

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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Journal of the * * *

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. VII. PART IV.]

1914.

DUTCH AND ENGLISH.*

Retrospect and Prospect.

Major Stewart L. Murray contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for April last a highly interesting article, in which he invites the Anglo-Saxon race and the white people of Europe and America to hold together, because there are "causes at work to-day, which if adequate counter-precautions are not taken, may in the fullness of time result in the expulsion of our race from Australia, New Zealand and Africa, where we are least firmly established. United we stand," says he, "divided as at present we fall, as many a disunited blood-group of peoples before us has fallen. Everything depends upon whether we can form a real political union in time, or not." "Africa is beginning to stir; Asia is beginning to arm; we are coming to a crisis of Anglo-Saxon fate." The writer suggests that English policy should be to federate the free Anglo-Saxon peoples at once, to defend the white man's heritage and standard of life by a strong Pacific fleet, and to preserve the peace of Europe. "Give us," says he, "Anglo-Saxondom as our ideal to work for, and demand with confidence whatever efforts and sacrifices that may be necessary to defend it." The writer concludes in the following words, "Clearly proclaim and resolutely lead the way towards our racial ideal of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, free and safe, each for all and all for each, and democracy will follow."

The problem of nationality has been also discussed and treated by Lord Esher and Lord Morley. The former in an article published in February last in the *New Statesman*

* A Lecture delivered before the Dutch Burgher Union by Mr. Arthur Alvis.

says that "if men begin to realise—and women too—the manifold and inter-twining bonds that link natures together, faith, literature, art, wealth, commerce, and above all, as Lord Morley suggests, the enmeshing strands of science, this new century may come to understand such a phrase as 'Europe our country and Great Britain our home.' Why analyse or disperse the vision. It is only fools who see no visions, and men born old, who dream no dreams."

It is always a salutary precaution for a people to pause in the midst of its immediate activities and look backwards over its past; such a survey supplies it with the surest index to its own character, and it is the knowledge of itself and of its natural affinities that should determine the lines of its further development. And more than that. To those whose past is honourable, such retrospect supplies not merely a guide but a stimulus.

The Dutch as much as any European people, are entitled to find satisfaction in their past, and in this satisfaction English people may claim some share, for, as it has happened, the critical epochs of Dutch history have been also critical epochs in the history of England, and a survey of them may serve to illustrate the natural affinity of the two peoples and their capacity for free co-operation. The epochs to which I refer are the liberation of the Netherlands from Spanish domination, from Bourbon ambition, and from the Napoleonic despotism. Motley declares that "to all who speak the English language, the history of the great agony through which the Republic of Holland was ushered into life must have peculiar interest, for it is a portion of the records of the *Anglo-Saxon race—essentially the same, whether in Friesland, England or Massachusetts*. A great naval and commercial commonwealth, occupying a small portion of Europe, but conquering a wide Empire by the private enterprise of trading companies, girdling the world with its innumerable dependencies in Asia, America, Africa, Australia, exercising sovereignty in Brazil, Guiana, the West Indies, New York, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Hindustan, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, New Holland—must always be looked upon with interest by Englishmen, as in a great measure the precursor in their own scheme of empire. For America says the Author "the spectacle is one of still deeper import. The Dutch Republic originated in the opposition of the rational elements of human nature to sacerdotal dogmatism and

persecution, in the courageous resistance of historical and chartered liberty to foreign despotism."

With the end of the 14th Century the Netherlands had passed under the dominion of the Dukes of Burgundy, but the marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian of Austria in 1477 inaugurated the long domination of the Hapsburgs. It was, as it happened, the Spanish branch of that family which was to assert its control over the Netherlands, for Philip I. (the Fair) son of Mary and Maximilian, married Joana of Aragon, and on the abdication in 1555 of their son, the Emperor Charles V, the Netherlands had imposed upon them, in his son Philip II, a ruler who was a thorough Spaniard, utterly alien to the Northern people whom he governed.

In 1559 Philip sailed for Spain, and never revisited the Netherlands, leaving as his regent his half-sister Margaret, Duchess of Parma; but through her and her agents he continued to exercise a rigorous control over the Provinces. In 1563 the Council of Trent concluded its deliberations, and Philip was determined to enforce its decrees. Protestantism had spread in the Netherlands in spite of the efforts of Charles V, and it was spreading still. The activity of the Inquisition was now redoubled, and persecution raged everywhere. Presently the nobles and populace rose in revolt, and in 1566 the "Compromise" was signed, by which they bound themselves to drive the Inquisition and the foreigner from the land. The activity of the Calvinistic Iconoclasts precipitated the conflict. In 1567 Philip sent the Duke of Alva, north, at the head of an army which entered Brussels in August, and so began a struggle, which under the leadership of the House of Orange, was to be waged for eighty years against alien oppression and religious persecution—"against the most potent empire upon earth" resulting in that "hand-breadth of territory called the province of Holland becoming itself a mighty state and binding about its own slender form a zone of the richest possessions of earth, from pole to tropic."

The heroic defence of Haarlem, which led to the withdrawal of Alva in 1573, and the relief of Leyden in the following year, concluded the first stage in the struggle for independence. This common effort had not merely reconciled local jealousies but had even united the Northern

and Southern Provinces, and in September 1577 William (the Silent) of Orange was acclaimed at Brussels leader of the entire Netherland people. It was indeed, a precarious union; and one which could not be permanent; and the League of Arras and the Union of Utrecht decided two years later that the national histories of Holland and Belgium should proceed upon independent lines.* But their temporary union is a striking witness to the Dutch capacity for reasonable co-operation even in the face of racial and religious differences, and encourages the hope of a more permanent co-operation in our day with a people sundered from them by no such gulf.

England witnessed with satisfaction the first successes of the revolted Provinces. "In England" says Motley "there was much sympathy for the provinces, and there—although the form of government was still arbitrary—the instincts for civil and religious freedom, which have ever characterized the Anglo-Saxon race, were not to be repressed. Upon many a battle field for liberty in the Netherlands, men whose limbs were made in England, were found contending for the right. The blood and treasure of Englishmen flowed freely in the cause of their *relatives by religion and race.*"

It was England's policy at this time, as it continued to be, to uphold the cause of Protestantism and to prevent the predominance of any single power in Europe. Negotiations passed continually between the Netherlands and Elizabeth, who not only received fugitives, but gave active assistance, which culminated in the expedition under the Earl of Leicester in 1586. That direct intervention was a failure, but it may reasonably be claimed for England that indirectly she saved the Netherlands. There can be little doubt that if Parma had had a free hand at this time, he would have crushed the revolt, but England had diverted Spanish hostility from the Provinces upon herself, and the attention of the Spanish King was now concentrated upon the Armada.

"Fetter and Faith for England's neck
Faggot and Father, Saint and Chain."

This gave the Provinces an invaluable respite, which enabled them to re-organise their forces and take the

* The United Kingdom of Netherlands created by the Powers in 1814 broke into two again in 1830.

offensive with success. By 1594 the Spanish garrisons had been driven from the Northern Netherlands, and the new state was formally recognised as an independent power by the Triple Alliance, concluded two years later by England and France. The Alliance, it is true, did not last: but England continued her support, and it was largely by her mediation that the Compromise of 1609 was arrived at, by which a twelve years truce was agreed upon, and the independence of the Provinces meanwhile recognized. The renewal of the war again brought England and the Provinces into relation with one another. Dutch activity on the sea might indeed have drawn English hostility upon her, had that not been happily prevented by the marriage in 1642 of Charles the First's daughter, Mary, to William II, the young son of the Prince of Orange. It was the influence in European diplomacy which the Provinces derived from this marriage which enabled them in 1648 to take advantage of the growing weakness to Spain to secure the Peace of Munster. Spain was compelled finally to surrender her claims and recognize the United Provinces as free and independent. Henceforward the danger was to come from France, and again England was to support the cause of Dutch independence.

It was by the efforts of Sir William Temple that the Triple Alliance of 1668 was established by which Great Britain co-operated with Sweden and the United Provinces to check the aggressive ambition of Louis XIV. The Alliance had little effect, and when Louis invaded the Netherlands in 1672, the British Government supported the French: but among the British people the war was intensely unpopular, and two years later public opinion compelled Charles to conclude peace. In 1677, Mary, the daughter of the Duke of York, was married to her cousin William III of Orange. The effect was immediate and far-reaching. In the very next year the independence of the Dutch was again recognized by the Peace of Nymwegen, while ten years later the Revolution placed William on the throne of England, and by the Grand Alliance of 1689—90, he became the leading spirit of the Great Coalition which was directed against French aggression. The independence of the Dutch was for the time assured.

The last crisis came with Napoleon. The invasion of Pichegru and the welcome given him by the Dutch republicans had drawn the Provinces into the revolutionary

wars. After a brief peace Napoleon made Holland a dependent sovereignty in 1805, with his brother, Louis, as King, and when Louis abdicated in 1810 the Northern Netherlands were incorporated in the French Empire, and had to endure the burden of conscription and a crushing load of taxation. In 1788 England associated Holland with herself and Prussia in the Great Triple Alliance: and the downfall of Napoleon, for which Britain was mainly responsible, finally freed the Netherlands. The Powers created them into a single independent monarchy, out of which presently sprang the two Kingdoms of Belgium and Holland. This year, Queen Welhelmina commemorated with her subjects the downfall of the Napoleonic despotism of a hundred years ago. "We have been great" she claimed "in all things in which a small country can rightly be great." It is a just claim to a rare form of greatness, and England has done something to make that greatness possible. Nor must it be forgotten that England, in her turn, owes much to Dutch co-operation in those great crises of European history.

In view of the fears entertained as to the future dangers to the white race, and the strain of the ever-increasing armaments and the tension between the Powers, which as Major Murray observes "may at any time lead to a general European War:" which "when it comes will be catastrophic," the lesson that is derived from the above short historical survey is, that co-operation between Dutch and English is not only fruitful but practicable and natural. Their successful co-operation in the past has not been due merely to the fortuitous accidents of interested diplomacy; it has arisen naturally from their close affinity. In all those matters which vitally affect the relations between peoples, they are akin. They are of the same religion; they are connected by race; in their national habitudes they resemble one another. They have the same homely temper, the same independence of character, the same practical turn of mind: and both have shewn themselves born adventurers in commerce and civilization.

About the end of the 17th Century the hostility of England to Holland was violent. The Dutch were at this time driving the Portuguese from India, and were laying the foundations of a Colonial Empire in the East: and according to Kaye "the English were about to be driven ignominiously into new fields of enterprise in another

quarter of the globe." "They obstructed us and dictated to us" says Kaye in his *Administration of the East India Company*.

This state of feeling accounted for the severe "Satire on the Dutch" written by Dryden.

With an ill-grace the Dutch their mischiefs do;
They're both ill-nature and ill-manners too.
Well may they boast themselves an ancient nation;
For they were bred ere manners were in fashion;
And their new commonwealth has set them free
Only from honour and civility.

* * * * *

Their sway became them with as ill a mien,
As their own paunches swell above their chin.
Yet is their empire no true growth, but humour
And only two Kings' touch can cure the tumour
As Cato, fruits of Afric did display,
Let us before our eyes their Indies lay;
All loyal English will like him conclude:—
Let Cæsar live, and Carthage be subdued.

Dryden was here referring to the famous declaration of Cato *Delenda est Carthago*, and in his *Annus Mirabilis* written in 1666, after two decisive victories over the Dutch fleet, he again compared Holland's Colonies in India to the acquisitions of Carthage in Africa. It is in this poem that the poet refers to "hot Ceylon's spicy forests."

Andrew Marvell at the time of the war with Holland also wrote a bitter pasquinade entitled "Character of Holland." It begins thus—

Holland, that scarce deserves the name of land,
As but th' off-scouring of the British sand,
And so much earth as was contributed
By English pilots when they heav'd the lead,
Or what by the Ocean's slow alluvion fell
Of shipwrack'd cockle and the muscle shell,
This indigested vomit of the sea,
Fell to the Dutch by just propriety.

The satirist was so blinded by hatred that he gives no credit for the "magnificent feats of engineering and persistence by which the Dutch reclaimed land and gained their security". He does no justice to "that race of cool and daring mariners" who in the words of Motley "made the Dutch name illustrious throughout the world: the men whose fierce descendants, 'the beggars of the sea' made the Spanish Empire tremble: the men whose later successors swept the seas with brooms at the mast head, and whose

ocean battles with their equally fearless English brethren often lasted four uninterrupted days and nights."

"To say hard things of the Dutch" says Mr. E. V. Lucas in his *A Wanderer in Holland*, "was once a recognized literary pastime." * * * I doubt if any one nation is braver than any other; and the fact that from Holland (?) we get the contemptuous term 'Dutch courage,' meaning the courage which is dependent upon spirits (originally as supplied to malefactors about to mount the scaffold), is no indication that the Dutch lack bravery. To one who inquired as to the derivation of the phrase, a poet unknown to me thus replied, somewhere in the reign of William IV. The retort I think was sound."

Do you ask what is Dutch courage?
Ask the Thames, and ask the fleet
That, in London's fire and plague years,
With De Ruyter yards could mete:
Ask Prince Robert and d'Estreés,
Ask your Solebay and the Boyne,
Ask the Duke whose iron valour
With our chivalry did join,
Ask your Wellington—Oh ask him,
Of our Prince of Orange bold,
And a tale of nobler spirit
Will to wond'ring ears be told;
And if ever foul invaders
Threaten your King William's throne,
If dark papacy be running,
Or if Chartists want your own,
Or whatever may betide you,
That needs rid of foreign will,
Only ask of your Dutch neighbours
And you'll see Dutch courage still.

The same writer Mr. Lucas from whose book I cannot resist the temptation of making further quotations, his sympathies being so freely avowed with regard to the Dutch, refers to the difficulties experienced by Englishmen sometimes in acquiring a knowledge of the Dutch language. "We may consider Dutch" he says "a harsh tongue, and prefer that all foreigners should learn English; but our dislike of Dutch is as nothing compared with the Dutch dislike of French, as expressed in some verses by Bilderdyk, when the tyranny of Napoleon threatened them.

"Begone, thou bastard tongue! so base, so broken—
By human jackals and hyenas spoken."

But French is now the second language that is taught in Dutch Schools. German comes first, and English third.

The Dutch language often resembles English very closely; sometimes so closely as to be ridiculous. For example, to an English traveller who has been manoeuvring in vain to get at the value of an article, it comes as a shock comparable only to being run over by a donkey cart, to discover that the Dutch for "what is the price" is *wat is de prijs*.

By way of contrast Mr. Lucas quotes what he calls ironically "a specimen of really mellifluous Dutch." "How would you like" the writer is quoting from an English daily paper—"to be hit by a *snell paardeloos zoondeerspoorweg pitroolrijtuig*. That is what would happen to you were run down by a motor car in Holland. The word comes from *snell* rapid, *paardeloos* horseless, *zoondeerspoorweg* without rails, *pitroolrijtuig* driven by petroleum—only a Dutchman can pronounce it."

Mr. Lucas makes no comment on the absurdity of this illustration, which appears to be a pure fanciful invention on the part of the journalist who supplied it. I do not think there is such a word in the Dutch language. *Motor Car* is 'Motor Car' both in Dutch and English, not taken by either language from the other, but existing independently in both, as a compound word as well as separately in its two constituents. Vulgarly I believe it is called *tuf-tuf*—not a jaw breaking name surely.

This recalls to my mind an amusing paper or letter which appeared in *Good Words* for 1863 entitled "A Dutchman's difficulties with the English language as experienced by Mynheer Steven Van Brammelendam." Steven declared that the Dutch was the best and most perfect language in the world. He believed it was spoken in Paradise. To prove his assertion about the perfection of the Dutch language, he pointed out the various sizes of its words. "If you come to us for words" said he "we can serve you in all manners. We have words so short that they exist in two letters, for example *ei*, which in English is 'egg'. Here you see we are thirty per cent shorter than you. On the contrary if you want a long word, take this—*verbeeldingskrachtsontwikkelingswerkzaamheden*—which means "operations for the development of the power of imagination"—or this *Middenwinterravondtydkortingsgesprekken* which means "intercourses for shortening the time during the evenings in the middle of winter."

Now to return to our subject, after this digression.

If the destinies of the two nations, or of their descendants in the British Empire, are to bring them into contact, it is certainly wiser that they should co-operate. There are two conditions which must be fulfilled if divers peoples are to merge into a co-operative unit. One is that the racial or religious gulf between them should not be an unbridgable one: the other is that they should compose such a geographical unit as forms a suitable basis for the formation of a political unit.

I have referred to the temporary union of the Northern and Southern Netherlands. Such a union did indeed fulfil one of the conditions I have named; it was based upon a natural geographical unit. But the other condition was far from being realised. The peoples were in no sense homogeneous; their sectal and religious divergences were such as could only be slowly and painfully harmonised, if harmonised at all. The result was that this unity dissolved as soon as that common external danger disappeared which alone had held it together. Ireland is another instance, where a geographical unit is prevented by religious and racial differences from developing into a corresponding political unit. But in the Island of Great Britain itself, both conditions are fulfilled. It composes just such a geographical unit as naturally develops into a political unit, and no insuperable barrier has been presented by religion, race or historical tradition. Not that there are no differences between, say English and Scottish. There are differences and considerable differences. But such differences have not been so great as to prevent union. Indeed in surviving union they have strengthened it; for while composing a single political unit each people has preserved its individuality, and freely makes its own independent contribution to the common stock. The result has been not mere uniformity but co-operation.

It is an analogy which might well apply to other portions of the Empire. There is, let us suppose, a region which forms a geographical unit with natural frontiers. All its inhabitants live in the same environment, are confronted with the same material problems of production and distribution, are dependent on the same lines of communication. The advisability of co-operation is obvious. It may be that the inhabitants are composed of different peoples. Co-operation is still possible if the differences between them are not irreconcilable; if they are differences

within a larger agreement, as is the case with kindred people like the English and Dutch. Nor does co-operation between different peoples to form a single united community imply that any element should lose its own individuality; indeed if it did, the united community would be impoverished, since the resources of a community depend upon the diversity of the contributions made to it by the various elements which compose it.

And just as the different elements in a community should be given free play, so the community composed by their union should be free to develop on its own initiative, and in its own manner. It is essential for the healthy life of the different Dominions of the Empire that they should enjoy all reasonable and possible freedom from the control of the Central Government. There is, perhaps, a tendency on the part of the English population in certain of the Dominions to look to the Central Government as an ally by whose help they may preserve a certain predominance over other sections of the community of which they form part. Such a tendency would prevent the growth in any dominion of a free, vigorous and unified life. Undoubtedly it is the duty of all sections of a local community to unite in protecting their common life against all undue interference on the part of the central executive and its officials. Indeed it is by maintaining its own freedom and individuality that a community will best do its duty not only to itself but to the Empire at large.

A certain degree of centralization within the Empire is no doubt essential to preserve the effective unity of so large a body, but the attempt to enforce undue centralization is fatal. It may lead to undying conflict, while it is just as deadly if successful; for that means the sure death of local patriotisms, and therefore the atrophy of local energies. When Government and administration are absorbed by the Central Executive, the citizen ceases to be concerned with public duties: he confines himself to the interests of his private life, leaving such public duties to an official caste. That means that the organised life of the various communities tends ultimately to a barren uniformity which lacks all resource, and a lifeless rigidity incapable of adaption and growth and devoid of the power of recovery. Under the pressure of a crisis, such a life snaps and perishes. Diversity on the contrary is a source of energy and fecundity. It is by their diversity that the different dominions will

most fertilise one another. Moreover since each, through its own history and experience, acquires different aptitudes, the contribution that each, if left free, will make to the common stock will be genuine, because an individual contribution. The energy of the Empire, in short, depends upon nourishing local patriotisms and energies: and the community which asserts, within rational limits, its own individuality is enriching the life of the Empire as a whole.

The first aim of a community should be to shake itself from political servitude, or at least from political apathy, and shew that it is determined to assert its claims, and that to secure the assertion of its claims it is ready to make sacrifices. Recent events have taught the lesson that it is dangerous to neglect the feelings of a community which has shewn itself determined to assert its will, especially when such a community is united and is enabled by its geographical compactness to co-operate effectively for the fulfilment of its common aspirations.

THE UNION AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

BY MR. R. A. KRIEKENBEEK.

The formation of the Union, seven years ago, was the real awakening of the Burgbers to a consciousness of their own solidarity, and the first inevitable step towards the control and guidance of their future. Hitherto, whenever they had spoken of themselves as a community, they were stating what was only a conception, not a fact. The Union made the conception *un fait accompli*. The very pressing danger which has ever been threatening the Burgbers, that is, the submergence of their entity among the surrounding communities, could only be averted by founding an Union for welding into a common whole, for the purposes of united action and of reciprocal influence, all those "who may justly claim the name of Burgber." Surely this was the fundamental aim of the Union; this was what its originators proposed to themselves as the object to be compassed in the future.

Despite the malevolence of malicious detractors, and the opposition of those selfish individuals who unfortunately exist in every community, the Union has now firmly established itself.

Now let us proceed to ask ourselves what must be the aims of the members composing the Union, if its great purpose is to be fully achieved.

The community must have its eye upon a future, more or less defined, but fairly within the apparent scope of its grasp—a future which can rebuke its despondency and direct its enthusiasm; a future for which it will prepare itself; a future which it will aspire to create or to control.

It will bind the severed sections of a divided body into a compact whole; its attention will be concentrated on the improvement of its social life, and on the details of its internal administration.

It will gradually extend the range of its activities; it will steadily aim at bettering the condition of those members who are forced, beyond others, to work and to suffer. Self-complacent it cannot be, unless it would perish.

Now the Burgher community, as required by its comparatively small size, must aim at a future, not political, but essentially social. The anticipation of a better social future is of vital importance to the very existence of the Burghers as a community. Woe indeed to the community if it dares to assume that it has reached its social zenith, and that it can accomplish or attempt no more!

If we would not show ourselves utterly unworthy of the traditions of the past, of our Dutch ancestry, let us free ourselves from the apathy with which we receive the efforts of the more enthusiastic among us, and let us foster mutuality of trust and co-operation among ourselves, gladly submitting to the self-sacrifice which all such efforts necessarily demand of those who make them, and always recognising that if the Union is a failure or a success—

"On our own heads, in our own hands,
The sin or the saving lies."

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF BELING OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Willem Carl Beling of Aurich m. at Colombo 30 November 1766
Maria Regina Swartskop bap. at Colombo 20 July 1747, d. of
Philip Christoffel Swartskop and *Elizabeth Rodriguez*. He had
by her:—

I. *Maria Francina Beling* bap. at Colombo 6 November 1768,
m. at Colombo 10 October 1790 *Gustaaf Willem Gambs*
of Colombo.

II. *Christiaan Anthon Beling* (who follows under II).

II.

Christiaan Anthon Beling, assistant, bap. at Colombo 6 September 1772, m. at Colombo 8 October 1796 *Anna Petronella Schaak* bap. at Colombo 21 March 1784 d. of *Gerrit Schaak* and *Johanna Elizabeth Dieme*. He had by her:—

I. *Emilia Gertruida Beling* bap. at Colombo 2 May 1802.

II. *Petronella Adriana Beling* bap. at Colombo 14 April 1805.

III. *Carl Ferdinand Christoffel Beling* (who follows under III).

IV. *Willem Christiaan Beling* (who follows under IV).

III.

Carl Ferdinand Christoffel Beling b. at Colombo 17 February 1808, bap. there 13 March 1808, died 6 September 1854, m. 28 October 1839 *Antoinette Helena van der Straaten*, died 7 April 1868. He had by her:—

I. *William Wright Beling* (who follows under V).

II. *Francis James Beling*.

III. *Josephine Maria Beling* m. 17 December 1866 *Lawrence Adolphus Stork*.

IV. *Catharine Susan Beling* b. 5 January 1849, died 9 December 1900.

V. *Charles Gualterus Beling* (who follows under VI).

IV.

Willem Christiaan Beling b. at Colombo 16 October 1810, bap. there 16 December 1810, died 23 June 1859, m. *Maria Petronella Ferdinands* d. of *Solomon John Ferdinands* and *Elizabeth Cornelia Kellens*. He had by her:—

- I. *Emelia Henrietta Beling* b. 23 September 1836.
- II. *Georgiana Maria Beling* b. 7 June 1838.
- III. *William Michael Beling* b. 2 May 1840.
- IV. *Charles Henry Beling* b. 24 September 1841.
- V. *John Henry Beling* b. 10 November 1842.
- VI. *Frederick Edward Beling* b. 20 September 1845.
- VII. *Charlotte Polina Beling* b. 4 April 1847.
- VIII. *William Frederick Beling* b. 8 November 1848.
- IX. *Edward Clement Beling* b. 24 July 1850.

V.

William Wright Beling b. 5 March 1841, died 9 August 1894, m. 1 February 1864 *Maria Elizabeth Prins* b. 20 April 1841, died 4 January 1888. He had by her:—

- I. *Henry Prins Beling* b. 12 December 1864, m. 7 June 1900, *Ellen Gertrude de Kretser* b. 29 May 1878.
- II. *William Wright Beling* (who follows under VII).
- III. *Leopold Charles Carmichael Beling* b. 27 September 1869, m. *Isabel Dowley* of New York.
- IV. *Ulrica Antoinette Amelia Trant Beling* b. 18 July 1871, m. 10 October 1895 *Walter Horace Schokman* b. 4 August 1867.
- V. *Christopher Charles Beling* b. 4 April 1873.
- VI. *Jessie Alexandra Maria Beling* b. 1 December 1874, m. 16 December 1896 *Edgar Allan Garvin van der Straaten* b. 31 March 1871.
- VII. *Antoinette Aileen Beling*, b. 8 November 1876, m. 13 September 1899 *Dr. Colvin Thomas van Geyzel*.
- VIII. *Ellean Arnold Beling* b. 31 December 1879.

VI.

Charles Gualterus Beling b. 21 March 1852, m. 9 January 1882 *Anna Amelia Brook* b. 25 June 1857, d. of *Edmund George Brook* and *Henrietta Caroline Roosmalecoq* (widow *White*). He had by her:—

- I. *Charles Denzil Beling* b. 12 November 1882.
- II. *Edmund Hugh Beling* b. 13 April 1884.
- III. *Claude Norman Beling* b. 30 October 1886, died 6 November 1888.
- IV. *Reginald Stanley Beling* b. 6 October 1889.
- V. *Hilda Margaret Antoinette Beling*.

VII.

William Wright Beling b. 31 December 1867, m. (1) 23 February 1897 *Charlotte Eliza Conderlag* and (2) *Nelly Swan*.

Of the first marriage:—

- I. *William Wright Beling* b. 25 July 1898.
 - II. *Christopher Lorenz Beling* b. 23 September 1900.
 - III. *Blanche Amybel Beling* b. 12 March 1902.
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EXAMINATION IN DUTCH HISTORY.

The following were the questions set at the last Examination:—

I. NARRATIVES FROM MOTLEY'S RISE OF THE
DUTCH REPUBLIC.

1. What great lessons did the revolt of the Netherlands under William the Silent teach the civilised world?
2. Explain how the Netherlands came under the sway of the King of Spain.
3. "Faithful to the King, even to wearing the beggar's sack." Comment on this description of the Netherlands and their cause.
4. Describe the Church of Notre Dame at Antwerp. What circumstances led to the image-breaking at this and other Churches? What were the results of these acts?
5. On what grounds did Don Frederic recommend that the Siege of Haarlem should be raised? How were these proposals received by Alva?
6. Describe the relief of Leyden. Give as closely as you can in the language of Motley an account of the condition of the besieged burghers.
7. "History repeats itself." Prove the truth of this by comparing the Belgian resistance in the present European War with that of the Netherlands against Spain. What memories of the past does the defence of Antwerp awaken?
8. Write a short account of the Dutch character and show what forces have helped to build it.

II. BLAZE'S HISTORY OF CEYLON.

1. What European events in the 16th Century led to the Portuguese attack on Dutch trade?
2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Westerworld? What were its immediate results?

3. Describe the capture of Colombo by the Dutch.
4. What reliable European record exists describing the relations of the Dutch with King Raja Sinha II? Describe those relations.
5. Narrate the principal reforms introduced by Governor van Imhoff.
6. What other parts of the world were colonised by the Dutch during their occupation of Ceylon? What circumstances led to the founding of their Colonial Empire? Which of these colonies now remain to them?
7. How do you account for the disappearance of the Dutch language from Ceylon, while a form of the Portuguese language still exists?
8. In what towns of Ceylon do Dutch Churches in a good state of repair exist? In which of these are Services held every Sunday?
Describe the architecture and internal arrangements of one of these Churches.

III. THE DUTCH IN CEYLON.*

1. Give some details of the earliest appearance of the Dutch in Ceylon.
When and where was the Government first established?
2. What authorities had supreme control over affairs in Ceylon?
3. Distinguish between "Company's Servants" and "Burgers." Explain the following terms:—*Hollandsche Natie, Commandeur, soldaat by de pen, zolder, Koopman.*
4. What means were afforded natives, who were desirous of joining the Church as clergymen, of qualifying for such offices.
5. What occupations were followed by others than employees of the Government.
What restrictions or conditions were imposed in respect of such occupations?

* A Lecture by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Government Archivist.

6. Give four examples of Dutch words now adopted by the Singhalese language.
7. What institutions, innovations or practices introduced by the Dutch have survived to the present day?
8. What steps, if any, were taken to meet the difficulties of a voyage to the East and a return to Europe?

(Senior Candidates had to take all three papers, Juniors only the two latter. Candidates were required to answer only 6 questions in Paper I and Paper II and 5 in Paper III, question No. 7 in which was compulsory for Seniors.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Carolina Gerardina (Henrietta) van Cuylenburg (VII. 80) born 18th February 1817, daughter of *Petrus Henricus van Cuylenburg* and *Johanna Adriana Meier* and married 27th June 1836 *Henricus Adrianus de Run*, son of *Petrus Johannes de Run* and *Maria Magdalena Demmer*.

Notes on the Dutch Predikants.

BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

Abraham Anthony Engelbrecht (VII. 35) was baptized at Galle 6th May 1759 being the son of *Johannes Engelbrecht*, Surgeon, and *Catharina van Zitter*. He was married to *Susanna Johanna Barendsz* by whom he had a son *Lieve Lourens Engelbrecht* born at Galle 1787. The Surgeon, born 1722, was the son of *Johannes Engelbrecht* and *Sietske Cartensz*.

Arnoldus Wilhelmus Fabricius (VII. 35) of Blesede, came out to the Indies in 1738 in the ship the "Casteel van Tilburg." He was married (1) to *Catharine Elizabeth Cronenburg* and (2) at Colombo 24th January 1740 to *Catharina Elizabeth Dormieux* who, as widow *Fabricius*, married the Rev. *Joan Joachim Fybrandsz*, baptized at Colombo 5th March 1724, son of *Joan Fybrandsz* and *Anna de Silva*.

Gellius Geldesma (VII. 105). He was married to *Johanna Jacoba de Carpentier*, who married, as widow *Geldesma* at Colombo 6th February 1718 *Jonker Joan van Naarden* of Utrecht, onderkoopman.

Bernard Abraham Giffening (VII. 105) was the son of *Fredrik Bernard Giffening* of Demmin and *Gertruida Henrietta Lobeek*. He was twice married (1) at Colombo 5th September 1784 to *Maria Sophia Francius* and (2) 17th December 1809 to *Wilhelmina Petronella Potger*. *Johan Frederick Giffening*, the Member of the Legislative Council, was a son of the Predikant.

Philippus Goting (VII. 105). His wife was *Gertruida de Schildes*.

Petrus Libert Gratiaen (VII. 105) vide *Gratiaen Family* (VI. 18).

Gerardus Hackoma (Ecoma?) (VII. 106). *Lydia Hackoma* married (as widow *Jan van der Leen*) *Sybrandus Wijtsma* (widower of *Francina Clara Francen*). *Sybrandus Wijtsma* came out to the Indies in 1704 with his parents in the ship "Cronenburg." He was probably a native of Leeuwaarden.

Laurentius Hemling born 1642, died at Galle 13th November 1684. His tombstone was discovered in a drain close to the New Gate (Fort) and is now lying in the Dutch Reformed Church there.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 1st October, 5th November and 3rd December.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were enrolled during the quarter:—

Mr. Claude Herbert Andree, Colombo.

21 William Edward Barber, Colombo.

Mrs. Cornelia Henrietta van Dort (*nee* Spittel) Colombo.

Mr. Samuel Peter Foenander, Colombo.

Dr. Samuel Jamieson Henley Lorraine de Heer,
Diyatalawa.

Mr. Alfred Frank Koch, Colombo.

James Lionel Mellonius, Colombo.

Dr. Vivian Roy Stanley Schokman, Colombo.

Mr. Alfred Louis de Witt, Colombo.

Mrs. J. G. Paulusz (widow of the late Mr. J. G. Paulusz)
Colombo.

OBITUARY.

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

Mr. J. E. Anthonisz, 7th October.

„ J. Koertz, 21st October.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE CLASS.

A proposal to form a St. John's Ambulance Class, to be composed of wives and daughters of members in Colombo, was submitted to the Committee by Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz at the instance of Dr. Andreas Nell. The Committee having approved of the proposal on the understanding that it would involve no cost to the Union, a Class was duly formed with Dr. R. L. Spittel as Lecturer. The examination for certificates has just been held, the Examiners being Drs. Andreas Nell and J. Lunn of the Civil Medical Department.

COLLECTING OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In order to facilitate the collecting of subscriptions at outstations the Committee have appointed the following gentlemen as agents at their respective stations :—

Galle .. Dr. E. Ludovici

Matara .. Mr. G. E. Keuneman

Tangalle .. L. G. Poulier

Kandy .. E. H. van der Wall

Jaffna . . . S. G. Koch ;

the Honorary Treasurer being authorised to add to the list as occasion arises.

ST. NICOLAAS' FÊTE, 1914.

The eve of St. Nicolaas' was as usual celebrated by a large gathering of the younger folk, the Secretaries of the Entertainment Committee and their helpers sparing no pains to make the evening pleasant for the children. In accordance with the decision of the General Committee, no monies were expended this year in the purchase of toys for the children, whose privilege it was to forego such customary indulgences, in order that a contribution in their name might instead be made to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The President, in the course of the evening, explained to the children the reasons which had made such a course desirable: and we have no doubt the children on their part thoroughly appreciated all that was said.

EXAMINATION IN DUTCH HISTORY.

The successful candidates were:—*Senior*: J. P. de Vos, jr.;
Junior: T. F. Blazè.

Both candidates did excellent papers. The prizes were, as usual, presented at the St. Nicolaas' Fête.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE FUND.

A very enjoyable Concert in aid of this deserving Fund, took place in November, Mrs. J. van Langenberg and the Misses van Langenberg having been kind enough to arrange for the same.

A nett profit of Rs. 186-06 was realised.

"THE PEOPLE WHO CAME TO CEYLON."

A Lecture on this subject was delivered by Dr. R. L. Spittel at the Union Hall early in December. In a most fascinating way, interesting facts regarding the various peoples who have come to Ceylon were disclosed to the audience.

As was remarked by the Chairman, the kindly tone in which references to other races than our own were made by the Lecturer was not the least commendable point in a lecture, of which its high literary quality was its chief merit.

THE TOWN GUARD.

The Dutch Burgher Union Section of the Town Guard has much cause to congratulate itself on its existence. The majority now form an armed squad. Apart from the more serious side of their functions, several route marches have been organised and much enjoyed, the kindness of their officers in providing welcome creature comforts being much appreciated!

A Lecture by Capt. van Langenberg, Asst. Adjutant, C.L.I., on "Discipline" was delivered in the Union Hall on the 21st instant. As was forcibly pointed out by the Lecturer, all conditions necessary for the evolution of a thoroughly efficient body exist so far as our section of the Town Guard is concerned. It only remains, therefore, for every member of the section to take due advantage of these conditions and to help towards the desired result with all his might.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Constitution, By-Laws and List of Members.—A revised edition having been received from the Printer, members desirous of having copies are requested to apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary, D. B. U., Union Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo.

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 supplied afterwards 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 the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. G. V. Grenier, Advocate, Arnold Place, Colpetty, Colombo.

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 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.
