

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

Eendracht maakt Macht



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Journal of the * * *

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

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THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

BY BAAS KEUVELAAR.

The Dissave of Matara, Stephen Lichtspreuk, was reputed to be the greatest liar in the Company's service. How he acquired this fatal habit it was difficult to say. His father, Hendrick, who was a proponent and pillar of the Church at Colombo, was a very worthy man, who never deviated from the truth. His mother, Clara Steenbol, was too much of a goose to ever attempt an untruth, however foolish. Some people attributed this failing of Stephen to his fertile imagination, stimulated, when quite young, by the blood-curdling stories told him by his native nurse to frighten him into taking his meals. Others thought him a born "bounder" from whom nothing better could be expected. How he ever attained the position he held in the Company's service with such a reputation clinging to him, was the puzzle. One of the many lies, a delusion which he hugged till the events to be hereafter narrated, was that his grandfather, Stephen Lichtspreuk, was a Burgomaster of Amsterdam. The akte books in the Archives of the Company showed that Hendrik Lichtspreuk of Rotterdam came out to the Indies in the good ship "Barendstroom" in 1730 as a soldaat. Now there was nothing impossible in a son of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam being born at Rotterdam. But this did not satisfy Stephen. It was somewhat against his theory. So he promptly altered the word "Rotterdam" into "Amsterdam" in the Church and other registers of the Company and in his own family papers. It must be noted here that Stephen was an only child, whose parents had died when he was quite a youth.

Lichtspreuk's reputation as a liar was so universal that the expression *ja dai um Lichtspreuk* in the local Portuguese was equivalent to calling a man a liar, as many of the older generation of Dutchmen of Matara could testify if they were alive, which they are not, which is jammer, that is, a pity.

Now it appeared that there was at this time stationed at Matara a person of the name of Reynier Stooriets, who held the office of surgeon there, and who, in accusing his hospital peon of telling an untruth said that the latter *ja dai um Lichtspreuk*—and this quite unthinkingly in the presence of the Dissave himself.

The indignant Dissave, at once hit Stooriets on the back with his wandelstok, when the latter let drive one straight from the shoulder on the Dissave's bibulous nose which made it run like a municipal stand-pipe. Great was the stir created by this incident in the little fort of Matara. The Predikant put it down to the "gossips" (whom he hated as the devil hated holy water), who by spreading false stories about the Dissave had given him an unmerited reputation for mendacity. The Commandeur thought that the "ass" Stooriets richly deserved what he got by talking so unadvisedly with his lips, and that the "bounder" Lichtspreuk would be all the better for a little blood-letting, which would make his imagination go slow for a while.

The Dissave was not going to take matters lying down. He had been defamed and injured, and his cousin Jeronymus Steenbol, a lawyer, who had made a close study of Johannes Voet's title "*De Injuriis*," was strongly of opinion that the Dissave had a good case. The Dissave thereupon embarked on the litigation. The libel (a triumph of the pleader's art) was drafted by Jeronymus.

It began with various "whereas" "heretofores" "to wits" etc.: described plaintiff as the grandson of the Honourable Stephen Lichtspreuk of blessed memory, the late Burgomaster of Amsterdam (this by way of enhancement of damages): and the defendant as a barber of obscure ancestry. He claimed 5000 rix dollars by way of damages.

The defendant pleaded that he was unaware of the facts stated about the plaintiff and his grandfather, and put plaintiff to the proof thereof: but even if true (which he denied) he maintained that the same was irrelevant and immaterial to the case. He admitted the use of the words *ja dai um Lichtspreuk*, but denied that he used them maliciously, but in the ordinary conversation of every-day life in which the words had acquired an accepted meaning, irrespective of the history and origin of the expression, of which he professed to have had no knowledge. He admitted the assault on grave and sudden provocation. He was unaware of his genealogy, and therefore neither denied nor admitted that he was a barber of obscure ancestry.

During the pendency of the case a despatch was received by the Governor from the Burgomaster of Rotterdam stating that a chimney-sweep of that city, named Stephen Lichtspreuk, had died some years back: that the Estate (which was of considerable value) was about to be distributed among his heirs: that it was reported that some of his heirs were resident in Ceylon, in which case that they be requested to send in their proof of heirship and claims to the court there, within one year.

The Governor, in the ordinary course of business, sent copies of this despatch to the various outstations to be posted at the various offices of the Company. The Dissave indignantly disowned any relationship with the defunct chimney-sweep. His cousin and legal adviser Jeronymus, (who was not blessed with a good balance at his banker's) was for claiming a share of the estate himself as an "heir," though how he was such, was somewhat difficult to understand.

He refused to appear for his cousin and threatened to give evidence that all the so-called extracts from the public records got in readiness by the plaintiff in proof of his descent from the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, were forgeries and false documents.

In consequence of the turn which matters had taken, the plaintiff obtained time to get documents from Amsterdam to prove his allegations. The documents duly arrived and from them it appeared that Stephen Ligtspreuk of blessed

memory, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, had numerous children, among others, one Maria Ligtsprek who had gone to Ceylon and had never been heard of since. The Dissave at once instituted a search in the marriage register, and discovered that Maria Ligtsprek (Stevensdochter) of Amsterdam jonge dochter was married at Colombo on the 25th April 1725 to Jasper Stoorniets of Colombo, assistant. The Dissave now found he was treading on dangerous ground and did not know how to proceed further. Jeronymus, who had got wind of this extract, mentioned its existence to Reyniers' lawyer, who promptly followed up the clue and discovered that Jasper Stoorniets and Maria Ligtsprek were the parents of Steven Stoorniets the father of Reynier, who was thus the great-grandson of the Burgomaster of Amsterdam. In the meantime news of the *cause célèbre* spread to Holland, and Maria Ligtspreks, share of her father's estate, which had been lying in chancery all these years, was sent out to Ceylon to be distributed among her heirs. Reynier, as her grand-son and sole heir, got 10,000 rix-dollars. This windfall, combined with his numerous social qualities, easily enabled him to marry the Governor's daughter, the marriage being celebrated with great pomp and magnificence at Colombo, to which function the Dissave was invited but excused himself on the ground of ill-health—another deviation from the truth.

The case was now ripe for trial, the main issues (as the lawyers would say) being :—

I. Is Reynier Stoorniets the great-grandson of Steven Ligtsprek, at one time Burgomaster of Amsterdam?

II. Is Stephen Lichtspreuk the grandson of the said Burgomaster or of Stephen Lichtspreuk late chimney-sweep of Rotterdam.

Things were beginning to develop into a public scandal. The Dissave was the subject of veiled ridicule at Matara, and people were beginning to have no respect for him. The Governor privately investigated into the matter and found out that the Dissave had altered the registers by substituting the word "Amsterdam" for "Rotterdam." He at once caused the Dissave to appear before him at Colombo, and, being a polite man who did not want to put things in a jagged way, told him that next to his (the Governor's) mother-in-law, the Dissave was the

greatest liar in Ceylon. Having thus put the Dissave at his ease, he counselled him to withdraw his case, and appointed him Superintendent of the Horse Breeding Establishment at Delft. The case was withdrawn, the Dissave lost his share of the estate of his grandfather the chimney-sweep, and Delft had an acquisition to its society. But the fate of the Dissave was often related to the children of Matara as a warning against the results of mendacity in the Good Old Days.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
SCHARFF OF CEYLON.

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Jan Christoffel Scharff of Sangerhausen, m. at Colombo 21 March 1734 *Elizabeth de Saram* of Colombo. He had by her:—

- I. *Anna Sophia Scharff* m. (1) at Colombo, 20 April 1755, *Jan Jacob Vogelaar* of Hesse-Cassel, Ensign and (2) at Colombo, 15 November 1761 *Johannes Everardus Jongbloet*, Adjutant of the Burgery, Colombo.
- II. *Johannes Jacobus Scharff*, assistant, bap. at Negombo 27 August 1739 m. at Colombo 20 December 1761 *Johanna Jacoba Heymans* of Batavia, widow of *Claude Antoine Scoffier*. He had by her:—
 - (1) *Sophia Ursula Scharff* bp. at Colombo 5 September 1762.
- III. *Ferdinand Anton Scharff* bp. at Negombo 21 July 1741.
- IV. *Susanna Scharff* bp. at Colombo 8 December 1743, d. there 15 June 1781, m. there 4 November 1759 *Henricus Philipss* of Colombo, Predikant.
- V. *Rachel Scharff* bp. at Colombo 27 November 1746.
- VI. *Adriana Elizabeth Scharff* bp. at Colombo 25 Feby. 1750.
- VII. *Robertus Christoffel Scharff* bp. at Colombo 3 Decr. 1752.
- VIII. *Albertus Leonardus Scharff* bp. at Colombo 20 Oct. 1754.
- IX. *Cornelis Bartholomeus Scharff* bp. at Colombo 11 July 1756 m. there 27 September 1778 *Esther Christina Cadenski*, who m. as widow *Scharff*, at Colombo 13 June 1790, *Jan Casper Niehuys* of Ottendorp. He had by her:—
 - (1) *Everardus Bartholomeus Scharff* bp. at Colombo 12 December 1779.
 - (2) *Stephanus Ferdinandus Scharff* bp. at Colombo 4 March 1781.
 - (3) *Clara Henrica Scharff* bp. at Colombo 2 March 1788.
- X. *Joan Jurgen Scharff* m. *Hendrina Willemsz*, and had by her:—
 - (1) *Gerard Christoffel Scharff* bp. at Colombo 18 March 1781.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
FRANCKE OF CEYLON.

(COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.)

I.

Franks Francke m. *Pieterella Mortier*. He had by her:—
Johannes Francke (who follows under II.)

II.

Johannes Francke b. at Sluis (Flanders) bap. there 1 December 1709, m. at St. Annater Muiden, 31 October 1731, *Maria Catharina van Beekhuysen* b. at Sluis, bap. there 26 October 1710, d. of *Lodewyk van Beekhuysen* and *Catharina Elias*. He had by her:—

- I. *Adrianus Johannes Francke* (who follows under III.)
- II. *Lodewyk Francke* bap. at Sluis 8 January 1736.

III.

Adrianus Johannes Francke b. at Sluis, bap. there 21 February 1734, d. 6 January 1784, left for the Indies in the year 1756, in the ship "de Snoek" as assistant, boekhouder 1760, commissioner of the Arecanut Department, Colombo 1760, chief of Baticalo 4 March 1766, Onderkoopman there 1766, Koopman 1773, m. at Colombo 18 May 1760 *Gustava Robertina van Lier* of Trincomalie, daughter of *Salomon van Lier*, Fiscaal Trincomalie and *Adriana Kloecke* bap. at Colombo 1704, d. of *Hendrik Kloecke* of Hamburg, assistant, and *Maria Kruysen*.

He had by her:—

- I. *Franciscus Francke* d. young.
- II. *Andreas Johannes Francke* bap. at Colombo 16 May 1762
- III. *Hendrik Willem Francke* (who follows under IV.)
- IV. *Johannes Franciscus Salominus Francke* (who follows under V.)

IV.

Hendrik Willem Francke b. at Baticalo, Onderkoopman, Member of the Raad van Politie Justitie, 2nd Visitateur, Colombo, 1794, m. at Galle 8 February, 1789 *Catharina Elizabeth Wolff*, bap. at Colombo 28 March 1773, d. of *Jan Sebastiaan Wolff*, and *Anna Cornelia Leusz* of Kalutara. He had by her:—

Adriaan Sebastiaan Francke (who follows under VI.)

V.

Johannes Franciscus Salominus Francke, Land Surveyor, b. at Baticalo m. at Colombo 28 May 1797, *Amerentia Elizabeth Staats*, bap. at Colombo 21 June 1778 d. of *Jacobus Wilhelmus Staats* and *Anna Gertruida Runtsdorff* (VI. Journal D. B. U. 19). He had by her :—

- I. *Johannes Franciscus Wilhelmus Francke* (who follows under VII.)
- II. *Fredrik Hendrik Francke* (who follows under VIII.)
- III. *Adrianus Johannes Francke* bap. at Colombo 1 Sep. 1805.

VI.

Adriaan Sebastiaan Francke bap. at Colombo 23 June 1793, m. at Colombo 2 September, 1816 *Johanna Henrietta Gratiaen* (VI. Journal D. B. U. 16, 84.) He had by her :—

- I. *Elizabeth Euphrosine Merciana Francke* b. 28 Aug. 1817, d. 25 October 1883, m. at Jaffna 3 February 1834, *John George de Vos*, Proctor, s. of *Pieter Gerardus de Vos*, Sitting Magistrate, Jayelle, and *Susanna Petronella van Dort*.
- II. *Frederick Gerrit Francke*.
- III. A daughter,

VII.

Johannes Franciscus Wilhelmus Francke, bap. at Colombo 5 May 1799 d. at Colombo 29 November 1850 m. at Colombo 17 January 1822 *Adriana Jacoba Constantia Roosmale Cocq* b. at Galle 23 July 1805, d. at Colombo 11 November 1850 d. of *Petrus Jacobus Roosmale Cocq* of Dokkum (Friesland) Sitting Magistrate of Amblangodde and *Susanna Henrietta Leembruggen* (IV. Journal D. B. U. 19.) He had by her :—

- I. *Edward William Francke* (who follows under IX.)
- II. *Charles William Francke* (who follows under X.)
- III. *Amelia Henrietta Francke* b. 15 September 1823, bap. 23 October 1823, m. at Colombo 18 June 1849 *Charles Henry Roosmale Cocq* of Tutucorin s. of *Jacobus Ambrosius Roosmale Cocq* and *Wilhelmina Cornelia Henrica Boers*.
- IV. *Elizabeth Charlotta Juliana Francke* b. 5 February 1832, d. at Colombo 1880.
- V. *Henry William Francke* b. 1 April 1835, d. at Colombo 16 November 1850.
- VI. *Louis William Francke* b. 21 March 1838, d. at Colombo 11 November 1850.
- VII. *Susanna Frederica Francke* b. 2 October 1842, d. at Kalutara 1872.

VIII.

Fredrik Hendrik Francke b. 30 Aug. 1802, d. 10 July 1846, m. 15 November 1824, *Catharina Charlotta Fretz* (II. Journal D. B. U. 73). He had by her :—

- I. *George Charles Frederick Francke* b. 10 August 1825, d. 5 November 1825.
- II. *James William Francke* (who follows under XI.)
- III. *Charlotta Sophia Francke* b. 13 May 1829, d. Colombo 3 March 1889 m. 12 December 1856 *Peter Henry Leembruggen* (IV. Journal D. B. U. 19.)
- IV. *Seraphina Frederica Francke* b. 8 December 1831.
- V. *Henrietta Louisa Francke* b. 16 January 1834 m. at Kalutara 27 July 1853, *Franz Philip Fretz* (II. Journal D. B. U. 73 and V Journal D. B. U. 59.)
- VI. *Georgiana Amerentia Francke* b. 14 January 1835, d. 18 May, 1894 m. *Francis Philip Fretz* (II. Journal, D. B. U. 73.)
- VII. *Amelia Matilda Francke* b. 11 October 1836.
- VIII. *Frederick Henry Francke* b. 2 September 1838.

IX.

Edward William Francke, Surveyor, b. 30 October 1827, d. at Colombo 17 June 1875, m. (1) at Colombo 2 May 1853 *Maria Elizabeth Constz* b. 3 June 1835, daughter of *Johannes Henricus Constz* and *Maria Antonetta Ludekens*. He had by her :—

- I. *Eveline Maria Francke* b. 1855, d. at Colombo 1884, m. *Richard Keith*.
- II. *Henrietta Laura Gertruida Francke* b. 19 June 1857, d. at Kalutara 1870.
- III. *Arthur Francis William Francke* (te St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands) b. 17 June 1859.

Edward William Francke m. (2) 6 May 1866 *Laura Sophia Fretz* (II. Journal D. B. U. 73) and had by her :—

- IV. *John Henry Lawrence Francke* (who follows under XII).
- V. *Alfred Francis William Francke* b. at Kalutara 24 June 1870.
- VI. *Hector Edward William Francke* (who follows under XIII) :—

X.

Charles William Francke, Surveyor, b. 25 September 1829, d. at Colombo 1898, m. 23 September 1867 *Henrietta Clara Amelia Fretz* (II. Journal D. B. U. 73). He had by her :—

- I. *Emma Francke* b. 1868 d. 1868.

- II. *Alice Henrietta Maud Francke* b. 3 August 1869. m. 24 January 1900. *Richard Albert Fretz*.
- III. *Edith Francke* b. 30 September 1870, d. at Kandy 16 March 1891.
- IV. *Daughter* b. 1871, d. 1871.

XI.

James William Francke, Proctor, Kalutara, b. at Colombo 5 January 1827, d. at Colombo 19 November 1867, m. at Matara 5 November 1852 *Sophia Henrietta Roosmale Cocq* b. 11 April 1830, d. at Colombo 9 July 1880, daughter of *Robert Carl Roosmale Cocq* and *Frederica Anthonica Mottau*. He had by her :—

- I. *Isabel Catharine Rosa Francke* b. at Kalutara 5 April 1853, d. at Colombo 7 December 1881.
- II. *James Henry Francke* b. at Colombo 3 October 1854, d. at Galle 11 April 1902.
- III. *Kathleen Charlotte Francke* b. at Kalutara 19 April 1856, d. at Colombo 5 July 1884.
- IV. *Frederick William Francke* b. at Kalutara 6 May 1861, d. at Colombo 16th March 1893.
- V. *George Roosmale Cocq Francke*, Minister, Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, b. at Kalutara 5 December 1863, m. at Kalutara 27 August 1891, *Minnie van der Wall*.
- VI. *Lawrence Edward Francke* b. at Kalutara 31 March 1866, d. at Kalutara 17 May 1867.

XII.

John Henry Lawrence Francke b. at Negombo 3 June 1868, m. at Penang, Straits Settlements, 3 February 1896 *Eugenie Dorothy Fretz* (II. Journal D. B. U. 74.) He had by her :—

- I. *Edith Dorothy Francke* b. at Kwala Kangsai, Perak, Federated Malay States, 30 April 1897.
- II. *Lena Eveline Francke* b. at Kwala Kangsai, Perak, Federated Malay States 27 April 1899.
- III. *Adriaan Lawrence Edward Francke* b. at Kwala Kangsai, Perak, Federated Malay States, 26 August 1901, d. there 1 July 1903.
- IV. *Constance Rachel Francke* b. at Kwala Kangsai, Federated Malay States 17 May 1903.

XIII.

Hector Edward William Francke b. at Kalutara 13 May 1873, m. at Colombo *Rosalind Millicent Keith*. He had by her :—

- I. *Lawrence St. George Francke* b. December 1898.
- II. *Edith Maud Francke* b. 23 September 1900.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.

William the Silent is the great national hero of Holland and the founder of Dutch independence. To the civilized world, he is one of the landmarks of history. The revolt of the Netherlands under his leadership is the beginning of modern political science and of modern civilization. The Dutch were the first to affirm and to win for themselves the two important principles of modern government, i.e. civil freedom and religious freedom. For a long time Holland was the only European state where a man's religious opinions were no bar to his exercise of all civil rights.

Who has not read of the heroic resistance which Greece made to the Persian King twenty-three centuries ago? It is the inspiring theme of the historian and the poet. The struggle of the Dutch for liberty was infinitely more heroic and significant. In the efforts of a small and, at first sight, feeble people, lies the very life of modern liberty. The example of Holland was a stimulant to similar efforts in other countries and gradually these countries won their rights. The English parliamentary war, the declaration of American independence and the French revolution were echoes of the stirring war cry of William the Silent.

William, who was born in 1533, succeeded by the death of a cousin, to the titles and great possessions of the Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau. At this period the House of Tudor was the reigning dynasty in England, and the Netherlands, including what is now Holland, had passed by marriage into the dominions of that powerful monarch, the King of Spain.

William's ancestors had rendered excellent service to the throne and he himself stood in the most confidential relations with Charles V, King of Spain. At twenty-two he was commander-in-chief of the army and directed operations in the campaign against France.

When, after his failures and humiliations Charles V resigned all his crowns in favour of his son Philip, he uttered the words of abdication leaning on the shoulder of William. The new king who now succeeded to the

Spanish dominions was Philip II, the husband of Mary Tudor, Queen of England. The war with France continued, and at its close William gave evidence of those high powers of diplomacy, which distinguished him in life. He negotiated the treaty of Cateau Cambresis and brought about a settlement highly favourable to Spanish interests. He was selected as one of the hostages at the French court to guarantee the carrying out of the treaty. His fellow hostage was the Duke of Alva, a name inscribed later in history in letters of blood.

At this period, the Reformation, was an established fact in Europe. It is important to distinguish between the Lutherans in Germany and the Calvinists in the Netherlands and France. Luther refused obedience to Rome but transferred all authority to the king. The king's position and interests were strengthened by the acceptance of Lutheranism. But the teaching of Calvin was essentially democratic. It denied the divine right of kings. It contained the seed of future republican government.

While therefore Charles V temporised with the Lutherans in Germany, he maintained an attitude of unyielding hostility to the Calvinists in the Netherlands. Philip II carried on the policy of persecution of his father, who had trampled on the liberties of the Netherlands, wasted its resources and established the Inquisition. Tortures and cruelties incredible in their nature were practised. One hundred thousand Netherlanders were burned, strangled, beheaded and buried alive under the order of Charles V. There was no part of the world where so many people were put to death for their religion as in the Netherlands.

Common interest led the Kings of Spain and France to form

A PLOT TO MASSACRE

all the Calvinist reformers in the Netherlands and France. When William was a hostage in France, he was one day hunting with the French King who incautiously communicated the plot to him. William heard it all without moving a muscle or betraying any emotion and thus won his ever memorable name of William the Silent.

His mind was made up. He returned to the Netherlands to his post of Stadtholder or Governor of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht. Up to this time he had lived a life of lavish display and extravagance. Even the revenues of his vast estates were not sufficient to keep him out of debt. He entertained with open-handed hospitality and had a retinue of gay and noble dependants. But now all was different. He had heard his country's call.

There was plenty of material for discontent, for agitation and even for revolt. The cruelty with which the laws against heretics were being carried out, the filling of high offices by Spaniards, the presence of Spanish troops, were all deeply resented. The most influential Netherlands noblemen, William amongst them, took up a position of determined opposition, which at this stage was purely constitutional opposition.

Philip II, who had resided four years in the Netherlands, was then on the point of leaving it. The peace he had made with France and the Pope left him free to pursue larger designs. He appointed his sister, Margaret of Parma, his regent in the Netherlands and had completed all arrangements to set sail for Spain. But as all seemed smooth, the estates unanimously requested of the king that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Netherlands. Philip was furious for he saw that an army of Spaniards was necessary to further his plans. But he had to temporise, especially as a part of his policy was the creation of additional bishoprics in the Netherlands.

At the point of sailing there occurred the memorable scene between him and William. He charged William with being the author of the opposition. William replied that the action of the estates was unsolicited and spontaneous. On this, Philip seized William violently by the wrist and shaking it, said "Not the estates but you, you, you!"

Margaret of Parma, who was now regent, was a woman of masculine and imperious temper and celebrated for two unfeminine characteristics,—a well defined moustache and the gout. Among her council, Berlaymont and Cardinal Granvelle, the persistent enemies of the country were balanced by the patriot leaders, Egmont and William.

William led the opposition and most of the nobles sided with him. The old habit of loyalty was not yet worn out and it was therefore expedient to transfer the odium from Philip to his executive officials.

After several deputations to Spain, some of the Flemish nobles drew up the Compromise, by which they pledged themselves to resist the Inquisition. William took no part in it but he did better. True to his name,

THE SILENT,

he established such a system of espionage over Philip that he got copies of all Philip's most secret despatches and understood his true, and not his avowed, intentions.

The next step which the new League took was to present a Request to Margaret. William so far acted with the leaders of the movement as to counsel them regarding the language of the document. On the 5th April 1566, the Request was read to Margaret and her council by Brederode. The purport of the Request was that the Inquisition should be withdrawn and the management of affairs remitted to the States General. The debate began when the petitioners left. William supported it warmly protesting that the public burning of heretics roused the people to fury and did harm, and not service, to religion. And when it was proposed to cut the petitioners in pieces, he indignantly denounced such a savage act as degrading to a Christian king. William understood the situation aright. The scaffold had its daily victims but did not make a single convert. The Emperor and his edicts were realities, the axe, the stake were realities, and the heroism with which men took each other by the hand and walked into the flames, or with which women sang a song of triumph, while the grave-digger was shovelling the earth upon their living faces, was a reality also.

As the debate continued and the perplexed Duchess began to waver Berlaymont broke out with the memorable phrase "Madam, is your highness to be terrorised by these beggars?" The result of the debate was that the Duchess temporised and gave vague assurances.

This temporary success intoxicated the young petitioners, most of them noblemen of rank, partly Calvinists,

partly Catholics, but all filled with patriotic aspirations or in quest of adventure. They adjourned to celebrate their victory in a wild supper given by Brederode, a vehement reformer. When all were heated with wine, Brederode rose, and, repeating the phrase of Berlaymont in council, he drank a health to "the Beggars." He put on a wallet and a wooden bowl, such as beggars wore. The idea seized the company. All shouted "Long live the Beggars!" A ceremony of initiation followed, each brother Beggar swearing to stand true.

When the revelry was at its height, William, Egmont and Admiral Hoen entered the room. They were constrained to drink to the new toast and instantly left. Soon after, Egmont and Hoen paid for this toast with their lives, a fate which William too would have shared, had he fallen into his enemies hands.

The common folk of the Netherlands now realised they had leaders and crowded to listen to them. Religious riots followed and Margaret had to bend for a time beneath the storm. On the 25th August, the Inquisition was abolished and a general toleration granted. But

THE GREAT STRUGGLE

was coming. Philip collected an army in Spain, put it under the command of Alva and the war began.

Philip had resolved to re-establish the Inquisition by the sword. Alva, the man chosen for this mission of blood, was indeed a fit instrument. He was perhaps the most bloodthirsty man who ever existed in the civilized world. Withal, he was the most accomplished and capable warrior in Europe. The army was worthy of the general. They were the finest and the most merciless troops in Europe.

Alva set to work without delay. He established the Blood Council, which slew its thousands before Margaret of Parma retired. Meanwhile, a sentence of the Inquisition condemned to death as heretics all inhabitants of the Netherlands with a few exceptions, and Philip confirmed the sentence.

The whole country became a charnel-house; the death-bell tolled hourly in every village; not a family

but was called to mourn for its dearest relations, while the survivors stalked listlessly by about, the ghosts of their former selves, among the wrecks of their former houses. William was solemnly summoned as rebel and traitor and formally outlawed by ban. A few weeks later his son and heir, the Count of Buren, a student at the University of Louvain, was seized and sent off to Spain and never again saw his father's face. Then, in the sight of all men, William threw down the gauntlet to the death.

He collected troops and took to the field. He met with some initial reverses, but won a signal victory at Heiligerlee, 1568, where the Spanish troops were all but annihilated. One of William's brothers fell in the battle, but another, Louis of Nassau, was still in the field. Alva, who was roused to fury by this reverse, was however quickly on his path, routed his army, slaughtered the inhabitants and brought his men back with little loss. The strategy and tactics of Alva were faultless; his Spanish veterans fought like heroes; all his combinations were exactly carried out. It was the old story of a great master of war, at the head of a disciplined soldiery, crushing isolated parties of unorganised and motley levies.

These crushing disasters did not dismay William or his brother Louis. Alva's tactics were simply to wear William down, without coming to close quarters, till his mutinous and unpaid troops of mercenaries should disperse of themselves. In this Alva was entirely successful. His consummate strategy triumphed almost without a blow. William's large army was melting away or threatening his life in their tumults.

Alva was now triumphant and the future of William and the Netherlands seemed desperate. But William's

INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

did not despair even in this the most miserable period of his life. In fear of assassination, in fear of creditors, he wandered about from place to place and his misfortunes were aggravated by the bad conduct of his wife, Anne of Saxony, who left him. Black night hung over the patriot cause but the dawn was about to break.

The sea was as familiar an element to the Hollanders as the land. Though they could not for years stand

against Spanish discipline in the field, they were almost invincible on the water. Driven from their homes, they readily took to the water and the narrow seas swarmed with rovers, furnished with letters of marque by William. Stimulated by the hopes of reprisal and of plunder, their numbers grew rapidly, until the wild and fierce corsairs, named "Beggars of the Sea," became a terror to their enemies. Alva himself, we are told, dared not risk the voyage back to Spain.

Alva took vigorous measures and forced Queen Elizabeth of England to issue a proclamation, forbidding her subjects to provision the Beggars. Her act had a startling result, unlooked for by the world. Half starved and desperate, a fleet of Beggars of the Sea determined to try a port in Holland and appeared before Brill. They demanded its surrender, which the terrified fishermen readily yielded and the town was taken and held in the name of William. The instinct of the people of Holland flamed up at this

DARING STROKE.

On the 1st April, 1572, when Brill was captured, the Dutch Republic began to rise out of the sea.

Alva tried to recapture the town but was repulsed, for the Beggars of the Sea were in their element. Flushing was next won from Alva and the town garrisoned. Before long all the important towns of Holland, Friesland, Gelderland and Utrecht declared for William. William fully understood the vast possibilities that accident and audacity had flung into his arms and he seized the occasion with passionate energy.

In July 1572 under William's authority as Stadtholder, the estates of Holland were convened to raise funds for the prosecution of the war. At this meeting, the Hollanders unanimously resolved to dedicate themselves and their fortunes to the cause which was identified with William.

William had already made common cause with the Calvinists of France and was seeking to co-operate with their troops when on the 24th August occurred the frightful massacre of St. Bartholomew. That bolt from the blue dashed to the ground the rising fortunes of William and his fatherland. The Flemish towns returned to their allegiance. The Southern Provinces that we now

call Belgium were not to be saved for a commonwealth and for Calvinism. The Northern that we call Holland were destined in the course of time to grow into the rich, artistic, victorious and aspiring Dutch Republic.

Henceforth the principal interest of the struggle centres in Holland. Now begins that series of terrific fights in the Dutch towns and their heroic defence, whereby in spite of defeat, massacre and horrible sufferings, they wore down the armies of Spain; and ultimately, by

ENDURANCE

of agony rather than by military success, achieved the independence of the Northern Provinces. Holland was won by its people, acre by acre, field by field, against the best European troops of the time, the most practised generals, and what seemed to be boundless resources. The details of the struggle are of entrancing interest and may be read in the picturesque and thrilling pages of Motley, the American historian.

After a desperate defence of seven months in which the Spanish veterans were kept at bay by the heroism of the men, women and children in the town, Haarlem was starved into surrender and Alva celebrated its capture by a general massacre. Gorged with blood and booty, the Spaniards turned to finish their work by destroying Alkmaar. After a siege of seven weeks William adopted desperate measures. "Better drown the land than lose it" he said. He opened the sluices, cut the dykes and admitted the sea. The courage of the Spaniards failed before the rising tide, they fled drowned and diminished and the heroic city was saved.

Alva's administration had proved a ghastly failure. His victorious career was checked, the people detested him, even his master Philip was cold. He resigned office and left the Netherlands in December 1573, having accumulated round his name a mass of loathing, beyond any recorded in modern History. His Blood Council had put to death 18,600 persons.

The new governor was Requesens, whose policy was represented to be one of concession, amnesty and peace. Spain began to parley. After six years of war, the drain upon her resources, the chaos in her civil and military

administration, the heroism of the Hollanders and the indomitable energy of their leaders, were seen to tell. Chronic mutiny and anarchy among the Spanish soldiers turned their victories into defeat.

Philip sent envoys to treat with William but the Spaniards were inflexible on two conditions, the King's supremacy and the total prohibition of any but the Roman Catholic religion. William was equally inflexible on his own terms, withdrawal from the country of all Spaniards and foreigners, free exercise of religion and the restoration of the ancient privileges of the land.

These negotiations in which Requesens persevered were largely due to the exhausting and humiliating repulse of Spain by the heroic city of Leyden. The memorable siege of Leyden with its relief by the Beggars of the Sea is one of the most stirring events of history. Leyden was fifteen miles from the sea and the whole country round it lay below the level of high tide. William's daring scheme was to cut the dykes between Leyden and the sea and to meet the foe and baffle him by bringing the sea up to the walls of the beleaguered city. The starving burghers had reached the last point of endurance and they felt that human strength could do no more. But when William's letter was read out in the market place by the Burgomaster, they were filled with fresh courage. Salvoes of cannon were fired and bands marched through the streets playing inspiring music. The Spaniards received the news with derision and shouted back "As well can the Prince of Orange pluck the stars from the sky as bring the ocean to the walls of Leyden to your relief."

But

THE MIRACLE

did take place. The water rose slowly, inch by inch, on the flat land and the burghers watched and waited with rising hopes and sickening fears. But one night a great storm arose and the wild ocean rushed in, bearing the gallant fleet of the Beggars of the Sea right up to the city walls.

The siege of the Spaniards was turned into a sea fight, in which the patriots were thoroughly in their element. The Spaniards retreated in panic and the siege was raised.

Then nearly every living person within the walls, all repaired without delay to the great church. The starving and heroic city, which had been so firm in its resistance to an earthly king, now bent itself in humble gratitude before the King of Kings. After prayers, the whole vast congregation joined in the thanksgiving begun. Thousands of voices raised the song, but few were able to carry it to its conclusion, for the universal emotion, deepened by the music, became too full for utterance. The hymn was abruptly suspended, while the multitude wept like children.

The little stuffed bodies of the carrier pigeons which had brought assurances of relief from William may be seen to-day in the town hall of Leyden. In remembrance of this great deliverance the Dutch resolved to found a university in the town of Leyden. This university was long the most famous in Europe.

In 1574 the Constitution of Holland was organised. William was made commander-in-chief and practically the whole conduct of affairs was conferred on him. But though the Hollanders had broken with Philip, they were far from believing that they could stand alone. Negotiations with various powers were continued during nearly the whole of the War of Independence.

At this time some authorities believe that William seriously meditated a scheme for transferring the Hollanders from the land of their birth to a new settlement, either in the old or new world. It might be curious to speculate, particularly for us in Ceylon, on the altered course of history if the Dutch had migrated in a body to America or the islands of the eastern tropics, instead of merely colonising them, as they did later. But Europe was destined to be the theatre of the great deliverance.

Don John of Austria, brother of Philip, who was now appointed Viceroy of the Netherlands, succeeded to an inheritance of trouble. The Spanish troops, who had been unpaid for years, had mutinied and been outlawed by government. The sack of Antwerp by the mutineers was known as the "Spanish Fury," and surpassed in horror and atrocity anything which happened during the war. Don John was constrained to agree that the Spanish soldiery should be expelled and the Inquisition abolished.

The next regent of the Netherlands was Alexander of Parma, son of the old regent, Margaret of Parma, and nephew of Philip. He was one of the greatest generals and most accomplished statesmen of the age. He was a faithful minister of Philip and he was as unscrupulous as Philip himself. He was not bigoted like Alva, for he knew that unwise severity might baffle a commander and ruin a campaign. But he had no scruple in deceiving, lying and assassinating to serve his purpose. Such men, if they possess military genius in time of war or diplomatic skill in time of peace, are the worst enemies of the human race. Parma appealed to the lowest feelings of human nature and actively fomented jealousies. The Duke of Anjou and John Casimir of Poland were both suitors for the Netherlands Sovereignty. In the dissensions of their adherents Parma found plenty of men whom he could usefully bribe and he knew how to play the baseness of the Flemish nobles against the pure patriotism of the Dutch. Nothing indeed was more unfortunate for the Dutch than the belief that the Flemings could be stirred to patriotism.

Philip had tried to cajole William and even by enormous offers to bribe him. Failing in both he declared William to be a traitor and a miscreant, put a price of 25,000 gold crowns on his head, and offered the assassin the pardon of any crime, however heinous, and nobility, whatever be his rank. William answered the ban by a stirring appeal to the civilized world.

On the 29th January 1579, the Union of Utrecht, which was virtually the Constitution of the Dutch Republic, was agreed to.

On the 26th July 1581, the declaration of Dutch independence was formally issued at the Hague. William was most unwillingly obliged to accept the sovereignty over Holland and Zeeland and whatever else of the seven provinces was in the hands of the patriots. Philip's name was now discarded from public documents, his authority was formally, as it had long been effectively, disowned, his seal was broken and William conducted the government in his own name.

It was unfortunate for the Dutch Republic that William so persistently declined the sovereignty which

the United Provinces pressed on him. Had he accepted the offer, the Dutch Republic would in all likelihood have comprised the whole of the Netherlands, except the Walloon provinces, the intrigues of the Flemish nobles might have been controlled and even the ready genius of Parma baffled. There is no doubt that William's refusal was partly due to the desire of avoiding even the appearance of self-seeking, and also to the belief that the final emancipation could only be effected by the assistance of foreign powers. He did not suspect, perhaps no one did, the

INHERENT RESOURCES

of the young republic.

William therefore supported the claims of the French King's brother, the Duke of Anjou, who at this time was engaged in that strange courtship of Queen Elizabeth of England, which caused so much amusement and excited so much anger. Anjou was in England while the United Provinces were discussing the terms of his sovereignty. He returned to Holland in 1582 and was inaugurated at Antwerp. He was accompanied by a train of distinguished Englishmen, Leicester, the one time favourite of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Philip Sidney and many others, who were to assist later in the foundation and strengthening of the Dutch Republic.

The good understanding between William and Anjou continued, till the latter, in contravention of his oaths, attempted to upset the Constitution and to seize the Flemish towns. The discovery was also made that Anjou was willing to sell his position to Parma and to restore Philip's reign over the United Provinces. Then William and his trusty Burghers decided to fight the thing out, unassisted, with all their means and all their lives. In 1583 Anjou left never to return.

Again the states of the United Provinces offered the sovereignty to William and again he refused it. He had by now found too well that a Netherlands Union was only a rope of sand. But Holland and Zeeland remained true to William, Father William, as they affectionately called him. He ruled over them not as King, but as the highest servant of a free republic.

Already the first effects of the ban against William were to be exhibited. He was fired at with a pistol, but though at one time there was such an alarming hemorrhage from the wound that his life was despaired of, he gradually recovered. It is worthy of note that the flow of blood was arrested by simple pressure, a number of attendants, one after the other, keeping their thumbs on the wound, day and night. The wound was on the neck and it was difficult, without suffocating the patient, to fasten a bandage tightly enough to stanch it. Various other unsuccessful attempts against William's life were made. On the 12th July 1584, he was shot dead by Balthasar Gerard, a hired assassin of the Prince of Parma. William's last words were "O my God, have mercy on my soul! O my God, have mercy upon this poor people!"

The father of his people was

DEAD,

but his example and his spirit still lived,

For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

His two sons Maurice and Frederick Henry, who succeeded him as Stadtholder, continued the glorious fight for liberty. For 80 years the war went on until at last, at the Peace of Munster, Spain acknowledged the complete independence of the Dutch. Peace was proclaimed on the 5th June 1648, the very day on which Egmont and Horn had been executed eighty years before.

The ten Southern Provinces of the Netherlands fell away from the Union and now constitute the state of Belgium. But the seven Northern Provinces, which are now Holland, remained true and are to-day the enduring monument of the life work of William.

William married four times and left twelve children. It is rare that a statesman, whose life was a series of desperate struggles, has left behind him such touching memorials of domestic virtue. Few great rulers of men have ever known more profoundly than William the Silent, how the love of wife, mother, brother, sister, daughter, son and friends can sustain in peace a life, that to the

world without, was one long crisis of battle, agony and toil.

The blood of William the Silent flows in the veins of nearly every royal house of Europe. His grand daughter in the eleventh degree sits on the throne of Holland. Our own gracious sovereign, King George V of England, is his grandson in the eleventh degree. So are the Emperors of Germany and Austria, the Czar of Russia, the King of Spain and the ex-King of Portugal. The King of Italy and the representative of the Orleans royal house of France are his grandsons in the twelfth degree.

William's

SYMPATHIES

were universal and extended to the dumb creation. The simple spectacle of the dog Cæsar, following the funeral procession of his master, King Edward VII, touched the nation intensely on its human side. So has the story of William and his favourite lap-dog stirred the hearts and imaginations of the Dutch. Once, when in peril of a night attack, the little animal which lay on William's couch aroused his master and saved his life. To this day he lies beneath him in bronze, on William's monument and statues in Delft and at the Hague.

William has been charged by his enemies with insincerity in his religious opinions. Born of Lutheran parents, he was, as the ward of Charles V, brought up as a Roman Catholic. During the War of Independence he gradually changed to that moderate Calvinism which he professed ever afterwards. Policy may have played its part in dictating the particular moments at which the changes of faith were acknowledged. But of the sincerity of the man during the period of transformation, no one who studies his life can have any doubt. His one dominant idea in religion was to tolerate different forms of worship side by side. He could not see why one sect should claim the right to dictate to the rest. In an age of bigotry and fanaticism, his statesmanlike breadth and tolerance of religious questions and his aversion to persecution for matters of opinion, are evidence of a point of view far in advance of his age.

William was not a great soldier and the movements of his troops were often hampered by an excess of

prudence. He felt none of the joy of battle that throbbed in the soul of his gallant brother Louis, or his chivalrous rival, Egmont. But his resources as a tactician were of a high order and of his personal bravery there is no doubt whatever, of the soldiers' great virtues—constancy in disaster, devotion to duty, hopefulness in defeat—no man ever possessed a larger share. In moments of difficulty he displayed splendid resource and courage and he had a will of iron which misfortunes were never able to bend or break.

The supremacy of

HIS POLITICAL GENIUS

was entirely beyond question. He was the first statesman of his age. His knowledge of human nature was profound. He governed the passions and sentiments of a great nation as if they had been but the keys and chords of one vast instrument. He never followed the nation but always led her in the path of duty and of honour. He had that in his face and tongue, which men willingly call master-authority.

In spite of his paradoxical surname, William was one of the most affable and gracious of men, brilliant in speech, persuasive in argument and famous for his charm of manner. It was said of him "that every time he put off his hat, he won a subject from the King of Spain." In his modest residence in the old town of Delft he lived a simple and domestic life, open to all. His shabby dress was that of a poor student or a waterman and he freely consorted with the burgesses of that beer-brewing town. Yet in conversing with him there was noticed an outward passage of inward greatness.

His life was a noble Christian epic. He was more than anything else a religious man. From

HIS TRUST

in God, he ever derived support and consolation in the darkest hours. Implicitly relying upon Almighty wisdom and goodness, he looked danger in the face with a constant smile, and endured incessant labours and trials with a serenity, which seemed more than human.

He possessed that which to the heathen philosopher seemed the greatest good—the sound mind in the sound

body. In appearance he approximated to a type which is common among the Dutch Burghers of our own day. He had a dark complexion with brown hair and eyes and was tall and well formed. At the comparatively early age of fifty-one, when he died, he was bald, worn with wrinkles and furrowed with age and sorrows. The mouth seemed locked with iron, the deep-set watchful eyes, the look of strain and anxiety, gave the air of a man at bay, who had staked his life on his life's work.

To-day, the nation which William founded by his sweat and blood, three centuries ago is flourishing and honoured. After a long and glorious history its success was broken, but true to its motto *Luctor et emergo* it re-asserted itself and now holds a considerable place among nations. It is fortunately disabled from wasting its substance on militarism and it is, and, we all trust, will be protected by the public conscience of Europe. And well indeed might Europe protect its mentor in things lovely and of good report.

HOLLAND

became the home of spiritual and political freedom, and offered an asylum to the persecuted. In the early days of the Republic, Holland held the printing presses of Europe, was the first publisher of cheap editions and aided in disseminating not the new learning only, but all that the world knew at the time. From Holland came the first optical instruments, the best mathematicians, the most intelligent philosophers, as well as the boldest and most original thinkers. Holland is the origin of scientific medicine and rational therapeutics. From Holland came the new agriculture which has done so much for social life, horticulture and floriculture. The Dutch taught modern Europe navigation. They were the first to explore the unknown seas, and many an island and cape which their captains discovered has been re-named after some one who got all his knowledge by their research, and appropriated the fruit of his predecessor's labours. Holland taught the Western nations finance, perhaps no great boon. But they also taught commercial honour, the last and the hardest lesson which nations learn. They inculcated free trade, a lesson which is nearly as hard to learn. They raised a constant, and for a long time ineffectual, protest against privateering and the doctrine

of contraband in war. The Dutch are the real founders of what people call international law, or the rights of nations. They made mistakes for which they paid dearly, but the benefits which they conferred were incomparably greater than the errors which they committed. To-day in all departments of enterprise, of commercial integrity and of intellectual vigour, they are not inferior to any European nation whatever.

Amidst the devotion of her own people and the cordial friendship of the Powers of Europe, Queen Wilhelmina fills the throne of Holland. Dear to the hearts of all Dutchmen are she and her little daughter Juliana, because they derive their blood and sceptre from William the Silent, the ever memorable founder of the House of Orange. So long as history shall endure, no name will be dearer to the grateful Hollanders than that of William the Silent, who established their liberties and gave them a place in the roll of nations. As long as he lived he was the guiding star of their brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets.

The story of William the Silent and the struggle of our forefathers for liberty three centuries ago are facts of real meaning to us, Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, who thence derive our local habitation and our name.

Thirteen years after the death of William the Silent, Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal, was proclaimed King of Ceylon under the will of Dharmapala. During the war of independence, when the resistless Dutch fleet, sprung from the Beggars of the Sea, humbled the maritime power of Spain, destroyed her trade and attacked her colonies,

CEYLON

was won and was colonised by our people for 150 years. We are not dealing with a unity past. I have met and talked with men and women, whose parents lived under Dutch rule.

We are now a small and separate community, content to live under British rule. May the indomitable spirit of our race and the blood from which we spring, make our history under that rule worthy of our past.

PRINCIPAL DATES.

Battle of Heiligerle ..	}	.. 1568
Execution of Egmont and Horn ..		
Union of Utrecht ..	.. 1579
Declaration of Independence ..	.. 1581
Truce with Spain ..	.. 1609
Peace with Spain (Treaty of Munster) ..	.. 1648
Treaty of Utrecht ..	.. 1713
Establishment of Monarchy ..	.. 1813

DUTCH PREDIKANTS OF CEYLON.

(Continued from Vol. VI, page 105).

BARTHOLOMEUS HEYNEN, was born at Paraiba (Brazil) in 1644. He was a visitor of the sick at Batavia in 1659 and visited the Latin School there. Having returned to Holland to complete his studies, (where he received a yearly grant of 100 rix dollars to qualify himself for the ministry on the terms of serving as a Predikant in the East) he returned to Batavia in 1664 in the "Wassende Maan." He was stationed at Galle and Jaffna at which latter place he was the colleague of PHILIPPUS BALDAEUS. He repatriated in 1679. In August 1683 he returned to the Indies (Batavia) for the third time in the ship "Africa." He held services in Dutch and Portuguese. The exact date of his death is not recorded but it was between the 21st February and 7th March 1686.

ANTHONIUS HILARIUS, son of Gerardus H, was yet a student at Leyden when he, on the 24th February 1642, was candidate for the Ministry in East India. On the 17th March following, he was examined and admitted to the Ministry and receiving his appointment on the 31st of the same month, he embarked early in the same year. From Goa he went to Malacca where he was stationed in 1642 and three years later in 1645 he received a call from Galle. Here arose serious differences between himself and the Governor Johan Maatsuijker about whose misdeeds he lodged a complaint at Batavia. He on the other hand, was himself charged with immoral conduct. It seems to us that in these quarrels the Revd. Hilarius frequently went too far. Thus, on one occasion when he was acting for one of the local Predikants he brought upon himself the suspicion that he was too personal in the pulpit. It took place on the 15th May 1645 after he arrived from Malacca and before he left for Galle. He took as his text Daniel 6, verses 4 and 5 and preached on the jealousy of the princes, when Governor-General Van Diemen and his wife happened to be present the service. The latter suspected that his strictures were levelled against them, and it was ordered that he should give up the manuscript of his sermon. Fortunately it was found that their suspicions were baseless. The consistory found that all

he said was in conformity with the Scriptures and that there was no reason to think that the sermon applied to any one in particular.

The Classis of Amsterdam decided later on that it was not improbable that Hilarius had accused the Governor and other Councillors without reason. On his return to the Fatherland on the 8th August 1650 he sent in a protest to the Classis of Amsterdam against the ill-usage and harsh proceedings to which he was subjected by his opponent Joan Maatsuyker. After a delay of two years in Holland his case was investigated and he was rehabilitated. He returned to the Netherlands in 1649, received a call to Elberg and died in 1675.

JOHANNES LAMBERTUS HOFMAN, was born at Colombo. He matriculated in Divinity at Groningen on the 13th September 1778. After prosecuting his studies there he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He received his appointment as Proponent at Amsterdam on the 5th September 1785 and was Predikant at Colombo in 1786 and at Galle in 1790 and since 1791 at Trincomalee. He died in 1795.

GERARDUS HOLKENBERG, arrived in India in the ship "Phoenix" from Delft on the 24th August 1660 and was stationed at Colombo, where he remained till 1662 when he died there.

JOHANNES ENGELBERTUS HUGONIS, was born in Ceylon and matriculated at Groningen on the 13th September 1778. He was appointed Proponent at Amsterdam on the 6th October 1783 and was Predikant at Jaffnapatam from 1784 till his death on the 18th May 1787.

ARNOLDUS JAPIN, presumably born at Amsterdam, was from 1680, or earlier, in the Ministry at Colombo until his death in 1685. He drew up a report on the position of the native congregations of Matara.

JACOBUS VAN JEVER, was at first a co-rector at Dokkum. He received his certificate as Predikant on the 21st December 1716 and left the Netherlands in the ship "Rijssel." He arrived at Batavia in the following year and was stationed at Point de Galle in 1718 and died there on the 15th February 1719.

JACOBUS DE JONG, was born in Moscow and left for the Indies in 1714: he was intended for Ceylon and reached the Indies safely with his family in 1715. He was at Colombo in Ceylon from 1715 to 1717: After the death of the Revd. I. van der Vorm he was at the request of the Government at Negapatam, on the Coromandel coast, sent thither provisionally by the Governor. In 1719 he was Predikant there.

C. J. JONGBLOED, was doing duties as Proponent at Galle from 1782 and was appointed to the Dutch Congregation at Batavia in 1783 on a salary of 60 guilders as "Koopman" and Predikant and 10 rix-dollars as house rent.

STEPHANUS HENRICUS KADENSKY, was appointed Predikant for the Ministry in the Indies on the 4th October 1790 and was called to Jaffnapatam in 1792. He died in 1807.

PETRUS KALDEN, was Predikant at Stellenbosch at the Cape of Good Hope from 1695—1707. Here a newly completed church was dedicated by him on the 6th January 1704. He owned a pretty country-house there named "Zandvliet" where the Revd. François Valentyn spent 8 days with him. Owing to unfortunate differences with Governor Stellenbosch he returned to Holland on the 26th October 1706. Later on in 1721 he proceeded to Java and was sent in the following year to serve the Ministry at Galle. In the year 1726 he was appointed Rector of the Seminary at Colombo from which office he resigned in 1737. He returned home in the following year. Kaldeen has written an Epitaph on the Governor of Ceylon J. A. Rumpf.

SIMON KAT, of Zaandam, had already performed the duties of a naval Chaplain when he was recommended by the Classis of Amsterdam for the Ministry in the Indies. He was sent by the company to Ceylon. In December 1669 or January 1670 he was Predikant at Colombo. There he, though no longer young, set himself the task of mastering the Singalese and Tamil languages. He rendered a great service by compiling a Singalese-Dutch and Dutch-Singalese Dictionary. He was also appointed Rector of the Colombo Seminary—an institution in which

he had taken a great interest earlier in his career. But he was now far advanced in years and no longer had a strong constitution. He accordingly ceased to preach in 1694 and in 1700 resigned his duties altogether. In 1702 he appears to have asked for permission to go to Batavia. He died, presumably, in Ceylon in the year 1704. On the 13th August 1679, he baptised in the Church at Colombo the daughter of the younger Rijklof van Goens, Governor of Ceylon.

WILLIAM RUDOLF GODFRIED KAUWERTS, was appointed Proponent at Amsterdam on the 8th October 1786 and was Predikant at Colombo from 1787 to 1795 and thereafter at Batavia till his death in 1804 or 1805.

PETRUS KESSLERUS, perhaps the son of Fredericus K. A certain Petrus Kesslerus who was born at Amsterdam in 1623 had studied at Leyden. A student of the same name who had come from Stolberg had matriculated at Groningen on the 12th June 1639. One or either of these became Preacher at Oud-Karspel in 1644. He was sent out by the Classis of Amsterdam in 1654 in the "Princesse Royaal." He arrived at Batavia on the 19th October. Valentyn gives a detailed account of the controversy between the Consistory and the Government over the question whether Kessler should go to Formosa or not. Finally, he was appointed to Galle in 1655. On the 9th July of the same year he accompanied Gerard Hulft in the fleet to Goa. There he died on the 19th October 1656.

PRINCE AND HERETIC.

It is well that the *Journal* should note, and that the attention of its readers should be directed to the series of historical novels that Miss Marjorie Bowen is writing. There are two at least connected with important episodes of Dutch history. Those who care for only the lightest of light fiction may not find these very entertaining. Historical novels do not appeal to all readers, and the history of the Netherlands is unfortunately too little known by people of Netherland descent in Ceylon. The results are lamentable. Still, something has been done, by way of lectures and examinations for young people, to awaken an interest in Dutch history; and the wider circulation of Miss Bowen's novels may be very strongly recommended as furnishing in more agreeable form the knowledge which all Burgthers ought to possess. It may be that the interest we have just now is only a remote interest; it is nevertheless one that we may cultivate with considerable advantage to ourselves.

Miss Bowen's latest novel is entitled "Prince and Heretic." It was originally advertised as "The Silent Prince." The allusion is, of course, to William the Silent, who began and very nearly accomplished the establishment of the Dutch Republic, delivering the Netherlands and Europe from an intolerable tyranny. The book covers a period of six years (1561—1568), from William's second marriage to his defeat by the Duke of Alva. "So ended," says Miss Bowen, "the first struggle between William of Orange and the power of Spain." But it was only the first struggle. We are promised another volume which will carry the story farther.

The times are pictured with faithful accuracy—if Motley may be trusted. Motley's "Rise" is a heavy book for most readers and will only be relished by those whose interest in the subject is keen enough to be almost personal. But those who read "Prince and Heretic" will turn to Motley with eagerness to see what he says about the events described in the novel. And they will find that Motley is a foundation on which Miss Bowen has built with great success. The jealousies between Margaret of Parma and Cardinal Granvelle, the departure of the

Cardinal from Brussels, the rise of the famous "Beggars," the image-breaking at Antwerp, the battles of Heiliger Lee and the Geta, are some of the historical incidents successfully portrayed. The characters of the Cardinal, Egmont, Brederode, Anne of Saxony, and of Juliana of Stolberg, William's mother, are carefully drawn. There is also an undeveloped love interest in the story.

But the "heretic" prince is unquestionably the hero of the narrative. His distinguished origin, his wealth, his splendid hospitality, his fascinating manners, his restraint and prudence, his wisdom and determination, his courage and fortitude—all are vividly brought before us. Born a Protestant and bred a Catholic, he was tolerant in religion from policy rather than creed, not because he was a Protestant but because he was a man and a statesman. "I have been an abbess since I was twelve," Miss Bowen makes a Catholic nun say, "and know very little of the world—but I may say, God keep you, and have no stain on my conscience."

(L. E. B.)?

NOTES & QUERIES.

Schroter (VI. 22).

Carl Friedrich Schroter and *Helena Cornelia Kriekenbeek* were parents also of:—

Gertruida Margarita Schroter, b. at Jaffna, m. there 26 August 1798, *Simon Christiaan Saalvelt* of Negapatnam, assistant.

Revd. Carl Fredrik Schroter, was also born at Jaffna and his marriage took place there on the 14th March 1790.

van Angelbeek (II. 141).

Johan Gerard van Angelbeek, was a native of Wittmund. (East Friesland).

Notes on the Dutch Predikants.

BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

Bartholomeus Heynen (I. 172).

Anthonius Hilarius (I. 171).

Johannes Lambertus Hofman (VII. 106), baptized at Colombo 11th November 1759 was the son of Adjutant *Johan Carel Hofman* of Prague and *Maria Bijl* of Colombo who was previously married to *Adriaan Oostdijk* the Superintendent of the Galle Corle.

Gerardus Holkenburg. His wife was *Maria* and he baptized a child, Benjamin, at Colombo, 3rd April 1661.

Johannes Engelbertus Hugonis was baptized at Colombo 13th May 1759 being the son of *Joan Hugonis* of Stockholm, Koopman, and *Arnoldina Wilhelmina Fabritius* of Byleveld. He was married to *Petronella Numan*.

Arnoldus Japin. His widow *Sibilla Christina Henkelius* of Oij, married at Colombo, 14th November 1686, *Coenraad Cronenburg* of Meurs, Predikant.

Casparus Jochem Jonkbloed, baptized at Colombo 23rd Sept. 1759, was the son of *Johannes Everardus Jongbloed*, Adjutant of the Burgerij, and *Ann Elizabeth Salder* of Calpentyne.

Stephanus Henricus Kadensky, baptized at Colombo 23rd October 1757, was the son of *Joan Simon Kadensky*, boekhouder, and *Esther Henrietta Theodora Bagman*.

Simon Kat was married to *Gertruida van de Kouter* and had two children, viz. *Eva* and *Simon*, born at Colombo in 1676 and 1679 respectively.

Willem Rudolph Godfried Kaunvertsz, a native of Gladbach was married at Colombo 10th September 1788 to *Constantia Cornelia Scheltus* of Jaffna.

Journal of the * * *
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. VIII.
PARTS II & III.

1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF
THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

HELD AT THE UNION HALL, SERPENTINE ROAD,
ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1915.

The following were present:—Mr. A. W. Alvis, Mr. C. I. Alvis, Mr. F. L. Anthonisz, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz, Miss Anthonisz, Mr. W. H. Anthonisz (Ragama), Mr. H. H. Bartholomeusz, Mr. H. P. Beling, Mr. L. E. Blazé, Mr. A. P. Brohier, Mr. H. A. Collette, Mr. T. W. Collette, The Honourable Sir Hector van Cuylenburg, Mr. E. F. van Dort, Mr. G. V. Grenier, Mr. Sam de Heer, Mr. Edwin Joseph, Mr. A. E. Keuneman, Mr. G. E. Keuneman, Mr. Denzil Koch, Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Mr. E. de Kretser, Mr. Oswald de Kretser, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Kriekenbeek, Miss Kriekenbeek, Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek, Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen (Colombo), Mr. J. Ludovici, Mr. L. M. Maartensz, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Dr. G. A. Rode, Mr. P. D. Siebel, Dr. E. C. Spaar, Rev. J. A. Spaar, Mr. R. O. Spaar, Mr. Chas. Speldewinde, Mr. M. O. van der Straaten, Mr. W. L. Thomasz, Mr. J. P. de Vos, Mr. W. A. S. de Vos, and Mr. S. J. Williamsz.

1. The Honourable Sir Hector van Cuylenburg, President of the Union, took the chair.

2. The Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting, and the Minutes of the last General Meeting were taken as read.

3. The President, the Honourable Sir Hector van Cuylenburg, then addressed the Meeting.

4. The following Report and Financial Statements for the year 1914, which had been previously circulated among the members, having been taken as read, were submitted to the Meeting.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon beg to submit the following Report for the year 1914:—

Members.—The number of members on the Roll on the 31st December, 1914, was 448, as compared with 426 given in the Report for 1913, shewing an increase of 22. The Union has to record with regret the loss during the year of 13 members, 12 by death and 1 by disqualification. Against this, it is gratifying to note, that 22 new members were enrolled, and 13 widows and daughters of deceased members were added to the roll at their request.

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. *Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.*—The Journal has continued to be published quarterly. A proposal to publish the Journal monthly, so that members in outstations might become acquainted with the activities and the progress of the Union with as little delay as possible, was considered in the course of the year, but was found not to be feasible, owing to the funds of the Union being inadequate to meet the additional cost.

Seven lectures, bearing chiefly on the objects of the Union, were delivered during the year by members of the Union, whose kind services were duly appreciated. The examination in Dutch History was also held. Three applications were received from senior students and seven from junior students. Papers were eventually taken only by two senior candidates and four junior. The successful candidates (senior) J. P. de Vos, jr., and (junior) T. F. Blazé were awarded the prizes Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 respectively at

the St. Nicolaas Fête. It is to be regretted that a larger number of candidates cannot be persuaded to take the examination; for the progress of the Union and the prosperity of the community will depend to a great extent on a proper appreciation by the rising generation of the facts and circumstances to which the Dutch Burgher community owes its origin.

Hopes are entertained that with the co-operation and assistance of the Dutch Burgher Union Club the ensuing year will see the opening of a Library.

2. *Committee for Purposes of Social Service.*—Some estimate of the useful work carried on by this Committee may be formed from the following statement of disbursements:—

Temporary assistance	Rs. 30 25
Monthly allowances to poor widows, &c.	496 00
Outfits, school fees, books to orphan children and others	288 62
Funeral expenses	30 00
Expenses D. B. U. Concert, 1913	12 50
Postage	7 39

This is but a small share of what the Union may do towards relieving the want and distress which exist in the community, and to which for lack of funds the Committee are often painfully obliged to turn a deaf ear. The total amount collected from members during the year was Rs. 602 50 with a very appreciable addition of Rs. 186 06 from a concert kindly organized by Mrs. Jas. van Langenberg and the Misses van Langenberg. A list of the names of those who subscribed to the fund during the year will be published as usual in the next issue of the Journal. To the several contributors and to those who have in other ways helped the work of the Committee the thanks of the Union are due, and the hope may be expressed that there will be a larger number of subscribers in 1915. The work of the Committee for purposes of Social Service, to quote the words of Dr. W. G. van Dort, "is based on no sentimental fad or political crochet, but it is a conscious and deliberate effort on the part of a certain number of a small community to improve, as far as it lies in their power, within their limited resources, the lot of every less fortunate or less capable brother."

3. *Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.*—

The events of the year were the following :—(1) A Dance on the 23rd May, (2) A Garden Fête in honour of Sir Hector and Lady van Cuylenburg on the 1st August, and (3) the Children's Fête on St. Nicolaas Eve, 5th December. The first of these, at which the experiment was tried to make the function more generally popular by a change in the economical arrangements, proved to be a very successful entertainment. The reception to Sir Hector van Cuylenburg, the President of the Union, was of course on the occasion of his having received the honour of Knighthood from His Majesty the King. A large gathering, at which members from outstations were also present, testified to the popularity of the movement. The opportunity was also taken to present the worthy Knight with a handsome silver salver with a suitable inscription. At the Annual Celebration of St. Nicolaas this year no toys were presented to the children, as the Committee decided to use the amount usually expended for this purpose in making a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund as a gift from the children of the Dutch Burgher Union. The little ones were duly informed of this during an interval of the entertainment, and showed their appreciation of the action by lusty cheers.

4. *Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.*—

There is nothing new to report under this head, except that the Committee in their recommendations have done their best to keep to the tenor of the constitution with regard to the eligibility of members. Their duty being limited to the genealogical question whether a candidate does or does not come under either of the conditions specified in rule 3, they have had to ask for full particulars from applicants, and in one or two cases were compelled to defer their recommendation till satisfactory proofs were furnished. It must be repeated here that the Committee have decided to exercise their right to refuse to entertain any application for membership which does not contain on the face of it the particulars required in the prescribed form. As all applications are understood to be received through a member of the Union who proposes the candidate, all interim communications in regard to the application will be made to such member and not to the candidate.

BUILDING SCHEME.

Since the date of the last Report, in which the position of the Building Scheme was fully detailed, the Committee received the compensation for the portion of the old site which was acquired by the Municipality, and the overdraft in the Bank of Rs. 4,329.75 and the loan of Rs. 1,000 have been wiped off.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION CLUB.

The Dutch Burgher Union Club, which was opened on the 1st of November, 1913, with an original membership of 106, continues to be popular, the membership at the end of 1914 having risen to 112, consisting of 61 proprietary and 51 non-proprietary members.

A Tennis Court in connection with the Club is also being provided, and will be opened early in 1915.

The Club is open to all members of the Dutch Burgher Union; and since its upkeep and general usefulness depend on the measure of support it receives, it is earnestly hoped that as many as possible will join it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among other transactions of the year mention must be made of the following :—

1. *The raising of a Furniture Fund* by the kindly exertions of Miss Nelly Garvin, who of her own accord by appeals to individual members collected a sum of Rs. 352.50 for the purchase of the various articles of furniture needed for the use of the Union. By this means a supply of chairs, tables, and other articles has now been provided and a balance in hand of Rs. 73.28 remains for further expenditure.

2. *The formation of the D. B. U. Town Guard.*—A full account of this has appeared in the last issue of the Journal.

3. *St. John's Ambulance Class.*—Arrangements were made for the formation of a class of the St John's Ambulance Association in connection with the Dutch Burgher Union, Dr. R. L. Spittel having kindly undertaken the duties of

Balance Sheet at 31st December 1914.

[illegible]

Audited and found correct,
SAM. WILLIAMSZ,
Auditor.

SAM. DE HEER,
Hon. Treasurer, D. B. U.

Social Service Benevolent Fund.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1914.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	R. c.		R. c.
To Balance from last account ..	300 14	By School Fees and Books of 6 children ...	288 62
„ Donations (detailed list printed in Journal)	602 50	„ Allowances to Poor Widows and others ...	196 00
„ Collection at General Meeting, 1914 ...	26 80	„ Expenses, Benevolent Fund Concert, 1913	12 50
„ Proceeds of Concert, November 24th, 1914	186 00	„ Temporary Assistance ...	30 25
		„ Funeral Expenses ...	30 00
		„ Stamps and M. O. Commission ...	7 39
		„ Balance ...	250 74
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Rs. 1115 50		Rs. 1115 50

Audited and found correct,
SAM. WILLIAMS,
Auditor.

Colombo, 27th January, 1915.

L. A. JOSEPH, *Almoner,*
Social Service Fund, D. B. U.

Dr.

Dutch Burgher Union Entertainment Fund, 1914.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.

	R.	c.
To Subscriptions collected for Dance ..	170	00
„ Do do Reception to Sir Hector and Lady van Cuylenburg ...	765	50
„ Subscriptions collected for St. Nicolaas' Fête	646	25
	<u>Rs. 1581</u>	<u>75</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	R.	c.
By Amount expended Dance ...	155	59
„ Do do Reception to Sir Hector and Lady van Cuylenburg ..	702	11
„ Amount Expended St. Nicolaas' Fête ...	181	09
„ Balance in hand ...	542	96
	<u>Rs. 1581</u>	<u>75</u>

Audited and found correct.

SAM. WILLIAMSZ,

Auditor.

Colombo, 5th February, 1915.

J. P. DE VOS,

E. O. FELSINGER,

*Hony. Secretaries,
Entertainment Committee.*

Dr.

Furniture Account Dutch Burgher Union.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.

	R.	c.
To Amount received from Miss Garvin ...	352	50
	<u>Rs. 352</u>	<u>50</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	R.	c.
By Value of 100 Chairs ...	200	00
„ Do Reading Easel ...	25	00
„ Cooly Hire for removing same ...	0	50
„ Library Table, in 3 pieces ...	30	00
„ Black Enamel for marking furniture ...	0	90
„ Framing 5 Pictures ...	15	00
„ Rickshaw for removing same... ..	0	60
„ Picture Cord ...	0	72
„ Door Rug ...	6	00
„ Balance ..	73	28
	<u>Rs. 352</u>	<u>50</u>

Audited and found correct,

SAM. WILLIAMSZ,

Auditor.

Colombo, 14th January, 1915.

R. G. ANTHONISZ,

Hony. Secretary.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.

Dr. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1914. Cr.

RECEIPTS.

To Admission Fees at 7 Lectures ...
 " Sales of old Magazines and Papers

R. c.
 ... 104 60
 ... 16 31

EXPENDITURE.

By Postage on Notices of Lectures
 " Do Examination Circulars
 " Magazines, &c., purchased
 " Balance*

R. c.
 ... 52 80
 ... 8 80
 ... 17 15
 ... 42 16

Rs. 120 91

Rs. 120 91

Audited and found correct.

SAM. WILLIAMSZ,

Auditor.

* Printing not yet paid for.

G. V. GRENIER,

Hony. Secretary.

Colombo, 4th February 1915.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

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5. After questions put by Mr. H. P. Beling, Rev. J. A. Spaar, and Mr. R. O. Spaar, which were answered by the Chairman, and the Honorary Secretary,

It was

Proposed by MR. COLIN KRIEKENBEEK, and
 Seconded by MR. R. O. SPAAR,

That the Report and Financial Statements for the year 1914 be adopted.—Carried unanimously.

6. At this stage the Honourable Sir Hector van Cuylenburg vacated the chair, and Mr. A. W. Alvis having been temporarily voted to it,

It was

Proposed by MR. J. P. DE VOS, and
 Seconded by MR. H. E. DE KRETZER,

That the Honourable Sir Hector van Cuylenburg be re-elected President of the Union.—Carried unanimously.

Upon resuming the chair, Sir Hector thanked the members present for the honour they had done him.

7. It was

Proposed by MR. G. E. KEUNEMAN, and
 Seconded by MR. L. E. BLAZÉ,

That Mr. R. G. Anthonisz be re-elected Honorary Secretary.—Carried unanimously.

8. It was

Proposed by MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ, and
 Seconded by MR. L. M. MAARTENSZ,

That Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz be elected Honorary Treasurer.—Carried unanimously.

9. The Honorary Secretary then explained to the meeting that considerable inconvenience and delay were caused to the members present by the mode of electing Committee members adopted at the last two General Meetings, suggesting a reversion to the original mode of election *en bloc* followed from the date of the foundation of the Union.

It was then

Proposed by MR. L. M. MAARTENSZ, and

Seconded by MR. A. E. KEUNEMAN,

That the Committee be elected *en bloc*.

This was carried, Mr. R. O. Spaar voting against it.

10. It was

Proposed by MR. G. H. P. LEEMBRUGGEN, and

Seconded by MR. F. L. ANTHONISZ,

That the following do compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—

1	Mr. D. V. Altendorff..	..	Colombo
2	" Arthur Alvis ..	..	"
3	" H. H. Bartholomeusz ..	..	"
4	" H. P. Beling ..	..	"
5	" L. E. Blazé ..	..	Kandy
6	Dr. C. L. Brohier ..	..	Colombo
7	Mr. W. S. Christoffelsz ..	..	"
8	Dr. W. G. van Dort ..	..	"
9	Mr. P. H. Ebell ..	..	"
10	" E. O. Felsingier ..	..	"
11	" J. M. Foenander ..	..	"
12	" J. A. Fryer ..	..	"
13	Dr. C. T. van Geyzel ..	..	"
14	Mr. G. V. Grenier ..	..	"
15	" Sam de Heer ..	..	"
16	" Edwin Joseph ..	..	"
17	Rev. L. A. Joseph ..	..	"
18	Dr. A. Kalenberg ..	..	Kurunegala
19	Mr. G. E. Keuneman ..	..	Matara
20	" E. de Kretser ..	..	Colombo
21	" C. Kriekenbeek ..	..	"
22	" J. A. van Langenberg ..	..	"
23	" G. E. Leembruggen ..	..	Jaffna
24	Dr. H. U. Leembruggen ..	..	Mandapam
25	" W. E. Leembruggen ..	..	Negombo
26	" E. Ludovici ..	..	Galle
27	Mr. L. M. Maartensz ..	..	Colombo
28	Dr. E. H. Ohlmus ..	..	"
29	Mr. L. G. Poulrier ..	..	Tangalle
30	Dr. L. A. Prins ..	..	Tuticorin

31	Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy ..	..	Colombo
32	" G. S. Schneider ..	..	"
33	" W. H. Schokman ..	..	Matara
34	" P. D. Siebel ..	..	Colombo
35	Rev. J. A. Spaar ..	..	"
36	Mr. Chas. Speldewinde ..	..	"
37	Dr. F. G. Spittel ..	..	"
38	Mr. E. A. van der Straaten ..	..	"
39	" L. van der Straaten ..	..	Kandy
40	Dr. G. W. van Twest ..	..	Nuwara Eliya
41	Mr. C. E. de Vos ..	..	Galle
42	" F. H. de Vos ..	..	"
43	" J. P. de Vos ..	..	Colombo
44	" W. A. S. de Vos ..	..	"
45	" E. H. van der Wall ..	..	"

11. It was

Proposed by MR. C. KRIEKENBEEK, and

Seconded by MR. H. P. BELING,

That Mr. Sam J. Williamsz be re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year.—Carried unanimously.

12. A collection in aid of the Social Service Benevolent Fund of the Dutch Burgher Union, was then made, as announced in the notice convening the Meeting, and a sum of Rs. 42.65 was realised.

13. It was

Proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and

Seconded by MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ,

That a vote of thanks to Mr. Sam de Heer, the retiring Treasurer, be placed on record.—Carried unanimously—Mr. de Heer returned thanks.

14. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

THE JOURNAL OF THE NOTES OF EVENTS.

FIRST QUARTER.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 14th January, 4th February and 4th March.

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

Dr. Edwin Lionel Christoffelsz	..	Colombo
Mr. Hermann Frederick Edward Loos..	..	"
„ Henry Lionel Perkins	..	"
„ Samuel Anthonisz Perkins	..	"

Standing Committees.—At the meeting of the General Committee held on the 4th March, the following Standing Committees were appointed for the year:—

(1) *For Ethical and Literary Purposes:—*

Mr. A. W. Alvis
„ L. E. Blazé
Miss Grace van Dort
Dr. W. G. van Dort
Mr. J. R. Grenier
„ Edwin Joseph
Revd. L. A. Joseph
Miss Etta van Langenberg
Dr. L. A. Prins
Mr. G. S. Schneider
Dr. R. L. Spittel
Mr. C. E. de Vos
„ F. H. de Vos and
„ G. V. Grenier, <i>Honorary Secretary and Convener.</i>

(2) *For Purposes of Social Service:—*

Mrs. J. A. Fryer
„ E. H. Joseph
„ E. H. Koch
„ F. H. B. Koch
„ J. A. van Langenberg
„ H. A. Loos
„ G. S. Schneider
„ W. A. S. de Vos
Miss Dora Anthonisz
„ H. Collette
Mr. H. H. Bartholomeusz
Dr. L. C. Brohier
Mr. A. Drieberg
„ E. de Kretser
Dr. V. C. van Langenberg
Mr. L. M. Maartensz
Dr. A. Nell
„ E. H. Ohlmus
„ G. A. Rode
Mr. M. O. van der Straaten
„ W. A. S. de Vos and
Revd. L. A. Joseph, <i>Honorary Secretary and Convener.</i>

(3) *For Purposes of Entertainment and Sport:—*

Mr. E. F. van Dort
„ E. O. Felsingier
„ Edwin Joseph
„ A. E. Keuneman
„ E. de Kretser
„ Colin Kriekenbeek
Dr. E. H. Ohlmus
Mr. M. O. van der Straaten
„ E. A. van der Straaten
„ J. P. de Vos, and
„ P. D. Siebel, <i>Honorary Secretary and Convener.</i>

(4) *For Purposes of Genealogical Research:—*

Mr. H. P. Beling
 „ W. S. Christoffelsz
 „ H. A. Collette
 „ P. H. Ebell
 „ J. M. Foenander
 „ E. de Kretser
 „ C. Kriekenbeek
 Dr. E. Ludovici
 Revd. J. A. Spaar
 Mr. Chas. Speldewinde
 Dr. F. G. Spittel
 Mr. F. H. de Vos
 „ J. P. de Vos, and
 „ R. G. Anthonisz, *Honorary Secretary
 and Convener.*

Obituary.—Mr. V. E. Parys.

SECOND QUARTER.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 15th April and 7th May.

Changes in the General Committee.—At the meeting held on the 15th April, Mr. A. E. Keuneman was elected in place of Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy who had expressed his inability to serve on the Committee.

Changes in the Standing Committees.—Mr. H. A. Collette has resigned from the Genealogical Committee.

Birth.—To Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Collette, Kalutara, on 7th June, a son who has been named Norman Douglas Dekoning.

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

Mr. J. B. Colomb
 Mr. J. A. van Langenberg
 Dr. S. L. Anthonisz.

The Town Guard.—The D. B. U. Section of the Colombo Town Guard, we are glad to say, continues to give a good account of itself. A large number of recruits have been enrolled of late and the *esprit de corps* and general efficiency of its members are more than creditable. It is hoped that those who have been remiss in giving the movement practical support will soon take their part in supporting a movement which has brought much credit on the community.

Dutch Burghers at the Front.—We shall publish in our next issue a complete list of Dutch Burghers who by their presence at the Front are not only vindicating the value of British citizenship but will also bring lasting honour to the Dutch Burgher Community in Ceylon.

Rev. L. A. Joseph begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions collected by Mrs. C. Koch in aid of the Benevolent Fund:—Mrs. M. M. Anthonisz, Mrs. C. L. Alvis, Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz, Mrs. Cyril La Brooy, Mrs. R. A. H. de Vos, Mr. Allan Driberg, Mrs. E. de Kretser, Mrs. Fred Foenander, Mr. Vernon Grenier, Mrs. Cecil Kock, Mrs. Evan Koch, Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Mrs. C. H. Kriekenbeek, Mrs. P. R. Loos, Mrs. Ernest Loos, Mrs. W. Margenont, Mrs. Lucien Poulter, Mrs. C. Speldewinde, Mrs. W. van Geyzel, Mr. M. van der Straaten, Mr. W. P. van der Straaten, Mrs. C. O. van Dort, Mrs. Ernest van Dort, Mr. Edgar van der Straaten, Rs. 4'00 each; Miss E. de Vos, Rs. 3'65; Misses Grenier, Rs. 6'00; Total Rs. 107'65.

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.

