

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon

"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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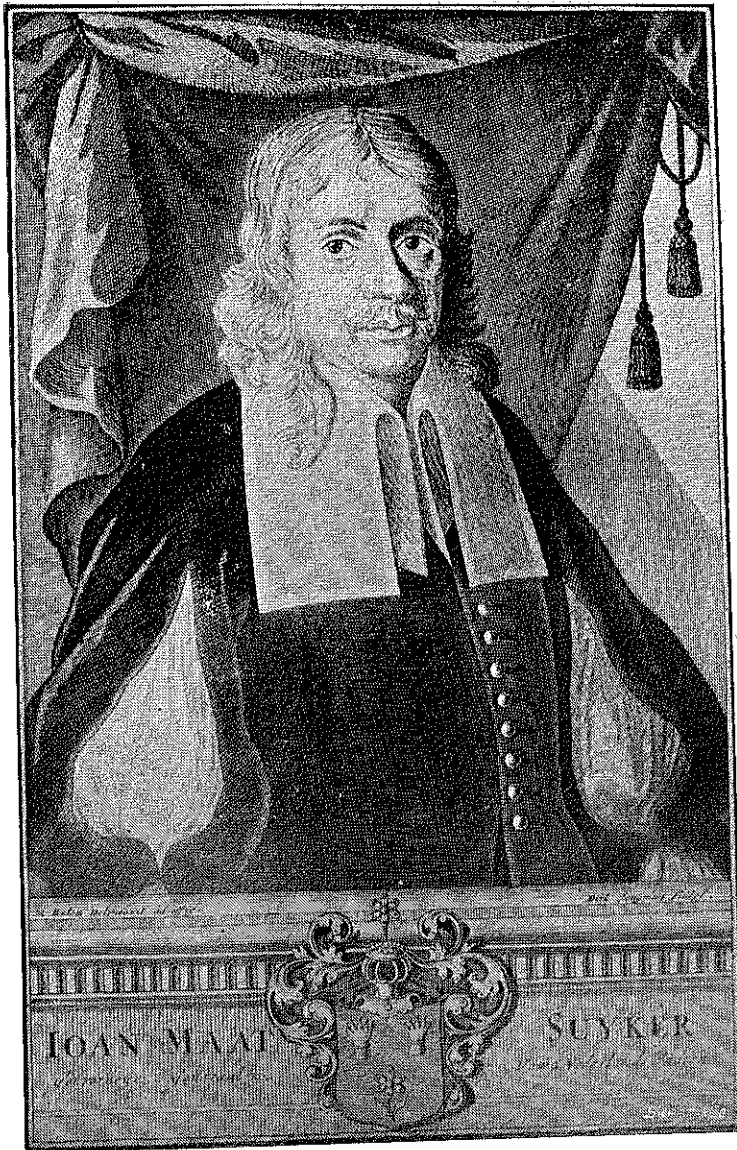
Frontispiece: Joan Maatruyker.

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

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





JOAN MAATSUYKER.

Journal of the * * * *

Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. VII.
PARTS I & II.

1914.

JOAN MAATZUYKER.

With this number we present our readers with a portrait of Joan Maatzuyker, one of the earliest of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon, who came here in 1646 to succeed Jan Thysz when the latter got into hot water with the Supreme Council at Batavia by declaring war against the Kandyan King. Maatzuyker had come out to the east in 1635 and had previously held several offices in Batavia, as, for instance, that of President of the Court of Magistrates, President of the Council of Justice etc., and he had been on an embassy to Goa from the Netherlands East India Company. In 1642, while serving at the Indian Head Quarters, he compiled from the existing placats, statutes and ordinances, the well-known digest of laws known as the *Statutes of Batavia*, for use in the eastern dominions of the Company. He also furnished the Chamber of XVII with important advice regarding European colonization, and it was he who initiated a system of education for the East Indies. He was an accomplished diplomatist, and, on his arrival in Ceylon, soon restored friendly relations with *Raja Sinha*, which the stout-hearted Thysz's hasty conduct had disturbed. But, when relinquishing office in 1650, Maatzuyker had no good word for the Kandyan monarch, against whose treachery and duplicity he had to warn his successor-Kittensteyn. Joan Maatzuyker, who was born at Amsterdam on the 14th October 1606, died at Batavia on the 4th January 1678, having, after his return from Ceylon, been Director-General till 1654 and after that Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies till 1676, a post from which he retired on his own application. It may be mentioned that during the time Maatzuyker ruled in Ceylon, Colombo was still in the hands of the Portuguese and that Galle was the head quarters of the Dutch.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of this Union, open only to members and their families, will take place at the Union Hall, Serpentine Road, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

A copy of the Report and Financial Statement for the year 1913 is herewith forwarded for your information.

A collection will be made at the close of the Meeting in aid of the Social Service Benevolent Fund of the Dutch Burgher Union.

R. G. ANTHONISZ,
Hon. Secretary.

Colombo, 16th February 1914.

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

HELD AT THE UNION HALL, SERPENTINE ROAD,
ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1914.

The following were present:—Mr. C. E. Albrecht, Mr. C. L. Alvis, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Anthonisz, Miss D. Anthonisz, Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, Mr. W. S. Christoffels, Mr. H. A. Collette, Mr. T. W. Collette, The Hon. Mr. H. W. and Mrs. van Cuylenburg, Mr. P. H. Ebell, Mr. E. F. Ebert, Mr. E. O. Felsing, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Fryer, Dr. C. T. van Geyzel, Mr. Sam de Heer, Mr. George de Hoedt, Mr. Michael de Jong, Mr. Edwin Joseph, Revd. L. A. Joseph, Mr. F. H. B. Koch, Mr. E. de Kretser, Mr. R. A. Kriekenbeek, Mrs. H. A. Morgan, Dr. A. Nell, Mr. W. de Niese, Dr. E. H. Ohlmus, Mr. C. L. Reimers, Dr. G. A.

Rode, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schneider, Dr. D. Schokman, Dr. E. C. Spaar, Mr. Chas. Speldewinde, Mr. H. C. de Vos, Mr. J. P. de Vos, Mr. W. A. S. de Vos and Miss. M. A. de Vos.

1. The Hon. Mr. H. W. 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 Hon. Mr. H. W. van Cuylenburg, then addressed the Meeting as follows:—

As my term of office as President of the Dutch Burgher Union ceases to-day, I desire to make a few remarks on a subject of the deepest interest to us all. It was on the 28th of February 1913 that you did me the honour of electing me as your President. I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of that office to the best of my poor ability, and whether I have succeeded in giving satisfaction or not is not for me to say. The duties that devolved on me were by no means onerous. I have been in the chair at most of your monthly Committee Meetings, being absent from my post only when away from Colombo, or when ill-health kept me within doors. It has afforded me genuine pleasure to take part in the deliberations of your Committee and to give to it any little help that lay in my power. It is matter for congratulation that these deliberations were conducted in the right spirit, and that the rulings from the chair on questions of procedure or order were always accepted without demur.

The past year has been one of substantial progress, and if I may use the phrase, of great achievements. We have been privileged to witness the completion of the Union building in which we are to-day assembled, thanks to that little group of enthusiastic and energetic youngsters only too well known to you—no offence in dubbing them "youngsters" is, I assure you, meant or intended. Considering the advanced age of the elders or seniors of this Union, I think we are privileged to speak thus of those who have acted so worthily. Then we have witnessed the formation of the Dutch Burgher Union Club, for social purposes and recreation. This achievement alone will render the past year a memorable one. It was meet and proper that the first banquet held under the auspices of the

Union Club should have been in honour of one to whom we owe the very existence of the Union—one to whom every Burgher owes a deep debt of gratitude, which can never be adequately repaid: one whose memory future generations of Burghers will revere.

The constitution of the Union which was adopted at the General Inaugural Meeting held on the 18th of January 1908 and regarding which it was said by the Chairman of the Inaugural General Meeting "that every sentence almost, nay, every clause of every sentence, has been weighed and discussed, modelled and re-modelled, revised and re-revised, subjected to the closest criticism, not only of every individual member of the Committee, but of the majority of the members not belonging to the Committee, who have not joined the Union, though doubtless they will do so in time," has stood the test of nearly seven years. It has worked well, without any hitch or difficulty. Whether it is susceptible of any improvement or amendment is not a subject for discussion to-day.

It is enacted under our constitution that the Committee shall have general charge of the affairs, funds and property of the Union, and shall meet at least once a month, seven members to form a *quorum*. This is of course a provision for the convenience of the members of the Union, for it would be quite unreasonable to expect all the members to attend the monthly Committee Meetings. It has occurred to me, now that we have such a spacious hall for our meetings, that it may be practicable to open our doors to all members of the Union who desire to attend the monthly Committee Meetings, and take an interest in the business of the day, but not to take part in any discussion that may take place, nor vote. This arrangement would bring the members together oftener for pleasant social intercourse, with the advantages which the arrangements upstairs would naturally afford.

I would commend to your special care and attention the work that is being done by the Committee for Purposes of Social Service. Of all the objects that the Union has in view, the objects which are the special care of this sub-Committee are to my mind, the most important, and which demand from us all, most attention and support. The work has been in the Report most appropriately termed the "beneficent work," done by this sub-Committee of which

the Honorary Secretary is the Revd. Lloyd Joseph. The onerous work which has devolved upon him, he has done most cheerfully and efficiently. Few can have any conception of the labours these duties entail, and all that he desires is that ampler funds should be placed in his hands for the help of the widows and orphans. It must have been very painful to his sensitive nature to have to refuse relief in truly deserving and urgent cases: but this he has been compelled to do for want of funds, and I would earnestly beg of the members to give, according to their means, for the furtherance of this noble work.

When this Union was established seven years ago, much was said at the Inaugural Meeting about our objects and motives being misrepresented by men from whom we might have expected fairer and more honest, if not more generous, treatment. Speaking for myself, I have never encountered such objections and misrepresentations as were then said to exist. I believe the fears entertained were chimerical. The objects that the promoters of the Union had in view, had only to be explained to our critics, when not only opposition, but criticism ceased.

It is not misrepresentation and criticism that we have to fear or regard as a potent cause of weakness in the Union. Indifference, lassitude is the enemy we had and have to fear. It is on this point that I would make an earnest appeal to all our members. Let us make some determined effort to back up those Members of Committee and sub-Committee, who endeavour in various ways to render service to the Union, sometimes by material support, at other times by arranging social and friendly intercourse. The Union was never more capable than it is to-day of making effective use of the strength which comes from organisation and unity. Let us take every opportunity to increase our numbers and let no one relinquish his membership until he has ceased to exist, when he shall have ceased to be a member by operation of law, as our lawyer members would say.

I think I can claim to be "a man of hope and looking-forward mind" and I think we can look forward hopefully and with confidence to the year which has now opened. We must not expect too much. With mutual forbearance and mutual confidence in one another, and a judicious

combination of courage and caution, we shall, I hope, and trust continue in 1914 at an accelerated pace the progress which we have been making during the past few years. I firmly believe that the Union has entered on a new era of usefulness and beneficence. I do not say this by way of a retrospective reproach, but only by way of a prospective exhortation. Our principles and objects are what they always have been. But why we have not achieved more is a question which is entitled to an answer. There are several reasons, but all others are overshadowed by the outstanding fact that so many Burghers stand out, or being in, will not contribute of their own energies to the attainment of the common purpose! How few there are who help to formulate or push forward schemes for enhancing the usefulness of the Union. Some of these plans have matured and borne excellent fruit, but how much more there is that has to be done? True it is that we have already done enough to prove that the Union is not the unpractical and indeterminate thing that certain prophets foretold it would become, but there is a great deal more to be done, and let us hope that during the present year, we shall have a large accession of members, that we shall all give more of our leisure for the good of our fellows, that the Union will develop in every way and be a greater power for good in the land.

4. The following Report and Financial Statements for the year 1913, which had been previously circulated among the members, having been taken as read, were submitted to the Meeting.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon beg to submit the following Report for the year 1913:—

Members.—The number of members on the roll on 31st December, 1913, was 426 as compared with 458 given in the Report for 1912. The apparently large reduction is explained as follows: 21 names of persons elected upon application since 27th February, 1909, who had failed to comply with rule 6 (c) requiring payment of admission fee before enrolment have been removed from the list as erroneously included in the roll of members; 6 members resigned during the year; and the Union has been deprived by death of 10 members. The number of new

members enrolled during the year was 5, and 4 others have been duly elected but await enrolment.

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. *Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.*—The Journal of the Union continued to be printed and issued from the *Albion Press*, Galle, and three parts appeared during the year. Part 4, now in the press, will, it is hoped, be in the hands of the members before the General Meeting. The delay in the publication of the Journal is much to be regretted; but the Committee of Management have been hampered in various ways, and chiefly by the want of sufficient literary support. It is hoped that those Members of the Union who are able to contribute to its pages would do so and thereby enhance the literary value of the Journal and ensure its regular appearance.

An Examination in Dutch History, in pursuance of the objects mentioned in the previous report, was held in November simultaneously in Colombo and Kandy. Eight candidates competed—two in the Senior and six in the Junior Division. The Senior Prize of Rs. 30 was won by Miss Vivienne de Vos, daughter of Mr. J. P. de Vos; and the Junior Prize of Rs. 20 by her brother, Mr. J. P. de Vos, Junior. The papers of these two candidates were pronounced by the examiners to have been of a high order. The Prizes were given away at St. Nicolaas Fete on the 6th December last.

The Committee are glad to state that two similar prizes will be awarded this year on the results of an Examination to be held in September, of which due notice will be given.

It is hoped that next year there would be sufficient inducement for a Prize or Prizes to be offered in Dutch Language and Literature.

2. *Committee for Purposes of Social Service.*—This Committee have carried on their beneficent work with all the means in their power. The balance carried over from 1912, amounting to Rs. 413.61 was encroached upon during the year, leaving only Rs. 147.14 unexpended. The proceeds of the Concert held in November, however, added Rs. 153 to this, so that a balance of Rs. 300.14 remained at the

end of 1913, which is less by Rs. 113.47 than that of the previous year.

It is hoped that the members, who did not renew their subscription last year, will do so in 1914, to enable the Committee to cope with the expenditure which continues slowly but surely to increase year by year.

Thanks are due to the friends who were instrumental in organizing and carrying out the Concert in November. It is hoped that a similar entertainment will be arranged for 1914 and that such welcome aid to the Benevolent Fund of the Union will become the annual feature it should be.

The widows and orphans who were helped during 1913 were given small assistance; some applications had to be refused for reasons fully discussed and put on record in each case.

The children receiving an education numbered 10; this number could be considerably increased when larger funds are in hand. Six of the children were presented at Christmas with a hamper each, provided privately by a member of the Union.

The following is a comparative statement of disbursements during 1912 and 1913:

	1912	1913
School fees, books, etc., to orphan children	356.73	305.45
Medical College fees of a student	105.00	125.00
Monthly allowances to poor widows	377.00	487.50
Temporary assistance in needy cases	78.00	66.90
Loan		30.00
Funeral Expenses		12.00
Expenses	20.24	17.12
Balance in hand	413.61	300.14

3 Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport.—

The events for the year were the celebration of the St. Nicolaas Fête on the 6th of December and the Union Dance on the 12th December, both at the Union Hall. Three Committee Meetings were held during November to arrange the details for these functions, the ladies of the Committee having been of great assistance.

For the St. Nicolaas Fête, the sum of Rs 694.75 was collected, and the experimental fixing of a minimum

subscription of Rs. 250 was so far successful that a larger number of members subscribed, and nearly Rs. 100 more was realized than in previous years. Rs. 33.63 was realized by the sale of the toys remaining over, making the total receipts Rs. 728.38. This should have left a fair balance over expenditure had not the cost of toys been so much as Rs. 364.22 this year necessitating the purchase of a portion of the toys locally, owing to an insufficient number of articles suitable for girls being received from Europe.

The Committee desires to make it clearly understood that the general funds of the Union are not sufficient to meet the cost of the celebration of St. Nicolaas Fête, and that this function can only be held on the voluntary contributions of members.

The total expenditure on the Fête was Rs. 752.98½, and it is gratifying to report that a greater number of children took part in the celebration this year than any time previously, and that the Committee were able to make the occasion a more distinctively juvenile one.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. F. van Dort, a variety of outdoor games had been provided for the children, which the inclement weather unfortunately interfered with. Indoor games and a magic lantern show, which occupied the greater part of the evening, were much appreciated by the children.

The Dance which took place on the 12th was as usual a very enjoyable and successful function, the only drawback being that the contributions fell short of the expenditure. This was partly due to the scanty time between two functions and also to too low a rate being fixed for tickets of admission.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Receipts	Rs. 387.25
Expenditure	„ 592.30½
Deficit	„ 205.05½

The lessons to be learnt from these events is the great need for the furnishing of the Hall, the hire of furniture for each and every function held proving a recurrent drain

on the funds, and the need of a nucleus reserve fund for these and other entertainments.

A further point is the desirability of drawing out a definite programme of entertainment for each year, with a view to make our ideal more numerous and simpler entertainments rather than one or two annual elaborate ones.

4. *Committee for Purposes of Genealogical Research.*—The Genealogical Register, so long desired, to which reference was made in the last Report, has been taken in hand; but in view of the small number of members who complied with the request contained in the Circular issued in September 1910, and of the imperfect nature of the information supplied in many cases, the compiling of the Register will, it is feared, take time.

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.

The total cost of the building now occupied by the Union and the Club, including that of water service and lighting, amounted to Rs. 27057.91, which has already been paid. The land cost Rs. 10500, which gives a total of Rs. 37557.91, or say Rs. 38000; but the property is probably worth to-day at least Rs. 50000. A portion of the old site in Alfred Place, in extent about 1 rood 5 perches was sold for Rs. 7250, and the Municipal Council have only recently concluded the acquisition of the remaining portion of about one rood and one perch, the price offered and accepted being approximately Rs. 6100, making a total realised for the old site of about Rs. 13350. This site having cost Rs. 6500 the profit made on the transaction amounted to Rs. 6850. On receipt of the compensation from the Municipal Council, the Building Committee will be enabled to pay off the whole of the existing overdraft in the Bank

of Rs. 4329.75, and to repay the loan of Rs. 1000, of the Rs. 5000 obtained from two members of the Union, with interest in full. There will be no difficulty in repaying the other loan of Rs. 4000 if all those members who have not yet fully paid up the money due for their shares will remit these sums, which amount in the aggregate to over Rs. 8000. The Building Committee have been waiting until the acquisition of the old site by the Municipal Council to draw up a financial statement to be placed before the subscribers. As soon as the money is received from the Council this will be done, and steps taken at once to place matters in regard to the property on a proper legal basis. Two drafts—one, Articles and Memorandum of a Private Company to be registered under the Joint Stock Company's Ordinance, and the other, a Trust Deed, have been prepared and will shortly be laid before the legal Sub-Committee appointed by the subscribers.

THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION CLUB.

This Club has also been formed and was opened on the 1st of November with an original membership of 106. It comprises proprietary members, in whom the management of the Club vests, and non-proprietary members. Proprietary members pay an entrance fee of Rs. 50 and non-proprietary members Rs. 5. Those of the former residing in Colombo pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 and those residing out of Colombo an annual subscription of Rs. 10. Non-proprietary members in Colombo pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 2 and those out of Colombo an annual subscription of Rs. 10. The number of proprietary and non-proprietary members at present is 68 and 38 respectively. The Club is open to all members of the Dutch Burgher Union, and it is hoped that as many as possible will join it so that the monthly subscription may be kept low enough to meet the circumstances of most of the members of the Union.

FINANCES.

The accounts of the Honorary Treasurer, duly audited, are herewith submitted, from which it will appear that the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2522.56, which with a balance of Rs. 840.18 brought forward from the previous year, gave a total income for the year of Rs. 3362.74.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

YEAR ENDED 31st Dec. 1912.		RECEIPTS.		YEAR ENDED 31st DEC. 1912.		EXPENDITURE.	
R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.	R. c.
		840 18		300 00			
	1178 81	20 00		84 00		484 46	
18 00		1048 00		71 00		34 00	
279 00		1454 56		421 37		129 61	
1127 00				118 90		332 46	
Miscel- laneous	68 82 1492 82		2522 56			130 75	
				360 00		54 40	
				13 18		100 00	
				8 00		380 00	
				455 00		25 75	
						45 00	
						1 50	
						20 00	
						29 50	
						50 00	
						1250 66	
				831 45		3117 43	
				800 00			
				40 18		201 66	
						43 65	
				340 18		245 31	
				2671 63		3362 74	
	Rs. 2671 63		Rs. 3362 74		Rs. 2671 63		Rs. 3362 74

Audited and found correct.

SAM WILLIAMSZ,

Auditor.

Colombo, January 8th, 1914.

SAM DE HEER,

Honorary Treasurer, D. B. U.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

Social Service Benevolent Fund.

Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1913.

Dr.	R. c.	Gr.	R. c.
To School Fees and books of 9 children ...	305 45	By Balance from last year ...	413 61
„ Medical College Fees of a Student for Short Session, 1913 ...	125 00	„ Donation (detailed lists printed in Journals) ...	690 00
„ Allowances to Poor Widows and others ...	487 50	„ Collection at General Meeting, 1913 ...	37 50
„ Temporary Assistance ...	66 90	„ Refund of Security—Pupil Nurse ...	50 00
„ Funeral Expenses ...	12 00	„ Proceeds of Concert, November 27, 1913 ...	153 00
„ Loan ...	30 00		
„ Printed Circulars ...	5 00		
„ Stamps and M. O. Commission ...	12 12		
„ Balance ...	300 14		
	Rs. 1344 11		1334 11

Audited and found correct,

SAM WILLIAMSZ,

Auditor.

Colombo, 27th January, 1914.

LLOYD A. JOSEPH,

Almoner, Social Service Fund.

D. B. U.

DUTCH BURGER UNION.

D. B. Union Entertainment Fund, 1913.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
R.	c.	R.	c.
To Subscriptions collected for St. Nicolaas' Fete, 1913.	694	By Amount paid for Toys	364 22
" " " "	...	" Amount expended St. Nicolaas' Fete	388 71½
" Sale of Toys	33	" Amount expended Dance	592 30½
" Subscriptions collected for Dance	387		
" Deficit	229		
	60½		
	<u>Rs. ... 1345 24</u>		<u>Rs. 1345 24</u>

Colombo, 8th February, 1914

H. U. LEEMBRUGGEN,
E. O. FELSINGER,
Hon'y. Secretaries,
Entertainment Committee.

5. After questions put by MESSRS. G. SCHNEIDER, J. P. DE Vos, W. DE NIESE and Dr. E. C. SPAAR, which were answered by the Chairman, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer,

It was

Proposed by MR. C. E. ALBRECHT and
Seconded by MR. JULIAN FRYER

That the Report and Financial Statements for the year 1913 be adopted.

This was carried by 32 votes against 3, Dr. E. C. SPAAR and MESSRS. W. DE NIESE and GEORGE DE HOEDT voting against the adoption of the Report.

6. At this stage the HON. MR. H. W. VAN CUYLENBURG vacated the Chair, and MR. J. P. DE Vos having been temporarily voted to it,

It was—

Proposed by the Chairman (MR. J. P. DE Vos) and
Seconded by MR. E. DE KRETZER

That the HON. MR. H. W. VAN CUYLENBURG be re-elected President of the Union.—Carried unanimously.

Upon resuming the chair, MR. VAN CUYLENBURG thanked the Members present for the honour they had done him.

7. It was—

Proposed by MR. J. P. DE Vos and
Seconded by MR. C. E. ALBRECHT

That MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ be re-elected Honourary Secretary—Carried unanimously.

8. It was—

Proposed by MR. C. SPELDEWINDE and
Seconded by MR. P. H. EBELL

That MR. SAM DE HEER be re-elected Honourary Treasurer. This was supported by MR. J. P. DE Vos and carried unanimously.

9. It was—

Proposed by MR. W. DE NIESE and

Seconded by MR. P. H. EBELL

That MR. SAM J. WILLIAMSZ be re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year. Carried unanimously.

10. Voting papers with the names of the members of the present Committee and blank spaces for those of the proposed members had been previously circulated, and

While these lists were being filled in by the members present, a collection was made, as announced in the notice convening the Meeting, in aid of the Social Service Benevolent Fund of the Dutch Burgher Union, and a sum of Rs. 30.80 was realised.

11. The Chairman then announced as the result of the voting that the following gentlemen were returned as the Committee for the ensuing year:—

1	Mr. A. W. Alwis	..	..	Colombo
2	" H. P. Beling	..	..	"
3	" L. E. Blazé	..	..	Kandy
4	Dr. W. G. van Dort	..	..	Colombo
5	Mr. Allan Drieberg	..	..	"
6	" P. H. Ebell	..	..	"
7	" E. O. Felsing	..	..	"
8	Dr. C. T. van Geyzel	..	..	"
9	Mr. G. V. Grenier	..	..	"
10	" J. R. Grenier	..	..	"
11	" Edwin Joseph	..	..	"
12	" E. H. Joseph	..	..	"
13	Rev. L. A. Joseph	..	..	"
14	Dr. A. Kalenberg	..	..	Kurunegala
15	Mr. G. E. Keuneman	..	..	Matara
16	" F. H. B. Koch	..	..	Colombo
17	" E. de Kretser	..	..	"
18	" H. E. de Kretser (Junior)	..	..	Ratnapura
19	" Colin Kriekenbeek	..	..	Colombo
20	" J. A. van Langenberg	..	..	"
21	Dr. V. C. van Langenberg	..	..	"
22	Mr. G. E. Leembruggen	..	..	Jaiffna
23	Dr. W. E. Leembruggen	..	..	Negombo
24	" E. Ludovici	..	..	Galle

25	Mr. L. M. Maartensz	..	..	Colombo
26	Dr. E. H. Ohlmus	..	..	"
27	Mr. L. G. Poulter	..	..	Tangalle
28	Dr. L. A. Prins	..	..	Tuticorin
29	" G. A. Rode	..	..	Colombo
30	Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy	..	..	"
31	" G. S. Schneider	..	..	"
32	Dr. D. Schokman	..	..	"
33	Mr. W. H. Schokman	..	..	Matara
34	Rev. J. A. Spaar	..	..	Colombo
35	Mr. Chas. Speldewinde	..	..	"
36	Dr. F. G. Spittel	..	..	"
37	Mr. E. A. van der Straaten	..	..	"
38	" L. van der Straaten	..	..	Kandy
39	Dr. G. W. van Twest	..	..	Nuwara Eliya
40	Mr. C. E. de Vos	..	..	Galle
41	" F. H. de Vos	..	..	"
42	" J. P. de Vos	..	..	Colombo
43	" W. A. S. de Vos	..	..	"
44	" E. H. van der Wall	..	..	Kandy
45	" H. J. Woutersz	..	..	Colombo

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

THE JOURNAL OF THE
**GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
 STORK OF CEYLON.**

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Jan Philip Stork, Surgeon, Oldenzaal m. (1).....and (2) at Gronau 27 July 1714, *Wilhelmina Potken*.

Of the 1st marriage:—

I. *Gerard Willem Stork* (who follows under II.)

Of the 2nd marriage:—

II. *Anna Catharina Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 13 Jan. 1715.

III. *Rudolph Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 23 Aug. 1716.

IV. *Maria Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 1718.

V. *Alida Cornelia Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 14 May 1721.

VI. *Anna Magdalena Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 26 March 1723.

II.

Gerard Willem Stork Burgomaster, Oldenzaal 1728, died 1776, m. there 9 April 1717, *Agneta Potken*, bp. at Oldenzaal 3 June 1694, died there 19 Dec. 1769, d. of *Gabriel Potken* and *Agneta Muntz*, d. of *Balthazar Muntz* and *Aelheydt Reiners*. He had by her:—

I. *Gabriel Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 2 Feb. 1718, d. s. p.

II. *Johan Philip Stork* (who follows under III.)

III. *Gerrit Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 12 Nov. 1721, d. s. p.

IV. *Agneta Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 19 Sept. 1723, m. *Jan Weelinck*.

V. *Balthazar Stork* (who follows under IV.)

- VI. *Arnoldus Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 14 Sept. 1727, d. s. p.
- VII. *Alida Catharina Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 28 April 1729, m. there 18 Oct. 1761, *Gijsbert Wijnant Bringenburg*.
- VIII. *Anna Elizabeth Stork* bp. 10 Oct. 1732, m. *Jan Brunmelkamp*.
- IX. *Sophia Magdalena Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 12 Sept. 1734, m. at Hengele 13 May 1773, *Dr. Lubbertus Siuurman*.
- X. *Juriaan Engelbert Stork*.
- XI. *Maria Stork* bp. 15 Oct. 1741, m. at Losser 28 Dec. 1770 *Gerrit Bos*, J. U. D.

III.

Jan Philip Stork b. at Oldenzaal 12 Nov. 1719, d. at Colombo 16 Nov. 1785, came out to the Indies A° 1740, in the ship "Horssen" as under-Surgeon, Chief of Calpentyn 1770, m. at Colombo 9 Sept. 1770, *Petronella Elizabeth Fabricius*, bp. at Galle 29 April 1742, d. of *Arnoldus Wilhelmus Fabricius*, Predikant, and *Catharina Elizabeth Dormieux* of Trincomalee. He had by her:—

I. *Gerardus Wilhelmus Stork* bp. at Calpentyn 30 June 1771.

II. *Balthazar Abraham Stork* b. 28 Sept. 1772, bp. at Calpentyn 12 Feb. 1773, m. *Wilhelmina Christina Daman* bp. at Tutucorin 10 March 1775, d. of *Fredrick August Daman* and *Catharina Wilhelmina Meyer*. He had by her:—

1. *Johanna Petronella Wilhelmina Stork* bp. at Colombo 30 Aug. 1795.

2. *Agneta Gerardina Stork* bp. at Colombo 5 Feb. 1796.

3. *Johan Herman Stork* bp. at Colombo 18 Nov. 1798.

4. *Johanna Carlina Stork* b. at Colombo 20 Nov. 1801, bp. there 13 Dec. 1801.

5. *Anetta Julia Stork* b. at Colombo 30 July 1804, bp. there 5 Aug. 1804, m. *Johannes Cornelis van Spall*, d. at Samarang 6 Aug. 1852.

III. *Wilhelmus Jacobus Stork* bp. at Colombo 5 June 1771
died Dec. 1788.

IV. *Johannes Justinus Stork* (who follows under V.)

IV.

Balthazar Stork bp. at Oldenzaal 30 Sept. 1725, m.
Apollonia Austhoorn and had by her :—

I. *Gerrit Jan Stork* m. at Weerselo, *Anthonetta Maria Bos*
d. of *Hendrik J Bos*, and had by her :—

(1.) *Balthazar Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 16 June 1782.

(2.) *Maria Apollonia Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 2
Nov. 1783.

(3.) *Gerrit Jan Stork* bp. at Oldenzaal 26 Dec. 1785,
m. 30 July 1834 *Sara Maria van Hasselt* b.
in Amsterdam 26 Nov. 1780, d. 21
Dec. 1858.

V.

Johannes Justinus Stork b. 10 July 1783, died 24 Aug. 1839,
m. 8 April 1804, *Agata Emerentia van Cuylenburg*, b. at Colombo
Dec. 1783, d. of *Philippus Jacobus van Cuylenburg* and *Magdalena*
Elizabeth de Jong. He had by her :—

I. *Maria-Eliza Stork* b. at Colombo 16 Jan. 1808, bp. there
31 Jan. 1808.

II. *Christina Elizabeth Stork* b. at Colombo 17 Oct. 1809.

III. *Johanna Carolina Stork* b. at Colombo 12 May 1811,
bp. there 9 June 1811.

IV. *Gerrit William Stork* (who follows under VI.)

V. *William John Stork* (who follows under VII.)

VI. *Sophia Stork* bp. at Colombo 7 Dec. 1817, m. there
18 Sep 1844, *William Edward Gratiaen* b. 15 May 1820,
s. of *Pieter Jacob Gratiaen* and *Johanna Henrietta*
Rickerman.

VI.

Gerrit William Stork b. at Colombo 24 Aug. 1812, bp. there
27 Sept. 1812, d. 22 Aug. 1894, m. (1) 26 March 1835,
Seraphina Wilhelmina van der Straaten b. 8 Aug. 1813,

d. at Colombo 8 March 1862, d. of *Vincent William van der*
Straaten and *Anna Wilhelmina Thomasz* and (2) *Amelia Beling*.

Of the 1st marriage :—

I. *John Vincent Blair Stork* (Dr. Med.) b. 3 Oct. 1836 m.
(1) at Calcutta 30 Oct. 1857 *Angelina Frances Betts* d.
of *Louis Betts* and (2) at Calcutta *Henrietta Fox*

Of the 2nd marriage :—

1. *Ernest Stork* (Dr. Med.) in England.

2. *B. P. Stork*.

3. *Hugh Stork*.

4. *Violet Stork*.

II. *Agnes Stork* m. *Nathaniel J. Austin*.

III. *Felie Staples Stork* b. 17 March 1841, d. at Calcutta
3 Oct. 1857 m. *Anna Maria van der Straaten*, b. 29
Dec. 1843, d. of *Stephen Charles van der Straaten* and
Henriette Frances O'Connor, and had by her :—

1. *Florence Stork* m. *Julian Fryer*.

2. *Rose Stork* m. *Henry LaBrooy*.

3. *Belle Stork*.

IV. *Lawrence Adolphus Stork* m. *Jocelyn Beling* and had
by her :—

1. *Gerrit William Stork* m. *Bennet* and
had by her :—

(a)

2. *Carl Stork* m. *Mildred de Breard*.

3. Son (in Australia.)

V. *Ralph Stork* m. *Maartensz* and had by her:—

1. Son
2. Son
3. Daughter

VI. *Rebecca Jane Stork* m. *John Kriekenbeek*, s. of *Henry Anthony Kriekenbeek* and *Sara Jane Hollowel*.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

VII. *Ataric Stork* m. *Florinda van der Straaten* and *Henriette Frances O'Connor*.

VIII. *Clarence Stork* m. in England..... *Gillam* d. of Capt. *G. T. Gillam*, Princess Royal 7th Dragoon Guards, and *Hannah*.....b. 1818, d. at Colombo 5th Nov. 1910.

IX. *Ella Stork* m. *Justin van der Smagt*.

X. *Eva Stork*.

VII.

William John Stork b. at Colombo 13 Oct. 1815, bp. there 12 Nov. 1815, m. 20 Dec. 1843, *Johanna Adriana Fretz*, b. at Colombo 15 April 1821, bp. there 27 April 1821, d. of *Diedrich Cornelis Fretz* and *Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottau*. He had by her:—

- I. *William John Stork* (who follows under VIII.)
- II. *Edmund Stork*.
- III. *Louis Andrew Stork* m. *Sophia van Cuylenburg*.
- IV. *Agnes Jane Stork* m. Dec. 1880, *Arthur Henry Fretz*, Surgeon b. 30 July 1856 d 11 Aug. 1894, s. of *Francis Philip Fretz* and *Louisa Francke*.
- V. *Dorothy Sophia Stork* m. *Arthur Kats*.

VIII.

William John Stork, Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, m. (1) at Trincomalee 30 Jan. 1873, *Sophia Eleanor Gratiaen* b. 23 Jan. 1848, d. of *William Edward Gratiaen* and *Sophia Stork* and (2) at Matara 4 Oct. 1900 *Gertruide Amelia Speldewinde*.

Of the 1st marriage:—

- I. *Eleanor Gratiaen Stork* b. 29 Oct. 1873, d. 15 June 1896.
- II. *Lilian Austin Stork* b. 6 Feb. 1875 m. 2 April 1902. *Ernest Adolphus Winn*.
- III. *Leopold Percival Stork*, District Engineer, P. W. D. b. 16 April 1877, m. 28 Decr. 1903 *Florence Clara Soseph*, and had by her:—

1. *William Joseph Gratiaen Stork* b. 14 April 1905
2. *Edwin Justin Percival Stork* b. 3 March 1906.
3. *Florence St. Clair Stork* b. 25 March 1907, died 26 March 1909.
4. *Richard Sperry Ohlmus Stork* b. 16 Nov. 1908.
5. *Florence Daisy Stork* b. 5 Nov. 1878.
6. *Reginald Evelyn Stork* b. 14 July 1880, m. 21 Nov. 1906, *Louisa May Fretz*, and had by her:—

(a) *Reginald Arthur Fretz Stork* b. 19 March 1909.

7. *William Herbert Stork* b. 24 Feb. 1882, m. 23 Dec. 1907 *Adeline Drieberg*, and had by her:—

(a) *Noel William Edmund Stork* b 24 Dec. 1908.

8. *Christopher Ernest Edmund Stork* b. 3 June 1884.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
**GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
 FRYER OF CEYLON.**

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Coenraad August Hendrik Fryer of Gandersheim, 3rd Surgeon, m. (1) at Colombo 4 Jan. 1789 *Sara Hermana Maek* and (2) at Colombo 30 May 1790 *Johanna Maria Henrietta Lochveld* b. at Colombo 28 June 1769 d. of *Johann Heinrich Lochveld* of Maagdenburg and *Sibilla de Silva*.

Of the 2nd Marriage:—

Johannes Reynier Fryer (who follows under II).

II.

Johannes Reynier Fryer bp. at Colombo 1 May 1791, m. (1) *Johanna Elizabeth Wolfsdaal* d. of *Johan Hendrik Wolfsdaal* of Elven and *Sara Jusanna Lourensz* and (2) *Maria Gertruida Aldons*.

Of the 1st marriage:—

I. *Adriaan (Andrew) Henry Fryer* (Fryer Schultze & Co.) b. at Colombo 19 Sept. 1815, m. there 13 June 1855, *Julia Dorothea Magdalena de Breard* (III. Journal D. B. U. 74). He had by her:—

1. *Sophia Henrietta Fryer* b. at Colombo 24 June 1856, m. there 14 Aug. 1873, *Richard Owen Stewart Morgan*, Advocate.
2. *John Henry Reynier Fryer* b. at Colombo 19 Sep. 1858, m. ~~there~~ *Morgan*.
3. *Clara Margaret Fryer* b. at Colombo 23 June 1860.
4. *Ursula Catharina Fryer* b. at Colombo 30 April 1862.
5. *Frederick Ernst Fryer* b. at Colombo 13 June 1863.
6. *George Justus Fryer* b. at Colombo 28 Oct. 1864.

7. *Julian Andrew Fryer* b. at Colombo 13 March 1866, m. *Florence Stork*.

8. *Julia Louisa Fryer* b. at Colombo 10 Nov. 1867.

II. *Sophia Wilhelmina Fryer* b. at Colombo 4 Decr. 1816.

III. *Benedictus Wilhelmus Fryer* b. at Colombo 22 Oct. 1818.

IV. *Johanna Gerardina Fryer* b. at Colombo 20 April 1821.

V. *Anna Johanna Frederica Fryer* b. at Colombo 4 Dec. 1823.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

VI. *Johannes Robertus Fryer* b. at Colombo 10 Aug. 1826.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
**GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
 AUSTIN OF CEYLON.**

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS.

I.

Nathaniel Austin, 3rd Ceylon Regiment, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Galle, b. 1785, d. at Galle 7 June 1853, m. at Colombo 30 July 1807 *Sophia Frederica Calesky*, b. 1794, d. 1862, d. of *Friedrich Wilhelm Calesky* of Grandzee (Brandenburg) and *Elizabeth Rodriguez*. He had by her :—

- I. *William Austin* (who follows under II.)
- II. *Nathaniel Adrian Austin* (who follows under III.)
- III. *George Austin* bap. St. Peter's, Colombo 25 Dec. 1811.

II.

William Austin bap. at St. Peter's, Colombo, 29 May 1808, d. 1860, m. at St. Peter's, Colombo 2 Jan. 1832 *Eliza Garvin*, b. 1813, d. 17 Dec. 1852 d. of *George Garvin*, R. A., of Portglenoni, Antrim, Ireland, and *Maria Eckley* (marriage St. Peter's, Colombo 6 Nov. 1812). He had by her :—

- I. *George William Austin* b. 1833, d. 1903, m. at Galle 26 Jan. 1862 *Clara Elizabeth Andree*.
- II. *William Austin* b. 1834.
- III. *Benjamin Austin* b. 1836, m. at Galle 26 Nov. 1852 *Ellen Mary Wood* d. of *Edmund James Wood*, c.c.s. Sitting Magistrate, Wannai, and *Sarah Anne Burke*.
- IV. *Frederick Austin* b. 1838, d. 1914, m. Galle 8 April 1869 *Sophia Eliza Anne Wood*, d. of *Edmund James Wood* and *Sarah Anne Burke* abovenamed.
- V. *Frederica Austin* b. 1840, d. 1841.
- VI. *Eliza Austin* b. 1842, m. at Galle 6 Feb. 1867 *George Frederick Halliley* s. of *William Agar Halliley* 90th Regt. afterwards Collector of Customs, Colombo, and *Elizabeth Morrow* (marriage at St. Peter's, Colombo 25 Oct. 1838.)
- VII. *Agnes Isabella Austin* b. 1844, d. 1914.

VIII. *Emmeline Austin*, b. 1846.

IX. *Arthur Austin*, b. 1848, d. 1900.

X. *John Alfred Austin* Doctor of Medicine, b. 1850, m. *Maitland*.

III.

Nathaniel Adrian Austin bap. at St. Peter's, Colombo, 4 March 1810, m. (1) at Colombo 14 Nov. 1831 *Elizabeth Hogg*, d. of *Lt. Thomas Hogg*, Ceylon Rifles, and *Catharine Burr* and (2) 31 July 1843 *Harriet Caroline Ludovici* (III. Journal D. B. U. p. 62.)

Of the 1st marriage :—

- I. *Nathaniel James Austin*, Proctor, m. *Agnes Stork*, d. of *Gerrit William Stork* and *Seraphina Wilhelmina van der Strauten*.

Of the 2nd marriage :—

- II. *Elizabeth Frederica Austin* b. at Galle 28 May 1844, d. 1904.

NOTES.

John Henry Layard and *Maria* were parents of a child baptized, *William Henry Raymond*, at Matara, on the 27 April 1813, the sponsors being, *William Granville*, *F. Tranchell* and *Mrs. L. Gibson*. This *John Henry Layard* is the same person as *Henry Peter John Layard* who married *Marianne Austin*, these spouses being the parents of *Sir Henry Austin Layard* (*Ninevah Layard*). *Marianne Austin* had a brother *Benjamin Austin* under whom *Sir Henry* studied law, they being the children of *Nathaniel Austin*, a banker "of Spanish descent". It may well be that *Maria* was the same person as *Marianne Austin*. The presence of the names *Nathaniel* and *Benjamin* in the pedigree of the Austin family of Ceylon also is somewhat interesting.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

BY BAAS KREVELAAR.

Hendrik de Haagenaar was an antiquarian—an oriental scholar. His wife was Eugenie Lavellière. Major Beauroux, who had been long resident in Ceylon, once as a military officer and afterwards on the retired list, was living at Galle. Major Beauroux had a mania for rare books on Ceylon. His collection was the envy and admiration of every one who visited his *buitenplaats* at Mahamodere and was privileged to enter his Library. It was thus not surprising that Major Beauroux should fructify into an author, and when his *magnum opus* "Appu Sinno et son île" appeared, it created such a sensation, that the Governor ordered every Civil Servant to be provided free gratis and for nothing with a copy. Major Beauroux happened to be in Paris, having gone there for a change, when he met at a meeting of the "Société pour l'Européanisation des Races de Couleur" Miss Constantia Lavallière, the sister of Mrs. de Haagenaar. Miss Constantia was blessed with a good balance at her bankers, and had devoted a great deal of her time to the study of the history of the gorgeous East and its religions. As was to be expected she and Major Beauroux soon struck up an acquaintanceship which soon ripened into the friendship of two persons with kindred tastes. She read "Appu Sinno et son île" with much relish and handed it to Broer Hendrik. The book so fired the imagination of Hendrik de Haagenaar that he at once resolved to sail to Ceylon with his wife in the same ship in which Major Beauroux was returning to the Island with his friend the Rajah of Anuradapura. The de Haagenaaers were to stay at Galle with Major Beauroux, an opportunity which give the orientalist access to the numerous tomes in Major Beauroux's Library. Mrs. de Haagenaar, whose delicate state of health could not even induce Hendrik to postpone his visit, not long afterwards presented her spouse with a little daughter, the second child in the family, the first Jan having been left in Amsterdam in charge of his aunt Miss Constantia. Needless to say that Hendrik de Haagenaar made good use of Major Beauroux's library during his six months stay with the *savant*. It was not long however before the Rajah

invited Mr and Mrs. de Haagenaar to spend some time at his Palace at Anuradapura, stating that there were numerous old stone ruins about the place with strange inscriptions on them, which he was sure would interest Hendrik: and that the Raneé, his sister, was dying to see Mrs. de Haagenaar and the baby. The Rajah and Raneé were both educated in Holland as children, and were quite Dutch in their manner, habits and tastes, though still true to their Budhist religion.

The time had now arrived for the departure of the de Haagenaaers for Anuradapura. They had already made many friends at Galle among the Dutch community there, and the Galle people were very sorry to lose them. The Commandeur made all the necessary preparations for their journey to Colombo. Palankeens were engaged, rooms secured at the Resthouses on the road, and the local headmen requested to attend to their wants. The Governor at the other end also made his arrangements for their journey to Anuradapura, the Rajah sending an armed escort of his trusty lascoreens all the way from the ancient city. The de Haagenaaers were eventually comfortably installed in the Palace, and Mr. de Haagenaar was busy all day copying the inscriptions and translating them.

About this time a great controversy arose at Colombo as to the right of the Kandyan Ambassadors to bent *tom-toms* on their way from their quarters at Hulftsdorp to the Fort, past the Fort Church. The Governor, whose policy was to conciliate these Ambassadors from the Kandyan Court, had no objection, but numerous residents in the Fort, headed by the Predikant, thought the nuisance should not for a moment be tolerated, the Predikant taking high ground and saying that it was a direct insult and menace to the Christian Religion that heathens should be allowed by the Governor to pass Christian Churches on Christian territory making heathenish noises euphemistically called "native music." The Revd. Victor Sterkhartius (for that was the Predikant's name) maintained that even if, as alleged by the Governor, there was a convention between the Dutch and the Kandyan Court which permitted the "music" in question, the same was what lawyers called *ultra vires*, and the "high" "contracting parties" could not by means of a "convention" run counter to the wishes of the European and other Christian inhabitants of Colombo. The Political Council

had a special sitting to discuss this grave question and delegates from the various Churches in Ceylon were invited to attend a special meeting of the Consistory at Colombo to protest against the action of the Governor.

Major Beauroux could not agree with the Predikants. He thought that native "music" was an interesting survival, deserving of encouragement. If the ancient Israelites could indulge in the sackbut and dulcimar, why should not this Sinhalese, an historic race, be permitted to have their "concord of sweet sounds".

The Predikant was obdurate. Taking for his text Psalm II. I. "Waarom wooden de Heidenen en bedenken de volken ydelheid" he preached his great sermon worthy of a great occasion. "Dearly beloved brethren" he said "the time has arrived when all true Christians will have" "to put on the armour of the elect and fight the good" "fight. The quiet and sanctity of Christian households" "are endangered, their devotions interrupted by the" "sounds of heathen music—music forsooth, the diabolical" "revels of unregenerate natives. The Government has" "turned a deaf ear to the earnest entreaties of the clergy" "and has given official sanction to these heathen" "practices" etc.

It was not long before these matters came to be known to the King of Kandy, who was naturally very wroth against the Dutch inhabitants of Ceylon. All heathendom was roused against the Christians.

They had reviled the Buddhist Faith and had imported into the Island a Mr. de Haagenaar who was sacrilegiously spoiling the ancient city of Anuradapura of its relics and disturbing its ancient shrines in conjunction with their Rajah, whom European civilisation had denationalized and converted into a rank apostate, filled with the damnable materialism of the West. The news soon spread throughout the length and breadth of the Island, and of course reached the ears of the notorious outlaw, Sardiell Appu, who lost no time to call to arms his famed band of Veddah archers. With his force he stormed the Rajah's palace. Mr. de Haagenaar, who had foolishly shown himself on the balcony to appease the infuriated mob, was shot through the heart by a well-directed arrow. The historic cannon and blunderbusses of the Palace could not be used as the Rajah's gunners and riflemen were away chewing betel in

their villages. There was nothing for it but to barricade themselves and await re-inforcements. A punitive force of Dutch soldiers was at once despatched by the authorities, but before it could arrive, Sardiell Appu and his men betook themselves to their mountain fastnesses. In the midst of all this confusion it was discovered that Robertina d'Orta, the baby's *tupas ayah*, and the baby were not to be found. Robertina had taken the child out as usual in its palankeen. The weeping and lamentation which ensued can better be imagined than described.

* * * * *

Some months after the grief-stricken widow left Galle for Holland, having given up all hopes of for ever seeing her little daughter. But she had the consolation of having Major Beauroux as a fellow-passenger. He tried to cheer her up as best he could during the voyage, and accompanied her to Amsterdam where they were met by Jan and Miss Constantia.

As regards Robertina, on hearing of the commotion previous to the attack on the Palace, she picked up the baby from the palankeen and took refuge in a neighbouring boutique. Knowing the logic of the Ranee, she feared to face her. She was sure to call her a wretch for having taken the child out at an unlucky hour, and could expect no mercy from her. She therefore determined, with the assistance of the boutique keeper's wife, to flee to the hinterland. She could call the child her albino daughter, and the ignorant villagers would be none the wiser, the colour of the child lending itself easily to the deception. Thus Robertina and the child disappeared and could not be traced. Many years had passed since the occurrences above detailed and Jan de Haagenaar had entered the service of the Dutch East India Company and was an assistant stationed at Galle. His aunt Constantia though now a trifle "long in the tooth", being of a restless nature determined to pay a visit to her nephew, taking with her the daughter of Colonel Leeuwhart, called Amanda, who had been sent to Holland for her education. They arrived in due course, and Amanda created quite a flutter in the social dovecote at Galle. Being a young lady of more advanced views than the benighted sisters of a distant colony like Ceylon, she somewhat startled the staid and

stay-at-home *juffrouws* of the place, but she found an able ally in Miss Constantia, who backed her up in the suggestion that the dreary monotony of the place could be broken by a little mixed bathing at Watering Point, across the harbour. The party were to consist of the Commandeur and family, Major Beauroux and Madame Beauroux (widow de Haagenaar), Jan, Amanda, the Rajah, the Ranee, Col. and Mrs. Leeuwhart and others. It was a picnic on a grand scale, a special temporary shed having been put up to accommodate the party. Old and young were disporting themselves in the water when Amanda uttered a shriek, her big toe having been pierced through her bathing shoes by a piece of broken glass. She was brought ashore and the Ranee and Madame Beauroux, in attending to her foot, discovered a birth mark on it which made Madame Beauroux clasp Amanda in her arms as her long lost child. The Colonel and Mrs. Leeuwhart had to admit that they had adopted the child having taken her from the *Weeshuis* at Trincomalie, when they were stationed there. The mingled feelings of joy and surprise created by this discovery caused a temporary cessation of the merriment which prevailed, soon to be followed by the greatest conviviality. An extract from the books of the *Weeshuis* subsequently confirmed the statement of the Colonel.

Mrs. Constantia made up her mind to make Ceylon her home, and she, Amanda and Jan quietly settled at Jaffna where Jan had served as Commandeur, Major and Madame Beauroux staying in their beloved Galle, though paying frequent visits to the North.

The news of the discovery created quite a stir in Ceylon and Col. Leeuwhart, who was living in retirement at The Hague, was never tired of relating this incident in his life in Ceylon in the "Good Old Days".

Dutch Predikants of Ceylon.

(Continued from p. 99.)

Bernard Engelbert having become proponent on the 4th July 1729 and been specially examined at Amsterdam for service in the Indies on the 13th December 1729, arrived in 1730 and was appointed to the Coast of Coromandel, and landed at Tuticorin in September of the same year. At the beginning of 1731 he had not yet reached Negapatam, his headquarters. In fact he never went there but was transferred to Colombo and returned home in 1758.

Abraham Anthony Engelbrecht was for full 25 years—from 1780—employed in Ceylon, mostly at Galle, first as proponent and later as predikant. Thereafter he was appointed to the Portuguese Congregation of Batavia in 1807, whose last predikant he was. He conducted services in Dutch too, and died on the 25th September 1808.

Arnoldus Wilhelmus Fabricius arrived in Ceylon from Batavia in 1738, was predikant at Galle and then at Colombo respectively during the periods 1738—1745 and 1745. In the last-mentioned year he was sentenced to a fine of 50 riksdollars for having secretly forwarded his reports on schools direct to the Classis of Amsterdam.

David Farnij was born at Bergen-op-Zoon in 1641 and came out as predikant to Batavia on the 6th August 1674 from the Classis of Walcheren. He received a call to Ceylon on the 13th October in the following year, and was stationed at Colombo. He died on the 15th October 1681.

Joan Ferreira was born in Lisbon about 1628, and was a Roman Catholic and perhaps destined for the priesthood. He arrived young in India and when 14 years old journeyed from Batavia to Malacca and was, on reading a Spanish work on the difference between the English Reformed Church and the Church of Rome, converted to the Reformed Faith in 1650. That conversion appears to have taken place in Batavia whither he had returned. We find him first engaged as a visitor of the sick among the Portuguese congregation. He also translated the abovementioned polemic against the Church of Rome at the instance of the East India Company. In his 16th year he had already translated portions of the Gospels and Epistles from the Spanish into Portuguese, and then began a translation of the whole of the New Testament from the Latin of Beza into Portuguese. Besides the New Testament, he had also translated the Heidelberg Catechism and the Liturgy, and he also began a translation of the Old Testament, which it appears he completed later on.

He forwarded to the Classis, of Amsterdam on the 29th April 1681 a polemic against the Catholic Church with an urgent request that it should be printed. At the same time he applied for a greater number of efficient predikants for the Portuguese congregations. He was first visitor of the sick. In 1654 he passed as a proponent: but this had not for him its desired result, as the Government at Batavia failed to recognize the validity of the Examination. In 1656 he passed again and was unanimously elected predikant. He preached in French and Portuguese. He was eventually stationed at Galle where he officiated from 1656—1658. Thereafter he was sent to Tuticorin to work among the fisherfolk, and he worked there for quite a year among the Parawas but without results, as Baldaeus states, owing to Catholic influence. In 1663 he was invited to Batavia to take up work in the Portuguese congregation. In 1665 he offered to preach in Dutch. In 1689 he was placed on the retired list owing to old age and weakness: but already in 1684 the Directors of the East India Company had decided to allow him to retain his monthly salary.

Long previous to this his important services were recognized. On the 16 December 1682 a sum of 200 ducats was voted him as a reward for his zeal in publishing his translations. He died in August 1691. He was married. His effigy was burnt as that of an apostate at Goa, where the Archbishop had his headquarters and when the Inquisition was set up.

Henrik Frolsch at first co-rector at the Colombo Seminary, returned about 1744 to the fatherland to be ordained predikant. This too appears to have taken place. At any rate he returned to Batavia as predikant. His subsequent career is unknown.

Johan Joachim Fijbrands was born in India and was of mixed descent and presumably from Colombo. In 1724 he received his education at the Colombo Seminary, until he was, in 1744, at the expense of Government, sent to the Netherlands to continue his studies. On the 22nd September 1744, at the age of 20, he was admitted as a student of divinity by the Rector John van den Houert. After 3 years he returned to the East and was predikant at Colombo. He preached in Dutch, Malay and Singalese and remained as predikant till 1774. He died in 1801. He was held in great esteem by the Native Community and co-operated in translating the New Testament from Greek into Tamil.

Carel Wilhelm Gebhard came from Nassau-Dietz, was a student at Franeker in September 1759. He was admitted as proponent at Amsterdam for the ministry in India and was confirmed as such on the 3rd May 1762. In 1764 he was predikant at Colombo, and later in the same year at Negapatam, where he died between 1st January and the middle of April 1776.

OUR NAMES: THEIR ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE.

(A Lecture delivered by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz at the Dutch Burgher Union Hall on the 13th March 1914.)

Names in the abstract are such commonplace and familiar things that I would perhaps be expected to begin by offering some apology for inflicting on you a discourse on a subject which bears on the face of it the suggestion of insignificance and emptiness. The unimportance and paltriness of names as compared with the things they stand for are often urged whenever it is sought to give special weight or substantiality to a thing as distinct from its name. "What's in a name," asked Juliet when she attempted to dissociate the name of her lover from his person and the "dear perfection which he owed without that title." But the tragic fate of the love-lorn maiden would seem to have denied the very force of her own fond argument. In spite, therefore, of all that may be said to undervalue and reduce their significance, it has been found, again and again, that names, like facts, are stubborn things. The rose may smell as sweet and bloom as fair whatever it be called, but the fact remains that our minds fail to grasp the idea of a rose by any other name. So far as our conceptions go the name clings to the flower as close as its fragrance. It is the same with persons. Once our minds are brought to associate a name with an individual and to clothe him under such name with qualities and attributes, or to associate him with events and circumstances, we find it difficult to conceive of him under any other name. The hero of Trafalgar was Nelson. Could we think of him by any other name? How many of the readers of Shakespeare, to whom his name had become at a household word, were prepared to accept the theory that the man who wrote those sublime plays was Bacon and not Shakespeare! Had it even been proved beyond doubt that the plays were the work of the philosopher Bacon and not of the playwright and actor William Shakespeare, many would, I am sure, have yet preferred to call the writer Shakespeare; for the name had become so firmly associated in their mind with the person of the writer.

It may therefore be taken, I think, that men and their names are more closely united than is generally supposed, and the subject of the origin and significance of the names we bear, and by which we are distinguished from each other, as individuals or as families, becomes of sufficient importance to permit of our devoting a little attention to it. Many books have been written on this subject, some of them as the result of years of laborious research; so that any one who wishes to make a special study of the subject may find abundant sources of information to guide him. But we cannot all spare time for these studies however useful or inviting they may be. I have thought, therefore, that a modest half hour or so spent in examining some of the sources of our most familiar names and the manner in which they have come down to us cannot fail to afford us some profitable instruction.

There is a branch of this study which deals with the influence which names are supposed to have upon those who bear them. Some names are said to bring good luck and some bad. Some names are associated with pleasing ideas, and some are painful to the feelings. "Harsh names," says old Isaac Disraeli, "will have, in spite of all our philosophy, a painful and ludicrous effect on our ears and our associations: it is vexatious that the softness of delicious vowels, or the ruggedness of inexorable consonants should at all be connected with a man's happiness or even have an influence on his future." Into this very interesting, if somewhat speculative, province of the study of names, our limits of time and space will, unfortunately, not permit us to enter. Nor could we here devote any time to the controversy as to whether the now obsolete word *surname* spelt with an *i* and surname spelt with a *u* are one and the same. The former, which some assert is the sire or father's name, or patronymic, as it is now called, was defined as the *nomen patris additum proprio*. Whilst the latter, called the over-name, because it is said to have been originally written, not in a direct line after the Christian name, but above it, between the lines, was defined as *nomen supra nomen additum*. For our purpose here it is sufficient to know that under surname we now include every family name, whether derived as a patronymic or otherwise. In this we follow

Dr. Johnson's two-fold definition, viz.

"Surname: 1. The name of a family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. 2. An appellation added to the original name."

To trace the origin of surnames generally it is necessary that we should go back to the earliest history of names. We find that in the first ages of the world each individual bore but a single name, and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might in future possess. This was so with the various races of antiquity—Jews, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans etc.—with whom one name was considered sufficient for each individual. The Old Testament Scriptures furnish numerous examples of such single names: Abraham, Isaac, Moses etc. In Egypt we find the names Rameses and Potiphar: in Greece, Diomides and Ulysses: in Rome, Romulus and Remus. In the names that have come down to us from ancient times, the simpler forms were those of men who lived in the remotest ages. These simple names gradually became longer and took more complex forms as the necessity arose. The use of two names instead of one then followed, and they were first adopted only by the more powerful or distinguished individuals of a community. Of these two names one only belonged to the person exclusively, the other being a patronymic or father's name added after his own, or an appellative or nickname, describing some physical or moral quality or habit, the profession, the place of birth etc. When such an appellative or nickname originated with the father of the individual, all the children of the same father bore it. But the surname, as we understand the term now, had never come into use among the people of ancient times. They had no law or rule to govern their adoption or use of names, but were at liberty to take to themselves or to apply to others, and then discontinue the use, of patronymics, nicknames and sobriquets, whenever and however they chose.

Coming down from remote antiquity to medieval times, and to our own ancestors who lived together in small bands or tribes in Western and North Western Europe, we find among them the same practice in regard to names. Among all these numerous branches of the great German or Teutonic family, whether of Frisian, Saxon or Frankish

race, each individual was known by a single name or appellative. These earliest names or name-stems, as they may be called, were often simple monosyllables or dissyllables expressive of some quality or characteristic, and hundreds of them came into use. Some few have remained in their original form to the present day, but most of them have now changed in spelling or sound beyond all recognition. In the course of time, as the number of the people increased, several individuals living in the same hamlet were found to bear the same name, and it became necessary to devise some means of distinguishing them from one another. One plan which they adopted was to combine two of the existing forms together and thus obtain a third form. For instance from the simple name-stems *Gero* and *Hart* would be compounded Gerhardt (Gerard), so also from *Athal* and *Win* came Athalwyn (Alwyn); from *Thiudo* and *Rik* came Theodoric and later Diederic and Dirk. Yet the combination of these names was not controlled by any literary or grammatical rule; the only guide appeared to have been sound. One was at liberty to write the names in any position he pleased. For instance, with the two name-stems *Gang* and *Wolf*, the combination may have been either *Gangolf* or *Wolfgang*; so also *Gero* and *Hart*, not only gave *Gerhardt* but also *Hartgar*. Thus it was that the simple name-stems counted by hundreds, gave use in the course of time to compound forms by the thousand.

These names, however simple, were not mere meaningless sounds, but were all words taken from the common language of the people, the meanings of which were known throughout the length and breadth of the regions inhabited by the great Teutonic race, who, of course, originally spoke one language, however much it may have got diversified in pronunciation and spelling in different parts of Europe. It happened that some names came to be more in use with one branch of the race and some with another, and it became possible to say, with some certainty, from the name of an individual, to which tribe or branch of the race he belonged. Beyond this the names had nothing distinctive about them, and there were no general names which could be applied to all the members of a single family to distinguish them from the members of other families. This want came to be more and more felt as the people multiplied and as commerce and intercourse among them steadily advanced. It was at first met by giving the

children compound names formed by combining those of the father and mother; that is, if these names happened to be simple name-stems; or, if they were already compound names, by joining together parts of each. Where, for instance, the father's name was Bruno and the mother's Hilda, the sons would be Brunhild or Hildebrun and the daughters Brunhilda or Hildebruna. This was the first feeble attempt made to form general names which could be applied to all the members of the same family, but they still fell short of the significance and practice of the hereditary family name or surname of later times. A great advance was made when patronymics were formed by adding the suffix *ing* to the name of the father. *Ing*, in modern German, is a young man, and in a more extended sense signifies a descendant; but it is found in most of the Teutonic languages, Dutch, Flemish and English, in the sense of progeny or offspring. If a youth who bore the name Albrecht had as his father a man with the name of Bruno, he would distinguish himself from all other Albrechts by calling himself Albrecht Bruning; i. e., Albrecht the son of Bruno. This was the basis for the real family name, which, in the course of time, became an institution; for not only would Albrecht designate himself thus, but his brother Gerhardt would do the same and call himself Gerhardt Bruning, and the other sons of Bruno, Wouter and Dirk, joined in calling themselves Wouter and Dirk Bruning. Such patronymics as these soon came into general use and they may still be found among the hereditary family names of the present day.

By the end of the tenth century these patronymics were in extensive use among all the people of Teutonic race and served the purpose of family names, but about this time other forms of names came into use as distinguishing appellatives. These were nicknames or sobriquets, derived either from some peculiarity of the bearer or from the names of places and things associated with him. Such names as these became so closely attached to the persons who bore them that they passed on also to their sons and grandsons, usually with words or particles which gave them a hereditary significance. The old patronymic in *ing* was now gradually losing its significance. Partly owing to its universal use and partly to the changes which the course of time had brought about in the language, the original meaning of the suffix was lost or forgotten. A youth who was called Wouter or Walter would not now form his

patronymic out of his father's name Bruno by calling himself Wouter Bruining, but would add the word *zoon* or son after his father's name and be known as Wouter Bruinszoon, *i. e.* Wouter the son of Bruin or Bruno. This now took the place of the old custom, and we see in it the origin of a great many surnames of the present day among the people of Holland, Germany, England, Scandinavia, etc.

After this came the Crusades of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and they brought about other changes in respect of names. People of far distant lands now seized the opportunity to leave their home in search of adventure, and travelling through various lands they came in contact with men they had thus far no knowledge of or acquaintance with. When they wished to distinguish from each other two individuals who bore the same name, their fancy now prompted them to adopt nicknames and appellatives, which they found in use among the foreign people they met. So long as they lived in their own little hamlets a single name like Hubrecht, for instance, was usually found sufficient for an individual; and, when it happened that there were two Hubrechts in the same village, one the son of Wouter and the other the son of Bernhard, we have seen how the first of these would be known as Hubrecht Woltring or Wouterszoon and the other Hubrecht Bernharding or Bernhardszoon. But among the thousands of crusaders, where there was a proportionally larger number of Hubrechts, and few in the vast crowd were acquainted with the fathers of the men who bore this name, the patronymic as a distinguishing appellative was of little or no use. It became necessary, therefore, to distinguish these different Hubrechts in some handier and easier manner. The plan usually adopted was the following. One of the Hubrechts, for instance, who had a red beard they called Hubrecht Roobaart: another who was unusually tall was called Hubrecht de Lange: a third who always went about boasting of the sharpness of his sword was by popular wit nicknamed Scherpzweert. A fourth, who had joined the cavalcade as it marched passed his native town of Keulen, was for that reason named Hubrecht de Ceulenaer. These nicknames remained in use as long as the Crusades lasted, and after the adventurers returned home they continued to be still known by the same names, which later, passed on to their children.

The Crusades were followed everywhere by the growth and spread of cities and the rise of their burghers, or, as

they were called, the third estate. This again was the occasion for the adoption of personal appellatives, which, in the course of time, became permanent family names or surnames. Many of those who came to settle in these cities were men from the country, where they used only one personal name, or, at the most, a personal name and a patronymic. Strangers brought together from far and near or driven here and there by capricious fate came at length to dwell together and to trade with each other as burghers in the narrow streets of the rising towns. They had no previous acquaintance with each other and knew much less of each other's family and kindred. So, when it became necessary to distinguish between two persons bearing the same name, other ways had to be adopted than those in vogue under former conditions. Now, if there were two men living in the same town of the name of Godfried, one of whom was a tailor and the other a dealer in groceries, the latter would be called Godfried de Cruidenier and the former Godfried de Snider, Scheppere or Schreuder, according as Snider, Schepper or Schreuder was the usual term for tailor in the colloquial speech of the district in which the city was situated. People were also called after the tools they used in their handicrafts or after the commodities they dealt in. Godfried who was a tailor was called Godfried Knipscheer (Scissors) and Godfried the grocer would sometimes be Godfried Canneel (Cinnamon) or if pepper was his chief article of trade, Godfried Peperman. Again, if one of these Godfrieds indicated by his accent that he was a Frisian, his new acquaintances would call him Godfried de Friese; so also the Godfried who came from Ghent or from Groningen became Godfried van Ghent or Godfried van Groningen. As the cities spread and extended their limits the houses increased in number, and it became necessary to use names and signs by which to mark or identify them. Stone slabs with inscriptions were usually placed in front of the houses and the gables bore devices, mottoes and names. These devices etc. often supplied distinctive names to the people who lived in the houses. If one Godfried lived in a house where Daniel in the lions' den (*Leeuwenkuil*) stood as a device on the gable, he became Godfried in de Leeuwenkuil, shortened into Godfried Leeuwenkuil. The other Godfried, who had the device of a wolf for his house, became Godfried de Wolff.

As I am dealing at this moment chiefly with the names belonging to the Netherlands or Low Countries, it should be mentioned that the adoption of surnames or family names was by no means contemporaneous in the various provinces. For instance, the southern provinces, Flanders in particular, were more advanced in civilization, more populous and more prosperous during the middle ages than the northern provinces. Here, therefore, the necessity for appellatives and surnames in addition to the personal name was earlier felt than in the less populous and less prosperous parts of the country. Thus it happened that family names were earlier in use in Flanders than in Holland; in Brabant, than in Friesland. The old records of mediæval times shew that while family names were in use among the inhabitants of the Flemish cities, the Hollanders and Frisians, except perhaps those of noble descent, bore usually one single name. The Burghers of Bruges and Ghent in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries had nearly all of them surnames, while in Amsterdam, their use had not become general even in the first half of the sixteenth century. In very many of the smaller and less important towns they did not come into use till the seventeenth century and even later. The state of the country-people in the northern provinces was even more backward, for these only came to adopt family names and surnames in the eighteenth century. With the history of the Netherlands after this time we in Ceylon are perhaps not so closely associated; because after the British occupation of Ceylon, the Dutch who remained behind gradually lost touch with the Fatherland, having adopted the English language and cast in their lot with the new rulers of the Island. Yet it is of interest to us to know that were it not for the Ordinance relating to the so-called Burgerlyke Stand, passed in 1811 by the Government of Louis Bonaparte, regulating, among other matters, the adoption and use of surnames, the inhabitants of many distant northern parts of the Netherlands would still glory in the simplicity of single names. Intercourse with the Fatherland, it is true, has to a great extent been broken, and the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, comprising the descendants of all those who came here from different parts of Europe under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, are now loyal British subjects, whose interests are bound up with those of the great nation under whose flag they live: yet it must always be a pride to them that they have at least this

inheritance left to them by their ancestors, intact and incorrupt, i. e. their old family names.

Having now completed my hurried survey of the development of our personal nomenclature, I will proceed to divide the names we generally meet with under certain heads, illustrating each class of names by a few familiar examples. It will be found from what has already been stated that all surnames may be roughly classed under the four following heads, viz:—

1. Those derived in various ways from the father's Christian name.
2. Those derived from the names of places.
3. Those derived from professions and occupations.
4. Those of miscellaneous origin, under which would be included sobriquets, nicknames, etc.

To the first head belong most of the names ending in *ing*, which, as we have seen, was the earliest form of patronymic. Here we meet with such names as Baldesing, Beling, Metzeling, Meurling, Theuring, etc. It is not by any means easy to trace the derivation of all these names, but in some cases the original name-stem may be identified though much disguised by contraction. The names ending in *ink*, which is only a modified form of the same suffix, also belong to this class. We have examples of these in Wennink, Wassink and Bentinck, the last being the surname of the Duke of Portland, who, as we know, is of Dutch descent. Among English names which come under this class may be mentioned Dering, Browning, Whiting, etc. The next form of patronymic is that ending in *zoon* or *son*. The Dutch names belonging to this class are all those now ending in *sz*, for the suffix *zoon* underwent contraction. Examples of this form are so numerous that it will be sufficient to mention some of the most common. Jangzoon contracted into Jansz, a name much abused at the present day, is a notable example of a pure Dutch patronymic of this class. It is equivalent to the English name Johnson. Other examples, to name only a few out of hundreds that may be met with, are Claaszoon contracted into Claasz, Dirkszoon into Dirksz, Anthoniszoon into Anthonisz, Maartenzoon into Maartensz, Lourenzoon into Lourensz, Wouterszoon into Woutersz, etc. These surnames in *sz* have in many cases become permanent

names by an older family name falling into abeyance. This would happen for instance in the following way. Hendrik, the son of Dirk, of the family of van Keulen, would be called familiarly by his intimate acquaintances Hendrik Dirksz, and after a time he comes to be known to a wider circle by this name. Then, for convenience, he himself signs himself Hendrik Dirksz, and in the next and future generations the old family name of van Keulen falls into complete disuetude. Instances of this have not been wanting in our own family nomenclature here. A less common form is the Frisian patronymic ending in *a*, like Alma, Tadema, Andringa, Edema, Ferwerda, Roosma, etc. Then come the genitive forms of Latinized names, like Ludovici from Ludovicus, Martini from Martinus, Colandri from Colandrinus, Paravacini from Paravacinus, Vernatti from Vernattus. To patronymics also belong, though not formed in the usual way, names like de Jong and Jonklaas. The former, which literally means "the Young", was an adjectival appellation added to a name to distinguish a younger from an older bearer of the same name, usually a father and son. Hendrik, the son of an older Hendrik, would, in his father's lifetime, be styled Hendrik de Jong, and in process of time the adjectival appellation alone remained as a stationary surname. In the name Jonklaas, *i. e.*, Young Claas or Nicolaas, which originated in the same way, the position of the adjective and the name is reversed and the two are combined to form the family name. I have dealt here chiefly with Dutch names, but the practice of forming patronymics out of the father's name was not confined to the Dutch.

A curious example of a patronymic formed out of a very familiar Portuguese name in Ceylon is that of *Silvaf*, borne by the well-known artist of Colombo, Hypolyte Silvaf. The origin of this name has been given by the late Mr. Donald Ferguson thus: "Having the same name as his father, the artist always signed himself 'Hippolyte Sylva f,' the last letter standing for *filis* ('son' in French). But, finding that in Ceylon, the *f* was taken to be part of his name, Mr. Sylva at length adopted it permanently." We are all familiar with a large number of English names ending in *son*, such as Davidson, Johnson, Robinson, Richardson etc., all of which have been formed of corresponding Christian names, as David, John, Robin and Richard.

The Highlanders of Scotland formed the patronymic by prefixing 'Mac' to the paternal name, as in MacDonal, MacKenzie etc. The Irish used 'O,' as in O'Hara and O'Neil. The Norman French prefix was 'Fitz,' a corruption of *filis*, as in FitzGerald, FitzHerbert etc. In Russian names appears the termination *witz* as in Paulowitz, the son of Paulo, and the Poles had *sky* as in Petrowsky. In Wales, up to comparatively recent times, no surnominal form appears to have been used, the relation between father's name and that of the son being indicated by placing the word *ap* between them, as in David ap Howell, meaning David the son of Howell. Many modern surnames have, however, arisen from this by contraction, as in Prichard from ap Richard, Price from ap Rys, Bevan from ap Evan, etc. It was not unusual even as late as a century and a half ago to hear of such a combination as Evan ap Griffith ap David ap Jenkin; and so on, to the seventh and eighth generation, an individual thus carrying his pedigree, in his name. To burlesque this ridiculous species of nomenclature, some seventeenth century wag described cheese as

"Adam's own cousin-German by its birth,
Ap-Curds-ap-Milk-ap-Cow-ap-Grass-ap-Earth!"

It would be impossible for us to deal here with all the forms of names that may be brought under this, the largest class of surnames to be met with. The methods of forming patronymics and diminutives, not only from the father's personal name, but also from epithets and nicknames applied to him were nearly endless. We will now proceed to the second head in our classification, *viz.*, those names formed from the names of places. Among Dutch names, many of these appear with the prefix *van*, which is the preposition meaning 'of' or 'from.' In the case of a few names, such as van Buren, van Cuylenburg, van Doornik van Dort and van Houten, the source of the name appears at a glance. Buren is a flourishing town in the Betuwe district of the province of Gelderland; Cuylenburg is an old town on the Rhine situated on the borders of the same province; Doornik (Tourney) is a town in Belgium; Dort is the ancient name for Dordrecht in South Holland, famous for the synod held there in 1618. Houten is a small town in the Province of Utrecht. Among other well-known names which may be ascribed to this class are those ending in *beek* which means a brook. Such surnames as Angelbeek, Kriekenbeek, Hollebeek and Wambeek may

be traced to some forgotten, remote, places bearing these names, from which the families originally came, although each of these names will be found to have some distinct meaning. Angelbeek may mean Angler's brook; Kriekenbeek, brook of the black cherry; Hollebeek, brook in a cavern or hollow; and Wambeek, mud-locked brook. The names ending in *berg*, a hill, come also under the head of local names. Here we have Drieberg, three hills; van Langenberg, from the long hill; Kalenberg, bare hill; Willenberg, hill of willows; van den Berg, from the hill, etc. So also are the names in *veld*, field, like Bredeveld, broad field; Roseveld, field of roses; Sonneveld, sunny field; and van de Velde, of the field. All these are old Ceylon names now extinct. There are also names ending in *brug*, bridge, of which we had here not long ago, Verbrugge, the distant bridge; and van den Bruggen, from the bridges; and we still have the quaint but well-known name of Leembruggen, bridges of clay. This family has on its ancient shield a bridge of three arches and thereon an equestrian figure in armour. The names van der Meer, from the lake; van der Sluys, from the sluice; van der Spar, from the pines; van der Werf, from the Wharf; and van der Wall from the rampart, would also come under names derived from places; so also, perhaps, would Margenout, edge of the wood. Of Scandinavian names we have that of Foenander, a family that settled here from the mainland of Sweden, but the name suggests the probability of its original home having been the island of Fünen. Many other names are to be found indicative of the names of places, but these I have mentioned would I think, suffice for our purpose.

The next class of surnames we have to consider are those derived from professions or occupations. One of the most frequently occurring of this class is the cosmopolitan name of Smith. It is found in all the high and low Dutch languages with, of course, slight modifications in spelling. The old Dutch form was identical with the modern English name, but in modern Dutch the word is spelt *Smid*. The Germans have Schmidt and Smit. The name Naesmyth, which belonged to the famous inventor of the steam hammer, is a derivative of the same word. The story of the origin of this name is, I believe, well known, but it may be repeated here. During the feuds in Scotland between the King and his barons, in the reign of James III, an ancestor

of the Naesmyths, who fought under the royal standard, being pursued by the enemy, took refuge in a smithy. The smith offered him protection and disguised him as a hammerman; but, when the pursuers entered the smithy they looked with suspicion on the disguised hammerman, who, in his agitation, struck a false blow with the sledge hammer which broke the shaft in two. Upon this one of the enemy rushed at him calling out "Ye're nae smyth". In the struggle which followed the stalwart hammerman succeeded in overpowering his assailant, and when the conflict was over, received the name which the exciting event occasioned. Other family surnames which are derived from trades and occupations are: De Kuyper, cooper; De Kretser, carder of wool; Cramer, pedlar; Schneider, tailor; Vogelaar, fowler; Meier, bailiff; Schumacher, shoemaker; Schokman, taxer or appraiser; Muller, miller; Visser, fisher; Poulter, blockmaker, etc. Grenier, would appear at a first glance to have reference to a granary, which the word literally implies, but it seems to me to be more likely a contracted form of *grenadier*. Blazé is another name which is suggestive of French etymology and Huguenot origin, but it may I think be identified with the old Dutch *blazer*, a blower of the horn at tournaments, the loss of the final *r* having occurred in the process of time. We have also the English name Cook, represented by the two forms, one High Dutch, Koch, and the other Low Dutch, Kok. The latter in its ancient spelling is also found in the compound name Roosmale Cocq. Another name, quaint and euphonious, which is met with in Galle, and which, I believe also stands for a calling or occupation is Wittensleger. Its etymology is somewhat puzzling, but I think the name may be traced to *Wetuitsleger*, a propounder of the law. Speldewinde, compounded apparently of *speld*, a pin or needle, and *windlen* to wind, suggests some occupation of which we are not now familiar. The names De Koning, king; Prins, prince; de Heer, lord; Koopman, merchant; and de Boer, peasant, may also be placed under this head.

Of English names derived from trades and occupations there are so many known to us, that only a small selection seems possible. I take the liberty of quoting the first eight lines of a long list in rhyme entitled "Wesleyan

Worthies or Ministerial Misnomers" which appeared some three score years ago:—

A Dean and a Deakin, a Noble, a Squire,
An Officer, Constable, Sargeant, and Cryer,
A Collier, a Carter, a Turner, a Taylor,
A Barber, a Baker, a Miller, a Naylor,
A Walker, a Wheeler, a Waller, a Ridler,
A Fisher, a Slater, a Harpur, a Fidler,
A Pinder, a Palmer, a Shepherd, and Crook,
A Smith, and a Mason, a Carver and Cook,

We now come to the last head of our classification, viz., those names derived variously, which include sobriquets, nicknames, appellatives etc. I have shewn how at certain periods in history the earlier methods of distinguishing two bearers of the same name by means of patronymics became ineffectual and how other methods came into use. It was perhaps, first of all, during the Crusades that names were formed relating to conspicuous or physical features in individuals. Later on as the great commercial cities advanced in prosperity and increased in population, surnames were invented under circumstances and conditions which then came into existence. I have referred to this in the outline I have drawn of the development of personal nomenclature. We may now take a few familiar examples of the most prominent types. Of those relating to qualities and physical features, Mooyart, which means of fine or handsome person or character, is a fair specimen. Roobaart has already been referred to as a name denoting the possession of a red beard. We had in our family nomenclature in Ceylon till recently, the name Zwartkop, which means a black head. The names de Groot, great; de Vry, free; Francke, open hearted, Ernst, earnest; and Loos, sly, are also examples of names derived from qualities.

All the names derived from colours are suggestive of physical features in the original bearers. Of these we have De Bruin, brown; De Rooy, red; De Wit, white; Zwaart, black; Blaauw, blue, and Grys, grey. The large number of names of birds and beasts have either been taken from the devices borne on armorial ensigns or from sign boards. Some probably also from the character or disposition in the individuals which certain of these creatures are said to represent. Of this class we have: De Haan, the cock; De Leeuw, the lion; De Vos, the fox; Falck, falcon; Vogel, bird; Arend, eagle; Stork, stork; and

Struys, ostrich. A name which at once suggests a sign board is the much mis-pronounced one of Scharenguivel, which is compounded of the two words, scharen, scissors and guivel or gevel, gable, thus indicating that the bearer of the name dwelt in a house which had on its gable the device of a pair of scissors. Names also possibly derived from devices are De Hoedt, hat; Loten, sapling; De Ly, lily; Potken, little pot; Rooseboom, rose-tree; and Racket, racket.

Limits of time and space prevent me from dealing with a great number of other familiar names derived from places or suggestive of trades and occupations, qualities and devices. To enumerate them alone would fill up many pages of manuscript. But it will be found that all these, whether of Dutch, German, Scandinavian or English origin are derived from Teutonic name-stems which belonged to remote ages of our history.

There is a large class of names in Ceylon derived from the Portuguese, to which reference must be made here even in a cursory way. It is not easy to trace the etymology of some of these, but there is no doubt that like the Teutonic names already mentioned they all have some significance, or are derived from significant name-stems. We have, for instance, Silva, a wood, with its genitive form da Silva, Pereira, pear tree; Oliveira, olive tree; Carvallio, oak; Corea, ball; Caldera, cauldron; Boteju, an earthen vessel; Croos (cruz), cross; Rosairo (rosario), rosary; Cardoza, an instrument for carding wool; Almeida, part of a ship; while Rodrigo and Fernando are personal names. But of the etymology of such names as Fonseka, Gonsalves, Saram, Peries, etc. I am doubtful. It has been suggested that Fonseka is derived from fontes a fountain, Gonsalves from consolar to comfort and Saram from *sarão*, a ball or meeting for dancing. A great many of these names have now become the exclusive property of pure Sinhalese or so-called pure Sinhalese families. But such names as de Silva, de Sousa, Gonsalves, Dias, Pereira, Peries, Fonseka, Rodrigo, Fernando, etc. belonged in early Dutch times to families which claimed undoubted Portuguese paternity. The history of their acquisition by the Sinhalese is in some individual cases very interesting: but we have not time or space here to devote to any of the legends and traditions which surround this subject. It became a fashion with many Sinhalese village families to

adopt some Portuguese names such as these when they came to live in or were brought into intercourse with the towns, and the practice is continued to the present day. On the other hand the possession by a Sinhalese of a much used Dutch surname, such as Jansz or van Rooyen, indicates either some remote Dutch ancestry or some servile association with families bearing these names. A curious instance of such a Dutch origin in a person who had lost all traces of it came under my notice some years ago. The individual in question gloried in the mysterious cognomen of Pampels. It seemed to belong to no language under the sun of which I had any inkling, and my curiosity led to a little investigation which resulted in the discovery that he was descended from a Dutch mechanic who bore the name of van Velsen.

There is yet another class of names which scarcely belongs to our subject, but to which some allusion might be made. Long usage has, it will be seen, familiarized us with the incongruity of people who claim unmixed eastern descent being in possession of Portuguese names; but a whole century has failed to put an end to the surprises which we often continue to meet with as a consequence of the extravagant bestowal of British and American names on their converts by the missionaries in the north and east of Ceylon. Not only were English Christian names lavishly bestowed at baptisms at which the missionaries themselves generally stood sponsor, but we find the full names of heroes, statesmen and philosophers resuscitated in the persons of humble individuals in whom we vainly seek for any trace of or association with their great prototypes. George Washington, Edmund Spencer, Oliver Cromwell, Horatio Nelson, John Wesley and a host of other great names of history have appeared again in the flesh at the call of these American missionaries, but alas, they all seem to our limited vision to have come back in a lower stage of reincarnation. Not many years ago a young civil servant stationed in a Tamil district had a call from a person who sent him his name on a piece of paper. The name was that of a great philosopher of bygone times, and the official in question, puzzled as to what kind of an individual he was going to meet under the distinguished name, hurried out to the verandah to receive his visitor; but he looked all around, and up and down the road leading to the house, without being able to discover any one

he could associate with the name on the card. Then, accosting a bare-bodied Tamil who was skulking about on a side of the entrance, he asked him if he had seen a gentleman coming up to the house. "No, Sir", was the reply. Impatient and annoyed, the young official then demanded to know from the man, in a threatening voice, who he was and what on earth he was doing there. I am sorry to say he also used some expressions which I must not repeat here. The man becoming at once fearful and timid, blurted out, "Sir—Sir, I am, Sir,—Isaac Newton". What followed may perhaps be imagined. Our young civilian was of rather an irascible temper and believing, probably, that he was being fooled by the innocent name-sake of the great propounder of the law of gravitation he took steps, literally, to make the latter beat a hasty retreat, without giving him an opportunity to accomplish the object of his visit.

I think I have now taken up enough of your time in trying to place before you, first a general sketch of the origin of our surnames, and second, a few examples under different heads of some of the more familiar names we meet with. For the conclusions I have drawn and some of the quaint meanings of the less intelligible names, I take the sole responsibility. I have touched merely the fringe of a large subject which will, I am sure, repay closer study. Many points which have suggested themselves in the course of my sketch, on which perhaps I may be expected to offer some remarks, have necessarily been omitted. If, however, the rough outline I have drawn, and the few illustrations I have furnished, will rouse in my hearers an interest in the history and significance of their old family names, and lead to a better appreciation of their value, I will feel myself amply rewarded for any trouble I have taken in putting these notes together. The tendency to misspell, and especially to mispronounce names, has unfortunately been on the increase of late. It would seem as if the sound of the old Dutch names has become odious to some of their owners, and the process of "anglicizing" names has had free scope. Names compounded of separate particles are now combined in such a way as to destroy their meaning and to remove or disguise traces of the root of the name. Significant double vowels are contracted, consonants varied, and, in one case, at least, the vowels have been completely changed. I refer to the name

Werkmeester, which some members of the family now spell Werkmeister. These are some of the transformations which may be noticed. But the mispronunciation of names, in the attempt to interpret old Dutch names by English phonetic rules, has become almost universal. I have heard it said that the late Mr. C. A. Lorenz, always objected to the practice, which even in his day had become common, of pronouncing his old German name Lorenz with the accent on the second syllable—Lorénz. And once, when some one spelt his name Lorensz, he is said to have retorted with his usual humour, that he hoped his friend would remember that there were no asses (s's) in his family. The change from pronunciation to spelling is one that follows as a natural consequence. If, therefore, a conservative spirit among us does not make us watchful in guarding this ancient inheritance of ours from deterioration, it is possible that, in the course of time, some of our names would assume forms in which they would fail to be recognized in the land of their birth, even as their pronunciation at the present-day puzzles those who come from the old Fatherland of our race.

THE DINNER TO MR. R. G. ANTHONISZ.

We are glad to be in a position to report in this number the speeches made at the recent dinner in honour of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Honorary Secretary of the Union:—

THE LOYAL TOASTS having been drunk, the CHAIRMAN (the Hon. Mr. Hector van Cuylenburg) rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said:—Mr. Anthonisz, Ladies and gentlemen, I feel sure many of you will agree that I have no business to be here to-night, my doctors having sternly forbidden participation in such a function as this. I have come however not to make a brilliant speech but because the task I have undertaken gives me so much pleasure ("hear, hear"), for I count it nothing short of a privilege to be your Chairman to-night. I would claim Mr. R. G. Anthonisz as one of my best friends. It was little I knew of him when he lived down South but once he came to Colombo I was glad to get to know him intimately. For my part I cannot forget a memorable occasion long past when he proved his good-will for me, with the result that I have always felt the greatest gratitude towards him.

But you are not here, ladies and gentlemen, to hear of the personal relations between our guest and myself. The idea that doubtless first struck all of us on entering this hall is that we meet in a splendid building, the building of the Dutch Burgher Union (prolonged applause). Who was it I ask you started the Dutch Burgher Union, who gave it life, who nurtured it? (loud cheers). Our debt of gratitude to Mr. Anthonisz is one we can never repay. Our community was threatened with disintegration until the idea of a Union was seriously taken up. True, ten years before 1907, Mr. Anthonisz started a Society with a Dutch name but that was wound up in a few years. My thoughts go back, however, to that meeting in 1907 where by the accident of Mr. F. C. Loos' absence I was privileged to take the chair. I well remember how I got into hot-water by assuming that there would be a political side to the Union we had met to form! (laughter). From that day however the Union began to be and has continued undaunted till to-day our membership is well over 400. Only consider for a moment, ladies and gentlemen, what the Union has done in this short time. It has drawn us together as a

community desirous of working together for our common good. Mr. Anthonisz has been our Secretary ever since. As you know, he recently threatened to resign but the reception he met with was so warm that he has now abandoned that idea! (laughter). Indeed, at our next meeting I hope to see him elected President. You will agree with me that there is no one more worthy of the honour ("hear, hear").

You do not need to be reminded of what he has done for the community. He practically worked all alone. It is true I—so also others—was consulted. Like a phlegmatic Dutch Burgher I doubted whether the idea was practicable. But by the efforts of our guest we have now not only our Union but also our own Hall ("hear, hear"). You will unitedly invoke all blessings on Mr. Anthonisz for his great services to us. We wish him many more years of useful service and let me now call on you all to drink most heartily the toast of the evening (prolonged applause).

Much enthusiasm marked the response made by the gathering, and when at length Mr. ANTHONISZ was allowed a hearing he said:—

Mr. van Cuylenburg, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel so overwhelmed and confused when I look around me that it seems to me I can do no more than apologise and sit down. I may perhaps claim to do so on the ground that I have always been a shy man (laughter.) But I must tell you that I feel much gratified and honoured by this demonstration. As I have said I am overwhelmed by the reception my toast has met with. I am vain enough to believe that this assembly and this feast has been arranged in my honour. But please do not think it excess of modesty on my part if I protest that I am not quite deserving of it all, for though your appreciation of my poor services and the motive which underlies your action has caused me much personal elation, I feel it is not so much myself as THE CAUSE which you honour to-night—The Union. I feel sure that has been your private, unconscious thought, and I am to-night only the sponsor for the Union. It is the Union you honour by coupling my name with this function. I will not deny the soft impeachment that I had "something to do" with the foundation of the Union, but there were also other

influences and agencies at work to bring it into existence. I might have gone on dreaming of a Dutch Burgher Union to the end of my life, if others had not come to think with me and the favourable moment had not arrived.

At the end of 1907, when the Union was founded, there was a restless feeling in the minds of those who had the leisure to think of such things that an effort should be made to stem the tide that had set in against our long established social fabric—a tide which threatened to submerge our community. Even the term "Burgher"—once a mark of distinction and which we felt proud of—had begun to be despised. Other names were substituted for it with a view to reconstruct our society on a broader, I would say, a heterogeneous basis. The young were growing up ignorant of the traditions of their ancestors, without the wholesome stimulus of a good name and of pride at the achievements of their forbears. So that the minds of some of us began to be troubled with anxious thoughts of the dangers which beset us: I had only to divulge my long-cherished idea to a few others when it was at once taken up. That, ladies and gentlemen, was the origin of the Dutch Burgher Union.

I must again thank you all for the gracious manner in which you have responded to this toast. I am touched at the warmth of feeling with which Mr. van Cuylenburg has proposed it, and feel grateful for his kindness. I cannot omit

TRIBUTE

to those who worked in the building up of this Union. The temptation to mention names is great but it is impossible to mention all and it would not be becoming to name one in preference to another. But to all who worked in the cause your thanks are due. "Sentimentalists" they were dubbed in certain quarters, but their labours have produced something tangible. This you see in our assembly of to-night.

To-night we meet as one united body—one united family with a common welfare. We are a small community, but we have done our best to get on as circumstances permitted. We have had our difficulties. But at all periods I think we may claim that our community has been a credit to the people of this Island. The Dutch

Burgher Union makes no enemies and gives offence to none. Our aims and objects are confined to the betterment of

OURSELVES.

We want our sons and daughters to grow up worthy of the traditions of their ancestors. These aspirations of ours call for no resentment or hard words from others. Edmund Burke has said "Individuals often forget and forgive, but societies and communities never do". We bear this fact in mind and we hope that others do so too. Let me conclude by asking your attention to our objects as set out in Rule 2 of our Constitution—to that one in particular which states we are united to foster feelings of fellowship and to bring about a closer association amongst members. Service requires fellowship between the different parts—rich and poor. And in all our attempts at betterment we should remember those in less fortunate circumstances. Let us in fact realize that this is our duty.

One other circumstance in connection with this gathering calls for some remark from me and should not pass unnoticed, that is, the presence of

THE LADIES

(loud applause). The mere mention of the word I see evokes from you the assurance that we are proud of our ladies (hear, hear!). They are a pride to our community. An early English writer has said that when the British Officers first came to this Island they were much struck with our ladies. I forget the writer's words, but they were to the effect that the charming qualities of our ladies were in pleasant contrast to the incapacity and contemptibleness of ourselves, the males: and moreover that the virtues and charms of the Dutch ladies in Ceylon counterbalanced the accomplishments of those in the first circles in Europe (prolonged applause). We are pleased to note that our ladies of the present day are worthy representatives of those of the past. Repeating my thanks to you for your great kindness of to-night. I feel I cannot do better than give you the toast of The Ladies, coupling with it the name of Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, who has contributed so much to the success of this function".

The toast of The Ladies having been enthusiastically honoured, MRS. ANTHONISZ at the request of the friends present, spoke a few words before the response to the toast. Mr. F. H. DE Vos then apologized for rising, but begged

to be allowed to propose two more Toasts, those of Messrs. de Rooy and P. D. Siebel, the Hony. Secretary and the Hony. Treasurer respectively of the Club. The Toasts having been drunk to the accompaniment of musical honours—

MR. DE ROOY said he had never made a speech in his life and accordingly left it to Mr. Siebel to supplement what he would say. He thanked the gathering on behalf of the ladies for honouring their toast so enthusiastically, and also for their kind reference to him.

MR. SIEBEL said he was not a lawyer, but he was able to say that his poor services were always at the command of the Dutch Burgher Union and the Club. He thanked them for their kindness.

MR. G. E. KEUNEMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. van Cuylenburg for so acceptably discharging the duties of Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN briefly responded, saying he had only done a labour of love and therefore merited no thanks.

EXAMINATION IN DUTCH HISTORY.

In view of the interest aroused by the recent Examination in Dutch History, the questions set thereat are reproduced below:—

SENIORS.

(Candidates are required to answer only four questions. Any four questions may be selected by the candidate.)

- 1 (a) What was the Dutch East India Company?
(b) What were the causes which led to its formation?
- 2 (a) When, and under what circumstances, did the Dutch first get any footing in Ceylon?
(b) For how long did they possess it?
(c) What other European nations, if any, made any attempts to gain a footing in the Island?
- 3 Mention the dates and the chief terms of the Treaties entered into between the Dutch and the Singhalese.
- 4 Contrast the Dutch and the Portuguese periods with reference to—
(a) The objects which the rulers set before themselves;
(b) The methods adopted in carrying out these objects.
- 5 Is the record of the Dutch in Ceylon open to adverse criticism? If so, urge any considerations that are forthcoming in extenuation.
- 6 (a) What considerations induced the English to first desire to possess Ceylon?
(b) What circumstances gave them the final opportunity of making the attempt?
- 7 What evidence is there at the present day of the benefits of Dutch rule?

JUNIORS.

1 & 2 as for Seniors.

- 3 (a) When, and where, was the last encounter between the Dutch and the Portuguese
(b) Did the Dutch after this encounter have peaceful possession of the Island till the arrival of the English? Give reasons for your answer.
- 4 No. 6 as for Seniors.
- 5 To what extent has the Dutch language survived in Ceylon? Explain why it is not spoken generally by the Burghers
- 6 What do you know of—
(1) Constantine de Saa
(2) Robert Knox
(3) Vimala Dharma II.
(4) Baron van Imhoff

LECTURE.—(Seniors & Juniors.)

(Candidates are required to answer only four questions. Any four questions may be selected by the candidate. Question 1, however, is not open to Senior candidates.)

- 1 (a) What was the first capital of Ceylon under the Dutch?
(b) How and why did a change of capital take place.
- 2 (a) What were the chief occupations of the early Dutch settlers?
(b) Was planting on the extensive scale in which it is now carried on in Ceylon so carried on by the Dutch? Give reasons for your answer.
- 3 Explain the terms:—*Lansi, Tupasse, Hollandsche Natie, Commandeur, Censura Morum, Stamboek.*
- 4 What facilities, if any, were afforded Europeans of journeying to Ceylon in early Dutch times?
- 5 Give some account of the steps taken by the Dutch to convert the Singhalese and the Tamils to Christianity

- (a) Were there any charitable institutions managed by the Dutch ?
- (b) If so, how were they maintained ?
7. What do you know of slavery as it existed in Ceylon in Dutch times ?
8. Write a short account of the Government Service of the Dutch East India Company.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION.

Social Service Benevolent Fund
Contributions 1913.
(July—December.)

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	cts.
Anthonisz, J. E. (Galle)	10	00
Anonymous	25	00
Anthonisz, R. G.	10	00
Bartholomeusz, C. W. (Norwood)	5	00
de Kretser, Mrs. J.	2	00
de Kretser, O. L. (Matara)	10	00
Jonklaas, A. C. B. (Kegalle)	10	00
Jonklaas, Mrs. A. C. B. (Kegalle)	5	00
Joseph, Rev. L. A.	3	00
Maartensz, L.	25	00
van Geysel, Dr. C. T.	10	00
van Geysel, Misses	5	00
van Geysel, W.	6	00
vander Straaten, J. W.	20	00
vander Straaten, W. P. D.	10	00
Refund of Security by P. C. M. O. on a/c Pupil-Nurse	50	00
	Rs..	206 00

L. A. JOSEPH,

Almoner, Social Service Fund,

16 May 1914.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
NOTES OF EVENTS.

FIRST QUARTER 1914.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 8th January, 5th February and 12th March.

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

Mr. George St. Edward Anthonisz	..	Colombo
„ Harry Carl Christoffelsz	..	„
„ Ernest Mervyn Corbet Joseph	..	„
„ Ellis Gladwin Koch, Junior	..	„
„ Roderick Arnold Kriekenbeek	..	„

Widows and unmarried daughters of deceased members.—The following were enrolled during the quarter:—

Mrs. R. C. Aldons, Jr.	..	Colombo
„ J. E. Christoffelsz	..	„
„ P. R. Loos	..	„

Standing Committees.—At the meeting of the General Committee held on the 12th March, the following Standing Committees were appointed for the year:—

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

Mr. Arthur Alvis
„ L. E. Blazé
Dr. W. G. van Dort
Mr. J. R. Grenier
Rev. L. A. Joseph
Dr. H. U. Leembruggen
„ L. A. Prins
Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy
„ G. S. Schneider
Dr. E. C. Spaar
Mr. C. E. de Vos
„ F. H. de Vos and
„ G. V. Grenier, <i>Honorary Secretary and Convener.</i>

(2) *For Purpose of Social Service:—*

Mrs. H. W. van Cuylenburg
„ W. G. van Dort
„ Julian Fryer
„ E. H. Joseph
„ Cecil Koch
„ J. H. de Kretser
„ F. C. Loos
„ H. A. Loos
„ G. S. Schneider
„ W. A. S. Vos
Miss Dora Anthonisz
„ H. Collette
„ Leah van Geyzel
Mr. H. H. Bartholomeusz
Dr. L. C. Brohier
Mr. A. Drieberg
Dr. C. T. van Geyzel
Mr. E. de Kretser
Dr. V. C. van Langenberg
„ H. U. Leembruggen
Mr. L. M. Maartensz
Dr. E. H. Ohlmus
Mr. M. O. van der Straaten
„ J. P. de Vos, and
Rev. L. A. Joseph, <i>Honorary Secretary and Convener.</i>

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

Mrs. H. P. Beling
„ Julian Fryer
„ Sam de Heer
„ E. H. Joseph
„ V. C. van Langenberg
„ H. U. Leembruggen
„ H. A. Loos
„ L. M. Maartensz

Mrs. G. S. Schneider
 „ P. D. Siebel
 „ E. A. van der Straaten
 „ W. A. S. de Vos
 Miss Dora Anthonisz
 „ Nellie Collette
 „ Leah van Geyzel
 „ Kate Grenier
 „ Elsie Koch
 „ Etta van Langenberg
 „ B. H. Loos
 „ Loo van der Straaten
 Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz
 „ E. F. van Dort
 „ Julian Fryer
 „ E. H. Joseph
 „ A. W. Raffel
 Dr. G. A. Rodé
 „ D. Schokman
 Mr. P. D. Siebel
 „ E. A. van der Straaten
 „ M. O. van der Straaten
 „ J. P. de Vos, and } *Hony. Secretaries*
 „ E. O. Felsing } *and Conveners.*

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

Mr. H. P. Beling
 „ P. H. Ebell
 Rev. G. R. Francké
 Mr. J. R. Grenier
 „ E. de Kretser
 „ Colin Kriekenbeek
 Rev. 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.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union are, under By-Law VI., *ex-officio* members of each Standing Committee.

Lectures.

The series of Lectures arranged by the Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes are proving a great success. The attendance at these lectures has on no occasion been disappointing, but, considering the number of members in Colombo, might well be larger. The following statement shows what lectures have so far been delivered :—

February. . Mr. Joseph Grenier, K. C. on “The Portuguese and the Dutch in Ceylon.”
 March . . Mr. R. G. Anthonisz on “Our Names: Their Origin and their Significance.”
 May . . Mr. Arthur Alvis on “Dutch and English. Retrospect and Prospect.”
 June . . Mr. E. H. van der Wall on “William the Silent.”
 July . . Dr. W. G. van Dort on “The Philosophy of a Five-cent Piece.”
 August . . Dr. Andreas Nell on “The Ancient Stone Sculpture of Ceylon.”

Examination in Dutch History.

By a resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 8th January, two Prizes of Rupees Thirty (Rs. 30) and Rupees Twenty (Rs. 20) will be awarded on the results of an Examination in Dutch History to be held in the month of September next on the following terms :—

1. The Examination will be open to Boys and Girls alike who are—

- (a) The children of members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon,
- (b) The children of those who are eligible for membership, and who at the discretion of the Committee may be permitted to take up the Examination.

Competitors unsuccessful at the last Examination may present themselves at that now notified. Neither of last year's prize-winners is entitled to compete again for the same prize.

2. Two question papers will be set—one for Senior Candidates not above twenty years of age on the 10th September 1914 (Prize Rs. 30), and one for Junior

Candidates not above sixteen years of age on the 10th September 1914 (Prize Rs. 20).

3. The Examination for *Senior* Candidates will be on the subject matter of the following books:—

- (a) "The Dutch in Ceylon"—A lecture by R. G. Anthonisz. (Price 25 cents).
 (b) "A History of Ceylon for Schools" by L. E. Blazé, Chapters 30 to 36 inclusive. (Price 75 cents.)
 (c) "Narratives from Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic," edited by J. Hutchison. (Price 75 cents.) Credit will be given for a knowledge of facts relating to Dutch History, not confined to the books mentioned.

The Examination for *Junior* Candidates will be limited to (a) and (b).

If there should be any difficulty in procuring these books, application should be made at the D. B. U. Office.

4. All applications for admission to the Examination must be made on entry forms which may be obtained at the office. These entry forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the undersigned not later than 10th September 1914.

5. The Examination will be held in Colombo and, if necessary, at other convenient centres.

6. The prizes will be given at the S. Nicolaas' Fête in December 1914.

7. The decision of the Committee must in all cases be considered final.

Sir Hector van Cuylenburg.—The honour of Knighthood conferred on the President of the Dutch Burgher Union by His Majesty the King has been a source of much gratification to the members of the Union, and also, we are sure, to the Community of which Sir Hector van Cuylenburg is at present the undoubted leader. No better choice could have been made in the Dutch Burgher Community for the bestowal of this "birthday honour", and His Excellency the Governor is to be congratulated on the discrimination he has shown in recommending for the distinction one of Sir Hector van Cuylenburg's standing among his fellow-countrymen. We hope to write more fully on this subject in our next issue, and, in the meantime, offer the worthy Knight and Lady van Cuylenburg our warmest congratulations.

Obituary.

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

Mr. F. A. Prins	- - -	2nd March
" Allan de Zilwa	- - -	13th "
" W. C. F. Pompeus	- - -	15th "
" V. A. de Kretser	- - -	23rd "

SECOND QUARTER 1914.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 2nd April, 7th May and 4th June.

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

Mr. Frederick William van Cuylenburg	Colombo
Mrs. Glencora Barnes Schneider (nee Potger)	"
Mr. Henry Charles Staples	"

Widows and unmarried daughters of deceased Members.—The following were enrolled during the quarter:—

Mrs. C. L. Meurling	Matara
Miss Daisy Werkmeester	Colombo
" Lily Werkmeester	"
" Marguerite Werkmeester	"
" Pansy Werkmeester	"

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

Mrs. F. C. Loos having expressed her inability to serve on the Social Service Committee, Dr. G. A. Rodé was appointed in her place, and the name of Dr. A. Nell was added to the Committee.

Mesdames H. P. Beling and H. A. Loos and Miss B. H. Loos excused themselves from serving on the Entertainment Committee.

Dance.—The first dance for 1914 in connection with the Union took place at the Union Hall on the 23rd May. It proved a great success, about 150 persons being present. The thanks of the Committee are due to the Entertainment Committee for having got up the Dance.

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

Mr J. V. Deutrom 12th April.

Dutch Burgher Union Club.—At a Billiard Tournament held at the Club in the months of May and June, Mr James van Langenberg proved the winner, Mr. Hector Koch being runner-up.

Steps are being taken to build a tennis court, which will be let to members of the Union at a small charge.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Dutch House-Mottoes.—Members of the Dutch Burgher Union who may be building houses at Bandarawela, or the older and more fashionable sanatorium, and who may wish (and the wish is quite natural) to call them by Dutch names, might select from the following names of villas and country retreats (*buitenplaatsen*) noted by the author of a small book called "Things Seen in Holland".—

Buiten-Zorg—Sans Souci—Free from Care—(*Already used in Kandy by Mr. R. W. Jonklaas*)

Door Geluk—Through Luck

Het Loo—The Grove or Wood

Komt, Gaat in Vrede—Come and Go in Peace

Lust in Rust—Pleasure in Repose

Kroeg opwint Tyd—Who Rises early finds Time

Weltevreden—Quite Content

Weltgelegen—Well-laid-out Site

Wacht U voor den Hond—Beware of the Dog

Veld Rust—Rustic Enjoyment

Some of them are perhaps too long or too personal for any country, but the *Vaderland*. Such would do for house mottoes.

J. P. LEWIS.

28th May 1914.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Constitution, By-Laws and List of Members:—A revised edition having been just 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.

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

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

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

As considerable delay is caused in endeavours to bring the genealogies up to date, special regard will be paid to the earlier genealogy of families connecting them with the original settler. Later genealogical details can always be 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, "Yaita," Flower Road, Cinnamon Garden, 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. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.