

*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 in 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.

*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 is 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. Sam de Heer, 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. W. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.