

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

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## THE DUTCH CHURCH AT GALLE.

Our last number contained a picture and a short account of Wolvendaal Church, the time-honoured place of worship of the Dutch in Colombo. We now present our readers with a view of the sister church at Galle, a building which claims quite an equal share of veneration from the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon. It is nearly the contemporary of Wolvendaal Church, having been erected in the year 1754; but it has many points of special interest which appeal to us as the descendants of the men to whose piety and skill the erection of such edifices in Ceylon has been due. We have only to refer our readers to the very full account of this Church which appears in the valuable article on "Old Galle", by Mr. F. H. de Vos, begun in our last number and continued in the present. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, in the paper from which we quoted when speaking of Wolvendaal Church, thus refers to the Galle Church:—"The most characteristically Dutch Church in Ceylon, perhaps, is the Church at Galle. It is of quasi-cruciform shape, with very shallow transepts, but it is the gables that give it its distinctly Dutch appearance. They are the best examples of the Dutch gable to be found in Ceylon. The gables of the Jaffna Church are not of so markedly a Dutch shape, while those of the Wolvendaal Church are more of the ordinary Renaissance or Italian character." The architect or builder of the Church was, as Mr. de Vos states, Abraham Anthonisz of Amsterdam, who was at that time at the head of the Public Works

Department of the Dutch Company at Galle. The entire cost of the building was borne by Casparus de Jong, the Commandeur of Galle, an official who had expended large sums of money out of his private purse in several other public enterprises, notably that of agriculture, but whose liberality and munificence do not appear to have met with the appreciation they deserved. His official connection with Ceylon terminated shortly after the completion of the Church, and, after serving the Company a few years longer as Governor of the Coromandel Coast, he retired to the Fatherland early in his career. It is a curious fact that while handsomely emblazoned mural tablets to the memory of his two immediate successors, Ras Macquet and Abraham Samlandt, grace the walls of the Church, no memorial of any kind exists of him through whose munificence the Church was built.

The Galle Church is rich in mural tablets, painted and emblazoned with heraldic achievements or wrought in black and white marble, while a considerable number of gravestones with sculptured shields of arms pave the entire floor. The most recent addition to the emblazoned tablets is a handsome emblematic monument erected in 1904 to the memory of the late Dr. Peter Daniel Anthonisz, C. M. G., whose distinguished and benevolent services to his countrymen and to his townfolk, and whose association with the Church give him a special claim to a place among the worthies whose names are recorded on the walls of the ancient building.

There is little else that we have to add to the account given by Mr. de Vos, which we have no doubt will be read with appreciation and pleasure, not only by our members, but by all those to whom the antiquities of the Dutch in Ceylon are a subject of interest.

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## OUR YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

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On the 18th January we celebrate the first anniversary of the Dutch Burgher Union, that being the day on which, at the inaugural meeting held at the Colombo Pettah Library, the Constitution of the Union was formally adopted; although, it may be mentioned, that the first preliminary meeting was held on the 12th November, 1907. This seems, therefore, a

suitable opportunity to briefly review the events of the past and to calmly look our future position in the face. In doing so it is necessary that we should keep clearly in view the aims and objects which we have set before us. They are stated in concise form in article 2 of the Constitution, and are classified or divided under eight heads. It will be seen at a glance that the principal objects of the Union could only be achieved by a slow process and by the gradual development of our various agencies and resources, all which must be calculated to take time, and the full benefits of which could only be reaped by posterity. To those, therefore, who may ask what the Dutch Burgher Union has yet done, we answer that it is quite too early in the day to estimate the value of our services to the community; although we may state that our position as a united association is stronger today than it was when the movement was inaugurated twelve months ago. This will be evident at least from the fact that the number of original members was 267, and the number on the roll as we go to press is 357. The new members were all admitted by ballot under the limitations as to qualification and eligibility defined in rule 3.

The chief transactions of the Union during the year have been reported from time to time in the pages of this Journal. They consisted of lectures, lantern exhibitions, social entertainments, etc. But it is, we fear, a poor conception that will be formed of the zealous and arduous labours of the Committee which met regularly month after month to deliberate upon and to take action in regard to matters of moment to the Union. Seeing how far-reaching are its objects, affecting as they do the sentiments and actions of a large community, it is little that a handful of committee members could do without the co-operation of those in whose interest they act. How this co-operation is to be manifested is a question that perhaps will here arise. We would say, looking back through the months that have passed, during which the Committee had to cope with much indifference on the part of members, opposition from outsiders, and with the malicious designs of evil-minded individuals, that, if actual participation in the labours of the Committee were not possible to most of the members, they would greatly advance the objects of the Union by reposing more confidence in the measures taken on their behalf by the Committee, and by shewing some appreciation of the good services which these gentlemen have ungrudgingly undertaken to perform.

We do not believe that any words of ours are needed to commend the objects of the Union to our members. These objects are one and all directed towards the improvement, moral, intellectual, and social, of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon. We fail to see what any one, whether a member of the Union or an outsider, has to say to such endeavour. Yet much misapprehension appears to have spread among the various communities in the Island regarding what have been termed the "ulterior" objects of the Union. We could only say that we recognize no objects beside those which have been officially set forth in the Constitution, and we are not responsible for any acts or statements which have not been authorized by our executive committee. Having said this we feel that we have said enough to prove that we have not swerved in any way from the purposes with which we started, and that we continue to maintain the attitude we took up at the first, both among to ourselves and with regard to other communities. This will be found fully and lucidly explained in the instructive address delivered by Dr. vanDort at our inaugural meeting, and reported in the first number of this Journal. It only remains for us to add that in the programme for the operations of the ensuing year it will be seen that no abatement will be made in the efforts to be put forward for the improvement of our community, efforts which, we may safely say, are in no way calculated to bring us into conflict with other communities. We feel confident that, working thus in harmony with those around us, the members of the Union will reap all the advantages which concerted action among themselves, in the lines laid down by us, is sure to produce, and that it will not be long before they realize the fact that it is only by such united effort that they could hope to maintain their own integrity and win the confidence of other communities.



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 OLD GALLE.
 

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A LECTURE DELIVERED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS  
 IN AID OF THE GALLE BRANCH OF THE Y. M. C. A.  
 (*Continued from p. 139*).

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## PREDIKANTEN.

ACCORDING to Valentyn, Antonius Hornhovius of Utrecht was the first Predikant of Galle. He was so appointed on the 6th October, 1642, but died on the voyage from Batavia to Ceylon. He was succeeded by Johannes Stertemius of Axel, who arrived in Galle on the 7th July, 1643, and remained here till 1645. The next Predikant was Antonius Hilarius (1645). Disputes arose between him and Commandeur Joan Maatzuiker, in which the former was not quite blameless. Preaching in Batavia on the 15th May, 1645, before he came to Galle, taking as his text Dan. ch. v. vers. 4 & 5, he so inveighed against the envy, hatred, and uncharitableness of the age, that the Governor-General and his wife thought the remarks were directed against them and were much displeased. In this connection it must however be stated that the Governor-General van der Lyn did not "hit it off" with his sister-in-law Dina Poleth, who was a special friend of Hilarius. Antonius Lentius was the next Predikant, and took up duties on the 10th August, 1648; but he fell out with the Church Council in 1650 and left for Batavia in 1651. The Governor-General gave him the choice of returning to Galle or the Fatherland, but he chose the latter. Lentius was succeeded by Henricus Bomgaard of Essen, who was associated in the ministry with Baldaeus. He was married at Batavia on the 10th September, 1648, to Helena Costerus of Houten. Francois Wyngaardts of Hertogenbosch was the next Predikant (1651). He repatriated in 1660, when his wife was drowned in 1661 during the voyage. Dominicus Vinsemius of Amsterdam succeeded Wyngaardts (1652), but was recalled soon afterwards, being followed in the ministry by Petrus Kesslerus of Amsterdam (1655). He accompanied Hulft in July, 1655, in the Fleet to Goa, and died on the 19th October, 1656. Philipus Baldaeus, the great historian of Ceylon, was the next Predikant (1656-7). He was the son of Michael Baelde and Gertruida van Oosterwijk, and was born in Delft in October, 1632, being descended from one Jacques Baelde,

who lived about the year 1366. He was appointed to Galle on the 18th September, 1656. He returned to Geervliet; there he was Predikant till his death in 1671. He was twice married: (1) with his cousin Maria vanCastel in Batavia, 1654, and (2) with Elizabeth Tribolet. It is a curious fact that we have in this church a tombstone of Johanna Maria Baelde (of which Baldaeus is the Latinized form), wife of the Fiscal Willem Mode.<sup>1</sup> She was born in Amsterdam 2nd March 1664, and died in Galle 1697, probably a niece, as the Predikant died childless. The arms on the stone are the same as those of Rev. Baldaeus, viz., *Sable, a chevron or, between three fleur-de-lys argent.* Bartholomeus Heynen of Paraiba (Brazil) succeeded Baldaeus (1664-79). He was the grandfather of Elizabeth Margareta Heynen, whose tombstone is in the church, and who was the wife of Iman de Jong, Commandeur of Galle, and related through the Gobius family to Governor Falck, the Ceylonese Governor of Ceylon. Jacobus Bureus or vanBuren of Utrecht was the next Predikant (1667-76). He ill-treated a slave, causing his death (Valentyn calls it an "accident"), and was thereupon sent to Ternate, where he and most of his children died. Nicolaas Agotha, his successor (1668-1718), was born in 1637, and came out to the Indies in 1668 in the ship "Bermster". He settled in Galle, where he died in 1718 aged 82 years. The tombstone of his wife Maria Elizabeth van Leesten is in the church. She was no doubt a relation of Rev. Johannes van Leesten, Predikant of Matara in 1711. Jacobus Schee was the next Predikant (1668), followed by Jacob Corf (1671), and Johannes de Voogd. Laurentius Hemling of Leyden was the next Predikant (1669-75). He died in Galle 19th November, 1684, where his tombstone (now in the church) was recently discovered, built into a drain close to the new gate. Nicolaas Livius of Dokkum, though appointed to Galle, was drowned in the roads of Colombo whilst removing his luggage from the ship (1690). He was succeeded by Gerrardus Hackoma (1692-7). He died in Sneek, Holland, 24th June, 1722. His daughter was the wife of Sybrand Wylsma, who was first married to Francina Clara Francen, both familiar names in Galle in the beginning

<sup>1</sup> He was her second husband. She was first married to Jan Brengman, by whom she had with other issue a son, Elbregt Brengman, born at Galle, 4th March, 1685, and died at Jaffna as Koopman and Administratorem 25th October, 1731. He is buried inside the Jaffna Church, and has a tombstone over his grave. (See *Lapid. Zeyl.* plate 81.)—Editor.

of the 18th century. Thomas van Simey succeeded Hackoma (1697). He died in Amboina 8th May, 1701. Regnerus Kronenburg, of Medemblik, who succeeded him (1698), had brought up a Singhalese whom he recommended should be sent to Holland for his education as a minister of the gospel, but the Directors did not adopt the suggestion. The next Predikant was Arnoldus Swem of Rees (1704-11). He repatriated in 1712 and died in Hoorn. He was succeeded by Gillius Geldesma (1715-7). Wilhelmus Konijn was the next Predikant (1716). He was a native of Amsterdam, and was thrice married, third in Colombo, 25th February, 1725, to Cornelia van Wynbergen of Leyden, the widow of Marcus Visboom. He was therefore the stepfather of Susanna Petronella Visboom, the wife of Governor Vreelandt. Sixtus á Buma, who succeeded Konijn, was Predikant from 1718-25, when he died in Galle and was succeeded by Jacobus van Jeveren, who died in Galle 15th January, 1719. Johannes Philippus Wetzelius of Hardewyk was Predikant from 1718-22. He was since 1745 Superintendent of the Printing Press of Ceylon, established by Governor van Imhoff, and wrote and printed many religious works in Singhalese and Tamil for the use of the natives. He was married to Susanna van Wynbergen, who died in Colombo, two days after him, on the 2nd December, 1751. He was therefore uncle by marriage of Governor Vreelandt. Wetzelius was succeeded by Johan Willem Marinus of Groningen (1720). He returned to Batavia 1736 and repatriated in 1743, and died at Beest 22nd September, 1743, leaving a widow, Catharina Samilia Kalden. Petrus Kalden succeeded Marinus in 1722, and was followed by Abraham Mensing (1737). Mensing got into some trouble, was reduced to the rank of a seaman, and placed in the poor house. His real name seems to have been Theodorus Bergema. His successor was Godefredus Johannes Weyerman (1738), who was followed by Arnoldus Wilhelmus Fabricius (1738-45). Fabricius was twice married: (1) to Catharina Elizabeth Cronenbrug, and (2) in 1740 to Catharina Elizabeth Dormieux of Trincomalie. The child of his second marriage, Petronella Elizabeth Fabricius, was the wife of Jan Philip Stork of Oldenzaal, the founder of the Stork family of Ceylon. Johan Silvius was also Predikant from 1739-40. Johannes Philippus Smit<sup>2</sup> seems to have followed Silvius in 1746. He was

<sup>2</sup> The Rev. Johannes Philippus Smit was born at Hanau in Hesse Darmstadt, but received his education in Holland and graduated at the Leyden University. He married at the Cape of Good Hope

pensioned in 1769, and was living in Galle in 1775. Henricus Silvius was appointed to Galle in 1750, and was there till 1754. He returned to Galle in 1774, and was still there in 1785. Sigisbertus Abraham van Bronsveld of Colombo was the next Prelikant (1753). He was educated in the Colombo Seminary and Leyden University, and was the author of many religious works. He died in Colombo 1769. Andries Spoor of Colombo succeeded van Bronsveld (1762.) He was educated at Utrecht and Leyden, and was married to Isabella Bernarda Martheze, who was afterwards married in Galle, 28th January, 1781, to Peter de Vos. Johan Jacobus Manger of Dillenburg succeeded Spoor (1778-81). He was married in Colombo 9th August, 1778, to Margareta de Cock, and had a son born in Galle 23rd July, 1781. Abraham Anthony Engelbregt was the next Predikant. He was succeeded by Fredk. Willem Capelle (1785-1804). His coadjutor was Arnoud Engelbregt vandenBroek (1790-2), born in Colombo 1759, the son of Capt. Johannes vandenBroek and Engelberta Plantina de Moor. Vanden Broek died in Amboina, 1808. The last Predikant was Michael Christian Vos, born in the Cape 31st December, 1759, being the son of Jan Hendrik Vos of Batavia and Johanna Bok. He was married (1) in 1779; to Elizabeth Jacobs, and (2) in 1805 to Johanna Petronella vanGeyzel. He left Galle for Colombo on the 2nd March, 1806, and returned to the Cape in 1809.

No account of the Galle Church will be complete without some reference to the monuments on its walls, the elaborately engraved tombstones on its floor, and the people to which these memorials of the past refer. Under the organ

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23rd August, 1739, Johanna Constantia, daughter of Pieter Pfeil, Burgerraad of Cape Town, and Anna Maria Six van Chandelier. The only issue of this marriage was a daughter, Maria Adriana Constantia Smit, born at Jaffna, who married first, at Galle, on the 13th July, 1759, Hendrick Anthonisz, Vryburger of Jaffnapatam, and secondly, in 1775, George Michiel Kroner, a Captain of the Dutch East India Company's Forces. After the death of his wife the Rev. J. P. Smit married again in 1755 Isabella de Kroese, widow of Pieter Croef, by whom he had no issue. His first charge in Ceylon appears to have been Jaffna, from whence he was transferred to Galle about the year 1750. He died at Galle on the 22nd December, 1775, and was buried in the vault inside the church. In his later years he is said to have suffered from weak intellect and to have proved somewhat eccentric in his behaviour. His last will, by which he devised all his property to his slaves, was contested by his daughter on the ground of his unsoundness of mind.—*Editor.*



loft there is a hatchment with the following arms in colours: *Gules, two arrows saltire wise, or, feathers argent, surmounted by a mullet of the second; Crest, a sinister arm holding an arrow.* It records the death of a person on the 13th April, 1758, aged 50 years, 2 months, and 19 days, but no name given. These arms at once enable us to say that the hatchment is to the memory of Ras Macquet, Commandeur of Galle, *circa* 1757, a few years after the building of the church. He was married to Johanna Cornelia Takel, the daughter of Cornelis Takel of Amsterdam, *onderkoopman*. The next monument is that to the memory of Abraham Samlant of Colombo, Commandeur of Galle, born 12th August, 1713, died in Galle 3rd May, 1766. He was the son of Barent Samlant and Johanna Clara Emans, and grandson of Barend Barendsz Samlant of Haarlem, a free-burgher of Colombo, and Hester Schatteman. He was married to Maria Agnita Bierens, and was the father of Agnita Clara Samlant, the wife of Gouverneur van de Graaf. This tablet, carved, painted, and emblazoned in a very gorgeous manner, is the most elaborate mural tablet in any church in the island. With its martial insignia and armorial decorations, and standing some 10 feet in height, it has remained for nearly a century and a half the most imposing object in the church. It was removed to its present position in the church some 50 years ago from the prominent place it first occupied in the centre of the front wall facing the main entrance. Until recently those who had business in the District Court had to go over some stone slabs covering the drain, one of which was a tombstone turned upside down. Happily no such desecration is now possible, as the stone is placed in the church at present. It is to the memory of Johanna Maria Bax, a child of 10 months. She was born in Colombo, and was the daughter of Johan Bax, afterwards Governor of Cape Colony, and Aletta Hinloopen, the daughter of Jacob Hinloopen, a Judge and Councillor of Amsterdam. It is the best specimen of carving in relief in the church; the arms being the quartered arms of the two Bax families, with a shield of pretence charged on them. It is not within the compass of this paper to discuss all the tombstones in this church; but from the long association with the island of the families to whom they refer, the tombstones of Mattheus van der Spar and Elizabeth Mooyaart cannot be left unnoticed. Mattheus van der Spar, the Administrateur or second in authority in Galle, died in Galle in 1806, and was buried in the vault. He was born in Jaffna

19th May, 1730, where the van der Spar family was long settled. A tombstone in two pieces was recently discovered in Mannar to the memory of Johanna Coorn, wife of Johannes van der Spar, and her grandson Johan Christiaan van der Spar, baptized in Galle 15th January, 1758. This latter was the son of Mattheus, who must have put up the tombstone to his mother and son when he was Chief of Mannar. Mattheus van der Spar was married to the daughter of Revd. Fybrandsz, and was the father of Johan Joachim van der Spar, the founder of the firm of J. J. van der Spar & Co., to whose memory was erected the elaborate marble monument now in the church. As regards the tombstone of Elizabeth Mooyaart, "who died about 11 a.m. on Saturday, 21st October, 1747", she was the wife of Jacob de Jong, Commandeur of Galle. She was born in Jaffna on the 10th May, 1700, being the sister of Antony Mooyaart, Commandeur of Jaffna, and daughter of Nicolaas Mooyaart and Johanna van Eschweiler, and grand-daughter of Antony Mooyaart of Amsterdam, a Surgeon in the Dutch Service, and Maria Durhee. As she died before the building of the church her tombstone must have been removed subsequently to the church. The Mooyaart family papers thus record the event:—"21st October, 1747. There came to" "sleep in the Lord in Galle our very dear and most estimable" "sister Elizabeth Mooyaart who was married to the Com-" "mandeur there the Hon. Jacob de Jong, and this whilst" "she was in good health and up and doing and whilst un-" "packing a box was seized with a fit and expired in a" "moment afterwards. However hard and sorrowful this" "blow may be to us we must put our trust in the pleasure of" "the Lord." Her grandmother, Susanna Durhee (wife of the Administrateur of Galle, Magnus Wichelman) also died in Galle in 1693, and her tombstone is in the church. The daughter of Magnus Wichelman (Henrietta) was the second wife of Rombout van der Parra, Dissave of Colombo. By his first wife Maria Strick, Rombout had a son Cornelius, who was the father of Petrus Albertus van der Parra, baptized in Colombo 30th September, 1714, who, from the rank of "soldaat by the pen", rose to be the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies—a Ceylonese Governor-General. Of the epitaphs in English, that to the memory of John Henry Rabinel, C.C.S., deserves some notice from its connection with Dutch times. He was the son of Jean David Rabinel of Middelburg and Johanna Plantina de Moor. His two sisters married two brothers

Brook, another sister marrying Mr. Edmund Sampson Waring of the Ordnance Department, names familiar to most residents of Galle.

Before I treat of the Commandeurs of Galle a reference to the suburbs of the Fort may not be without interest. The first object of antiquarian interest we come to is the Dutch Kerkhof, which bears the comparatively recent date of 1785, with the words *memento mori* engraved on a stone let into the gateway. There are a few Dutch tombstones here bearing coats of arms, notably that to the memory of Major Adriaan Cornelis Lever of Breda, Commandant of Galle, who died in 1789. The stone has two shields, the dexter bearing the Lever arms and, the sinister the Oostdijk arms, he having been married to Susanna Isabella Oostdijk the daughter of Adriaan Oostdijk of Zierikzee, the Superintendent of the Galle Corle, who built the old building opposite to the Amblangodde rest-house. The father of Charles Ambrose Lorenz also lies buried in this Cemetery.

Magalle, in which direction we now proceed, although now so noisy and dusty, was in Dutch times the favourite site of the villas of high Dutch officials. A few of these exist to the present day and bear mottoes inscribed on gate-ways, the choice of which is generally meant to bespeak contentment and comfort on the part of the owner. The old Kacheri (at present used as a plumbago store by Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co.) was the residence of Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan van Schuler of Utrecht, Dissave of Matara. He was the son of Jan van Schuler and Adriana Sophia van Reede van Oudschoorn, and was married to Wilhelmina Catharina Leembruggen, daughter of Henricus Leembruggen of Leyden, the Chief of the Cinnamon Department, and who was at one time, 1744, the Private Secretary of His Excellency Governor Julius Valentyn Steyn van Gollenesse. The name of the house was *Vliet-Zorg* (Industry-care). The following account taken from Welsh's "Military Reminiscences" gives a graphic picture of the tragedy enacted within the walls of the house in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

"A Mr. Van Schuler of the Dutch Civil Service, was Chief of Matara, about thirty miles south-east of Point-de-Galle, and had the character of being a very cruel and unkind ruler: amongst many other acts of oppression laid to his charge, he was accused of having ordered an aged Malay domestic to be

tioned up and flogged to death. Whether the infliction was excessive, or whether he was at all aware of the probable result, I could never learn; but the plain fact that the poor old man perished under the lash was undisputed, leaving a son, a powerful young man, in his murderer's service. This gentleman, being relieved by an officer of our corps at Matura, returned with his family to Point-de-Galle, where he possessed a delightful garden house, and every comfort which riches could procure; and being a man of respectable family, and well connected, he had married a lady of considerable personal charms, who, unlike himself, bore a most excellent character, and was much esteemed by both Europeans and natives.

"A point of honour among the Malays, too little attended to or understood, is revenge for every injury or insult, imaginary or real, and always sought in a manner which leaves the object little or no chance of escape; but in painting the character of the drover Robin Aig, Sir Walter Scott has described the Malay so fully to the life I need only refer to that inimitable author for a perfect illustration.

"The extinction of the Dutch power in Ceylon, and perhaps a very erroneous notion of our criminal jurisdiction, induced the Malays to consider this a favourable opportunity for carrying into effect their summary application of the *Lex talionis*. Among the principal native inhabitants at Galle resided a man called Noor John, the Prince of the Malays, to whom all the rest looked up, and who was much respected by the Dutch Government. This man, getting hold of Mr. Van Schuler's Malay servants, insisted on taking vengeance for the death of the old man; and the more to encourage the son to perpetrate the deed, while the rest were to connive at it, and protect him from without, he gave him his own creese or dagger. The young man, whose name was Gabong, readily agreed, and they proceeded together to the house, where Gaboo, the confidential slave of Mr. Van Schuler, opened the door for them, and secreted Gabong under his master's bed.

"The lady and gentleman retired to rest as usual and being more than ordinarily drowsy, he almost immediately fell fast asleep. Mrs. Van Schuler sat up reading her Bible for some time, and then prepared to follow him. She was in her seventh month of pregnancy, and, like many mothers in the same state, was under considerable anxiety of mind,

imagining that she should not survive her confinement. She laid down, and was just falling asleep, when she was awakened by something moving under the bed. She immediately awoke her husband, told him what she had felt, and entreated him to get up and look there. But no entreaties could induce him to shake off his drowsy fit: he grumbled, and immediately slept again. Overcome with fatigue, she had at length fallen into an uneasy slumber, when, roused by a deep groan, she opened her eyes, to behold her husband weltering in his blood, and a man standing beside him with a creese in his hand. Regardless of all personal danger, but intent on saving her husband, this devoted wife sprang from the bed, ran round to the other side, and immediately seized the murderer by the hair. He struggled to get away, but twisting the locks round her hands she persisted in holding him, and calling loudly for assistance. In this manner he dragged her to the door, when, turning about, he said: 'Let me go, madam: I do not wish to hurt you.' But she screamed, and prevented his departure by main strength, until at length he turned round and stabbed her in the stomach. She fell, and he escaped. How long this unfortunate pair continued without assistance was never exactly known. But the next day they were found by our medical men, who had been called in, both lying in the same room, in which the husband shortly afterwards expired, and was carried out, when she waved her hands towards him and said she should soon follow. The wound in her stomach was sewed up, and for some days hopes were entertained of her recovery, while in the meantime every exertion was made to trace the murderer. The servants of the house being confined on suspicion, Gaboo volunteered a confession. It appears that the murderer, Gabong, had been turned off previously, and immediately after the perpetration of the bloody deed had absconded. He was, however, speedily apprehended, and brought back a prisoner, though then having very short hair, it was feared that he was not the man. Being, however, along with several others, who had been confined on suspicion, brought into the room where his victim lay, Mrs. Van Schuler immediately pointed him out, and made oath to his identity. Still he asserted that she was mistaken, when solemnly, and with a firm voice, she exclaimed: 'No, Gabong; you cannot deceive me, although you have had your hair cut off since. I am now on the brink of eternity, and I swear that this man is the murderer of my

husband.' She lived but to secure the conviction of the murderer, and her unborn child perished with her.

"The traitor Gaboo turning King's evidence, the rest were tried, and Noor John and Gabong found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; which sentence requiring the confirmation of General Stewart, the English Governor, at Colombo, great interest was made by both the Dutch Governors for the Prince's life, but in vain, a feeling of great anxiety being evinced by the whole of the Dutch community to have a public execution of both the criminals. They had their wish as soon as an answer could be received; and both prisoners were hanged on two gibbets erected in front of the garden where the deed was perpetrated, in the presence of all the men and most of the women of the place—many Dutch ladies of respectability being seen in the foremost ranks of spectators, exulting in the agonies of the poor mistaken wretches who were thus hurried into eternity. The Prince died hardened in his guilt, and not only refused all ghostly advice or assistance, but even kicked a Malay priest out of his cell, and insisted, that in hanging him for only aiding a fellow-creature in his just revenge, the English would be answerable for all the sins he had ever committed during his life. He was a remarkably handsome, active young man, and his dying struggles lasted for several minutes. Gabong, on the other hand, received the same priest with mildness, even acknowledged his error, prayed to heaven for forgiveness, and died without a struggle."

To resume. On either side of this building stood two other historical residences, the one on the fort side being that of Rev. Abraham Antony Engelbregt, and bore the name of *Eendragt*. On the other side, where now is to be seen an almost level tract of ground with but a few mounds formed of fragments of the original building, there still stand two venerable moss-grown pillars forming the gate-way of the original entrance to the house. These pillars bear on stone slabs let into them the words *Vrijheid-Blijheid*. Here lived Abraham Christiaan Frobus.\*

#### COMMANDEURS.

No account of Galle would be complete without some reference to the men under whose administration and com-

\* Born in Galle in 1768, and married in 1789 to Wilhelmina Gertruida Prins, the daughter of Major Francois Albertus Prins,

mand the town and district attached to it grew in importance and resources until it developed from the little citadel it was under the Portuguese to the fortified township and city it became before the Dutch handed over the Government to the British. Before the conquest of Colombo the Dutch had made Galle their seat of Government, and therefore the few first names of our list of Commandeurs are not merely the Governors of the *stad en land* of Galle, but of all the Dutch possessions in the island.

#### WILLEM JACOBSZ COSTER.

Willem Jacobsz Coster, famed in the history of Ceylon as the conqueror of the city of Galle, stands at the head of the list of Governors of that place given by Valentyn. He may be said, in a manner, to have laid the foundation of Dutch rule in Ceylon, and, but for his untimely death, would have materially furthered the interests of the Company in this island. A brief sketch of his life may perhaps be not without interest.

He was a native of Akersloot, a village in Kennemerland, situated to the south of the town of Alkmaar. In 1607 he entered the service of the Company as *schipper* on board the "Zeelandia", and in 1610 we find him occupying a similar position on the "der Verre". In 1619 he was in charge of the "Middelburg", and in 1627 of the "Briel". The Company appears to have been so satisfied with the services he rendered in the above capacities, that, on the 10th December, 1633, the Chamber at Amsterdam resolved to raise his salary from 150 to 160 *f.* a month; and, on the 29th August, 1635, the Council at Batavia presented him with a reward of 800 *f.* Less than a year later, viz., on the 2nd May, 1636, he left Texel for the Indies again, as *Commandeur* of the ship "Jutphen".

He was married to a lady by name Wilhelmtje Ren; but whether she accompanied him to the Indies or not I am not aware. If she did, she could not have long survived the voyage, for a little more than a year after his departure from Holland the Marriage Register at Batavia records his marriage, under date 30th July, 1637, with one Johanna Goossens of Dantsic. He does not appear to have enjoyed the society of his second wife long, for we find him present at the memorable naval engagement between the Dutch and the Portuguese close to Goa on the 4th January, 1638. Nor was she destined to see her husband again, for he was cruelly

murdered by the Sinhalese at a village called Nilegala on the 21st August, 1640. From a letter, dated 4th June, 1638 (*Lit. Reg.* II. p. 45), written from Batticaloa to the Governor-General Van Diemen, he requested that she be sent out to him along with the wife of Lieut. Christiaan Swart. She arrived in Galle on the 25th November, 1640, but Coster had, as before stated, already been massacred. She afterwards returned to Batavia, where, on the 14th February, 1648, she married Pieter Coury of Rotterdam, "*de weduwnaar van Agnita Cluyten Commissaris in dienst O. I. C.*," as the Register further describes him.

From the fleet at Goa, Coster was, on the 17th March, 1638, sent to Ceylon with the ships "Texel", "Amsterdam", and "Dolphyn". He appeared opposite Trincomalee on the 2nd April, and left for Batticaloa, where he arrived on the 8th, and commenced the storming of the fort (*Lit. Reg.* II. p. 44). He seems to have remained in Batticaloa at least till the 31st December, 1638, for we find him writing from there under that date to Van Diemen (see *Lit. Reg.* II. p. 52). It also seems that he was ordered off to Goa to inform Admiral Westerwolt of the state of Raja Singa's forces in Ceylon in order that the preliminary arrangements might be made to expel the Portuguese from Ceylon by means of the allied forces of the Sinhalese and the Dutch. He next appears at the siege of Negombo, which was taken by the Director-General Philip Lucasz on the 9th February, 1640; and, on the latter's departure to Batavia on the 21st, was left in charge of the fort. Leaving Paulus Pietersz in command of Negombo, he left on the 3rd March, 1640, for Galle, where he arrived on the 8th, and which he took by storm on the 13th. He remained in Galle as its first Governor till the 4th July, 1640, when he left for Kandy on an embassy to the King Raja Singa (see *Lit. Reg.* II. p. 334). Having arrived in Kandy on the 15th July, he remained there till the 17th August, when he left for Batticaloa, and was murdered on the way at Nilegala on the 21st August, 1640 (*Lit. Reg.* II. p. 350).

It is stated by Wollebrant G. de Jonge that his murder was due to his abducting a Portuguese woman of whom Raja Singa was very fond (see *Lit. Reg.* II. p. 37). But what he states is mere hearsay, and we may reasonably reject his version of the affair and accept the causes assigned at page 350 of the *Lit. Reg.* vol. II. He was of a haughty and overbearing nature.



On Coster's departure to Kandy, Lieut. Christiaan Swart was left in charge of the Fort. He appears further to have been left in charge of Coster's house and property, consisting among other articles of the following:—10 rods gold each about a palm long and thinner than a goosequill, being arm-rings bent straight, 4 pearls, some rubies, a silver paper belt, 3 pieces of fine linen, a white embroidered Bengal sheet, 3 pairs silk socks, half a piece of Guinea linen, 2 Bengal gingans, 2 pieces *croonivas* [*sic*—perhaps *kroonvas*, serge] each five ells long, 3 dark grey and one striped silk dress, and other trifles. These were left in boxes by Coster duly sealed, and were broken open by Christiaan Swart, his wife Maria “*geboortig van Chinchewu*” [*sic*], and Coster's black servant (“*zwart dienaar*”) Clement Marot “*geboortig van Bengal*”; and in the town of Galle was enacted, on the 19th February, 1641, the strange scene of the Acting Governor, his wife, and a native servant being indicted and convicted of theft. The indictment against Christiaan and Maria states that the various articles were buried at various places, and that the gold rods were so shortened by means of a sharp knife that from one rod were made  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and that it was likely that the 365 St. Thomases, 2 shuttles and one rod of gold, a great thick gold chain and 100 reals *van agten*, with the theft of which Maria had charged the aforesaid Clement, were really received by her. The *Onderkoopman* Gerrit Moutmaaker prosecuted *nomine officii*, and the sentence was a confiscation of goods. The judgment was signed by Jan Thyssen, Pieter de Moyne, Gerrit Moutmaaker, Jan Symonsen der Laan, and Dirk van Gemmen. The indictment against Marot recites that the seals were broken by a heated knife, and that the accused endeavoured to escape from custody and desert to the “common foe” the Portuguese.

He was tortured with water and died in prison. His body was condemned to be dragged outside the gates of the town and hanged on a gibbet and his goods to be confiscated.

Christian Swart was sentenced to be whipped and put in chains for 25 years with confiscation of goods and to be detained in the fortress Hollandia. The sentence of whipping was remitted on the urgent entreaties of the Singalese Sabandaar. Maria Swart was sentenced to be taken to the place of public execution to witness her husband's punishment and to confiscation of goods.

When intelligence was received of the death of Coster, Jan Thyzen Payaart, born in Amsterdam 14th October, 1606,

was appointed Commandeur 21st August, 1640. From 1645-52 he was Governor of Malacca, and returned to Holland as Admiral of the Return Fleet in 1669. His mother-in-law was Anna Steer, and he had children of whom nothing is known. He proclaimed war against the King of Kandy without orders to that effect, and was in consequence replaced by Joan Maetzuiker (1646-50), born in Amsterdam 14th October, 1606—a man no less renowned than Coster. He was a Doctor of Laws before he came out to the Indies (1635), rose to the rank of Governor-General in 1653, and died in Batavia as such in 1678. Jacob van Kittensten, who succeeded to the command of Galle on the 25th February, 1650, upon Maetzuiker's promotion, was the next Commandeur. He was a native of Delft, and is said to have constructed the water way or canal which ran along and protected the low rampart walls of the town extending from the old gate as far as the Sun bastion. It was during his tenure of office that intelligence was brought to Galle on the 2nd April, 1650, by the jacht "Lillo" from Persia that Charles I. of England had been executed. Van Kittensten left Ceylon, having handed over the reins of Government to Adriaan van der Meyden, and arrived in Batavia by the "Tortelduyf" on the 14th December, 1653, in a weak state of health. He died at the Governor-General's house on the 26th December, 1653, and was buried in the church with the customary honours. Adriaan van der Meyden succeeded on the 11th August, 1653. He held the command of Galle while the siege of Colombo was carried on by General Hulft, whose untimely death secured for Van der Meyden the Director-Generalship of the Forces, and eventually, on the conquest of Colombo in 1656, the Governorship of the Dutch forts of Ceylon. He was in Colombo as Governor from 1656-60 and 1662-63, when he soon after repatriated. He was married in Batavia 27th September, 1663, as Extraordinary Councillor to Clara Sweers de Weerd, widow of Adriaan van Groenestein, formerly as advocate in the Hague and afterwards *opperkoopman*. He was succeeded (1653) by Rycklof van Goens. He was commissaris, admiral, etc., had supreme command by land and sea in 1657, and conquered Manaar and Jaffnapatnam, 1658. He served as Governor of Ceylon in 1660-62 and 1663-75, and lived to be Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. A native of Rees (Dukedom Kleef) he was born on the 24 June, 1719, being the son of Volkert van Goens and Hillegonda Jacobsz. His first

and second wives, Jacomina Roosgaard and Esther de Solemne, both died in Colombo on the 3rd January, 1667, and 22nd January, 1668. There is still preserved in the Wolvendaal Church a large silver baptismal basin presented by him and his second wife on the occasion of the baptism (17th June, 1668) of his daughter Esther Ceylonia van Goëns, born 14th June, 1668. Galle being at this time a Commandeur's post, the next Commandeur was Jacob Hustaart, who was succeeded by Ysbrand Godsken, a native of the Hague, a brave soldier, who had distinguished himself at the sieges of Colombo, Manaar, and Jaffna, and was afterwards Governor of the Cape (1670-75), being succeeded by Johan Bax. He repatriated in 1671. He was succeeded in 1660 by Adriaan Roothaas, distinguished for his naval services in the Levant and before Goa. He was married to Eva Margarita Winninx, daughter of Leonard Minninx, opperkoopman. Nicolaas Van der Meulen was the next Commandeur. Thomas van Rhee succeeded him in 1686-92. He was a native of Wijk-by-Duurstede, born there 16th December, 1634, and married 7th August, 1661, Henrietta van Kriekenbeek, born in Wijk-by-Duurstede 1st October, 1640. A silver medal in commemoration of their silver wedding was struck in 1686, and is in the possession of a member of the Kriekenbeek family of Ceylon; another of these medals is in the Museum in Batavia. A copper medal among the state collection in the Hague commemorates the death of Thomas van Khee in Batavia on the 31st March, 1791. Henrietta van Kriekenbeek (died in Colombo 24th October, 1696) was the daughter of Rutgerus van Kriekenbeek (the founder of the family in Ceylon), who came out to Ceylon with his two children in the ship "Zeelandia" in the year 1659. Rutgerus de Heyde was the next Commandeur (1692). He died on the 4th October, 1693; was married to Christina Eggers, and had two children, born in 1666 and 1669. The next Commandeur was Carel Bolner of Dantzic (1693-1704). He was married (1) to Magdalena Snevens, (2) in Colombo, 1st February, 1682, to Maria van der Heyden, and (3) as Commandeur of Galle, on the 5th March, 1702, to Maria van Schaick, the widow of the Rev. Hermanus Specht. He was afterwards Governor of Malacca. Gerrard van Tol was Commandeur from 1704-05. He was married to Johanna Margarita Schildhoorn, whose tombstone is to be found in the Wolvendaal Church. His sister Elizabeth was married to Jacob van Rhee, the first Commandeur of Jaffna. Van Tol was succeeded by Nicolaas Welters (1705-07.) He died

in the Cape, 10th February, 1708; and Valentyn (*Cape*, p. 15) says that he saw the *wapen* of Welters hung up close to the clock tower of the church there. Adam van der Duyn was the next Commandeur (1708). He died in the Malabar Coast in November, 1723, and was married to Barbara Margarita Cadensky, whose tombstone is in the Wolvendaal Church. The next in order was Johan van der Velsen of Leyden (1708-10). He was married to Anna Pyl, and had a son Johan, who was living in Leyden in 1712 and afterwards left for Batavia as a *cadet*. This Commandeur died in Galle, and his tombstone is in the church. Philip van Uchelen succeeded van Velsen (1710-13). In 1713 as ex-Commandeur of Galle he was present in Batavia as a pall-bearer at the funeral of Abraham van Riebeck. He was afterwards Governor of Banda. Cornelius Taay van Wezel (1713-14), his successor, was a native of Dordrecht, and was married to Johanna van Rhee of Negapatnam, widow of Anthony van der Goes, *Koopman*. Her tombstone is in the church. Johannes Hertenberg of Enkhuysen, the next Commandeur, who eventually succeeded to the chief authority in Ceylon, and whose sudden death on the 19th October, 1724, brought the tyrant Vuyst to our shores, held the command of Galle (1714-15); and on his promotion to the command of the Malabar Coast, Antony Snaats succeeded him. Hertenberg came out in the ship "De Groote Visschery" as 3rd surgeon in 1687. Antony Snaats was Commandeur from 1715-19. He was a native of Den Briel, and was four times married: (1) to Jacoba de Vroom, (2) to Helena Abangelis, (3) to Catherina Wyngaarden, and (4) in Colombo, 3rd November, 1709, to Maria de Haan of Colombo, widow of Allard de Keyzer. His sister Cornelia was the wife of the Revd. Francois Valentyn, the historian of the East Indies. Nicolaas van Heuvel, whose tenure of office was marked by the melancholy incident of the death of his youngest and favourite son at the age of about 20, was the next Commandeur (1719-21). As an *onderkoopman* van Heuvel was at Manaar in 1687, where his wife Anna van Cralen lies buried. Hendrik Laurens was Commandeur in 1720, and he was followed by Arnold Moll (1721-23). Moll was born in Batavia, 5th May, 1675, and died in Jaffna in 1729 as Commandeur of that place. He was married to Christina van Rhede. Johan Paul Schagen, the next Commandeur (1723-32), was so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of Governor Vuyst and to have been removed from office in consequence of the stout resistance he made

to the innovations of this misguided ruler; but he was restored to the Commandement by the chief authority in Batavia. He was born in Malacca, and from his testament (9th June, 1724) it appears that his wife was Susanna Cornelia Breving of Batavia, daughter of Adriaan Albert Breving *oud-schepen* Batavia. Jan Macare, who followed Schagen in 1732, was in office till 1736, when he acted as Governor till the arrival of Baron von Imhoff (1736). Macare was the son of Peter Macare and Susanna Willebouts. He was born in Middleburg 5th July, 1686, and came out as a *matroos* in 1720 in the ship "Oostersteyn" with his brother Cornelis, who was "Kajuitwacht", and sister Elizabeth Francoise, the two latter marrying and having children in Ceylon. Jan Macare was unmarried. Daniel Overbeek was the next Commandeur (1736). He was a native of Amsterdam, and was married (1) to Elizabeth Hals, and (2) to Gertruida Brengman. The tombstone of his first wife is in the church. Iman de Jong succeeded him in 1737. He was a native of Zierikzee (died in Jaffna, 13th December, 1737), being the son of Johan de Jong of Zierickzie and Sara Danckers, and was married to Elizabeth Margareta Heynen, whose tombstone is in the church. Jacob de Jong (junior) was the next Commandeur (1742). He was born in Manaar, and was the son of Jacob de Jong of ter Veer and Johanna Pasque de Chavonnes of Hulst. He was married (1) to Elizabeth Mooyaart, (2) Maria Sophia Ravens, (3) Antonia van Pelt, and (4) to Cornelia Schokman. He eventually succeeded to the command of Jaffna, and had the honour, like his predecessors Moll, Schagen, and Macare, of acting as Governor during one of the changes in that office. He was followed by Gerrard Johan Vreeland (1747-51). He was born in Utrecht 24th September, 1711, being the son of Gerrardus Joan Vreeland and Petronella van Romout, and was married to Susanna Petronella Visboom, the daughter of Marcus Visboom and Cornelia van Wynbergen. He died, as Governor of Ceylon, in Colombo, 26th February, 1752. The next Commandeur was Casparus de Jong (1752-58), the builder of the church already referred to. Abraham Samlant (already spoken of) followed next (1758); to be succeeded by Ras Macquet (already mentioned) 1759. Abraham Samlant seems to have resumed the command in 1760 till his death (1766). Arnoldus de Ly was the next Commandeur (1768). He was a native of Bergen op Zoom, and was married in Colombo 7th November, 1758, to Maria Cornelia Schuttrup of Galle. His son Andreas

de Ly, *Onderkoopman* stationed at Matara, was educated at Hardewyk (1776), and was married (1) to Dorothea Petronelia van der Spar. He lived through a few years of the last century, and was well known to Dutchmen of a generation just died out. By his first wife he had two daughters: Arnoldina Johanna, married to George Laughton of London, Harbour Master; and Dorothea Agatha, married (1) to Capt. John William Young, and (2) to Capt. Edward Lockyer of the 19th Regt. As he left no male issue he made a will in which a passage occurs which I cannot refrain from quoting:—

“Thirdly: whereas I am the last surviving heir of the”  
 “male branch of the family and house of de Ly, I hereby”  
 “require wish and desire that my said testamentary executor”  
 “will nominate and appoint a person to carry my family arms”  
 “before my corpse to the place where it is to be interred and”  
 “then and there have my said family arms beaten to pieces”  
 “as being then extinct.”

It may be interesting to know that this injunction was carried out to the letter when a few years later the last of the de Lys was gathered to his fathers. Before his death at the age of 60 he again married in 1818 a Miss Elizabeth Theresia Hollebeek. By her who survived him he had no children. Cornelius Dionysius Crayenhoff succeeded de Ly (1787). He was a native of Hoorn, and was married in Colombo 17th December, 1769 (1) to Anna Jacoba van de Leur of Oudetonge, widow of Major Pierre Duffoo of Rouen, and (2) in Galle, 1st June, 1788, to Magdalena van Angelbeek of Batavia. His first wife was buried in the vault of the church. Pieter Sluysken was the next Commandeur (1788-92). He was a native of Amsterdam, and married at Galle on the 17th July, 1663, Susanna Petronella Medeler, daughter of Major Hendrik Medeler. Sluysken was alive in Ceylon in 1807, the last post he held being that of Commandeur of Surat. An elaborate MS. prepared by him, and entitled “Beschrijving van al't voornaamste hetgeen den landsdienst betreft bestaande en het onderscheid en costumen der Castes op Ceylon enz”, was once offered for sale by Martinus Nyhoff of the Hague. To students of the great caste question the work would be invaluable.

We now come to the last of the Dutch Commandeurs of Galle, Diedrich Thomas Fretz of St. Goar in Hessen-Nassau, son of Jan Frans Fretz and Anna Gertruida Herpel. Commandeur

Fretz was well known to more than one Dutch gentleman now dead, whom some here have doubtless met during the last century. After the capitulation of Colombo, in which, as we all know, was included also the Fort of Galle, Commandeur Fretz, for whom special provision was made in the articles, lived a quiet and unostentatious life among the townsfolk that he governed. He was twice married: (1) 28th October, 1764, to Cornelia Reyneira van Sanden of Jaffna, who died in 1790; and (2) to Gertruida Henrietta Bartels of Tutucorin. One of his daughters by the first marriage was the wife of Lt.-Col. John Macdonald. His son Diedrich Cornelis Fretz was married thirdly to Johanna Gertruida Wilhelmina Mottau, and the children of this marriage married into the Stork, Wood, and van der Straaten families. Frans Philip Fretz of Kirkheim, whose descendants in the male line are still living in Ceylon, was perhaps a nephew of the Commandeur.\*

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**“EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT.”**

(ORIGINAL POETRY.)

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Union is strength: and shall not we unite—

We who have known the shame disunion brings;

Whose hearts oft glow with dim rememberings

Of days when, yet unvex'd by Fortune's spite,

Our fathers sojourn'd in this land of light?

Has the long lesson of a hundred years

Still to be learnt with bitterness and tears,

And shall the fatal blindness end us quite?

Ah! let us wake from slumber's soft repose

To the new promise of a nobler day;

Proud of ourselves, proud to be kin with those

Who won their homes from Ocean's grasping sway,

Who dared unvoyaged seas, tamed ruthless foes,

And held embattled France and Spain at bay.

B.

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\* They bore the same arms.—*Editor*.

## SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

*(Continued from page 148.)*

HOLLAND UNDER THE COUNTS OF HAINAULT.—On the death of Count Floris V., his only son, who was married in England to Elisabeth, the daughter of King Edward I., was at once sent for. But this youth, who succeeded as Count Jan I., had little capacity for ruling, being weak and sickly and accustomed to depend on others. He was greatly influenced by Wolfaert van Borselen, a noble of Zealand, who so embittered the people against him that he was murdered at Delft in 1299. Count Jan now sent for his cousin Jan van Avennes, Count of Hainault, and made him Regent for a period of four years; but the same year he himself died of a sudden illness, and with him the House of Holland became extinct.

The Count of Hainault, being next heir, succeeded as Count Jan II. As he resided mostly in Hainault, he appointed stadtholders to represent him in his other counties. About this time a war broke out between France and Flanders, into which Jan II. was drawn as an ally of Philip the Fair. The Flemish invaded Zealand and Holland, advancing as far as Haarlem. Here their progress was arrested by Witte van Haemstede, an illegitimate son of Floris V., and Willem van Oostervant, son of Jan II. The Flemish were routed at a place near Haarlem, which on that account obtained the name of *Manpad* (man path), which it bears to this day. Within a week the enemy was driven out of the country. The Count, who had remained in Hainault, died that same year, A. D. 1304.

His successor was Willem III., who earned for himself the name of "the Good", having been just, firm, and gentle. As a proof of how much the people regarded him, it is related that when, at a meeting of nobles and dignitaries of the towns, he asked for a thousand guilders, ten thousand were offered to him; upon which he refused to take even the one thousand, saying that from such a people he should always be able to obtain what was necessary. As the number of bondsmen decreased and the expenses of the counts increased, these found it necessary to ask the nobles and the towns for an addition to their income. The towns then,



with consent of the counts, began levying taxes on foodstuffs, clothing, etc. The chief event during the rule of Willem III. was the treaty he made with the Count of Flanders, A.D. 1323, by which the latter relinquished his claim to Zealand west of the Scheldt. This put an end to the continual strife between Holland and Flanders, and brought the whole of Zealand under the Counts of Holland.

His son and successor Willem IV., who ruled from 1337 to 1345, sailed with a fleet to Friesland to obtain a firmer footing there, but was killed in landing, and his army slain.

HOLLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF BAVARIA.—Willem IV. left no issue, and disputes arose in regard to the succession. His eldest sister Margaret succeeded him in Hainault, which, being a *spindle loan*,\* could descend in the female line; but she also wished to take possession of Holland and Zealand, which were, however, *sword loans*, limited only to the male line. The majority of the nobles had no objection to this; but the towns, considering it safer for them to be under the rule of a man than a woman, refused to acknowledge her. Her husband, the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, then asserted that Holland, Zealand, and Friesland had, by the extinction of direct heirs, come to the crown, and as he desired to have one of his sons put in possession he loaned these provinces to his wife, who at once repaired to Holland. This was the signal for the commencement of strife, and the civil wars which ensued lasted nearly a century and a half. In Holland, as elsewhere in Europe, the real cause of the disturbances lay in the struggle for supremacy between the rising middle class and the impoverished nobility. Those nobles who derived part of their income from the towns took that side of the quarrel, and desired a man at the head of affairs, while the others preferred a weak ruler, who would enable them to extend their own power. In Holland these wars are known as the "*Hoeksche en Kabeljauwsche twisten*" (Hook and Codfish Quarrels). It is supposed that the latter party took its name either from the Bavarian coat-of-arms, which was made up of blue and white checks, resembling fish-scales, or from the fact that many of the participants lived by the fishing trade. The former are supposed to have adopted their name from the hooks with which the fish was caught. The "*Hoeken*" wore red and the "*Kabeljauwen*" gray hats as a mark of distinction.

\* See p. ante 144.

Margaret, after the death of her husband, found an ally in her brother-in-law Edward III. of England. With the help of her adherents in Holland and Hainault and the English troops she was at first victorious, but was soon vanquished and forced to withdraw. Gunpowder was used for the first time in Holland during this war, and added to the destruction carried on everywhere.

These wars spread to all the surrounding counties, where, although carried on for apparently different reasons, the real cause was the same. In Gelderland the struggle was between the two noble families of the Heekerens and the Bronkhorsten, each fighting for influence and power. In Friesland the two factions were known as "*Schieringers*" and "*Vetkoopers*", the former being the appellation of the poor nobility, most likely derived from *schier* (meagre), the latter that of the rich farmers or *vetweiders*. It was only when an enemy threatened from outside that the mutual hatred was forgotten for a while.

Margaret at length abdicated in favour of her son, who became Count Willem V., but who, in 1357, lost his reason. His younger brother Albrecht then ruled as regent and succeeded him at his death. While Albrecht was regent he maintained a neutral position between the two factions; but when he succeeded to the title he began to favour the towns above the nobility, and so provoked a new outburst of hostilities. His son Willem VI. succeeded him in 1396, and favoured the opposite party. Knowing how much the people disliked having a woman as their head, and hoping to strengthen the position of his only daughter Jacoba, he married her at the age of fourteen to Jan van Tourraine, the dauphin of France. A year before his death Count Willem called a meeting of the nobles and the chiefs of the towns, requesting them to take an oath that at his death they would recognise his daughter as his lawful heir. Only the "*Hoeks*" appeared and complied with his request. He died in 1417, having ruled with a steady hand, putting down the civil wars for a time, and maintaining neutrality in the wars raging outside. Jacoba's husband had died before him; so she succeeded, an orphan and a widow, at the age of sixteen, to her father's honours. There were at first no difficulties as to her succession; but soon a second claimant appeared in the person of her uncle and guardian, Bishop Jan of Luik, nicknamed "*Zonder genade*" (the merciless), because of the cruelty with which he had put down a disturbance in Luik. The "*Hoeks*" supported Jacoba, and at first were victorious, but soon lost

ground, although they formed the majority even in the towns, which they had never done before. Jacoba sought to strengthen her position by marrying her cousin Jan IV. of Brabant, for which she obtained a dispensation from Pope Martin V. This was however recalled at the instance of her uncle and of the Emperor Sigismund. The marriage took place, when the Emperor gave Holland, Zealand, and Hainault to Jan of Bavaria, who, not having been consecrated, laid down his dignity of Bishop. Through the mediation of the Duke of Burgundy an agreement was made between Jacoba and her uncle, by which he obtained a part of Holland. Jacoba's husband, idle and pleasure seeking, neglected her and the affairs of state, and mortgaged her dominions to her uncle for a large sum of money. She took recourse to the recall of the dispensation to her marriage, left him, and went to the English Court, where she married the Duke of Gloucester. By this action she estranged many of her friends in Holland, while also it was of no avail to her, as the marriage was declared illegal by a council of the clergy called together at Rome by Pope Martin. The Duke of Gloucester acknowledged this verdict, and the poor Countess was left again to fight her own battles. Her uncle died, and Philip of Burgundy succeeded as heir to his rights. Although she led her own army and gained a few victories, she was in the end obliged to enter into a treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, by which she retained the title of Countess of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland, while he was to rule as regent and to be her heir until she made a new marriage, which she could do only with his consent. When some time after she contracted a secret marriage with one of Philip's stadtholders, Frank van Borselen, a noble of Zealand, who had often helped her, the Duke forced her to make a new treaty, by which she had to resign the title of Countess, in order to obtain her husband's liberty, he having been imprisoned on a charge of complicity in an attack on the life of Philip of Burgundy.

**HOLLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF BURGUNDY.**—During the rule of Philip of Burgundy, from 1433 to 1467, the Netherlands experienced a period of rest. He was strictly just, and ruled with a firm hand. The inhabitants recovered from the misfortunes they had been subject to in the former troublous days, and in gratitude gave him the name of "the Good". His court greatly influenced the manners and customs of the people, who became acquainted with luxuries previously unknown to them. Trade increased to an extent unknown

before, bringing large sums of money into the country. The discovery by Willem Benkelszoon of the mode of gilling and salting herrings also added to the general prosperity, as large numbers of ships were now employed in the fishing trade. About 1423 the first book was printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster. Another advantage was the establishment by Philip, in 1428, of the *Court of Holland*, to which appeal could be made from the other judicial courts. He endeavoured to bring about greater unity in the mode of government by instituting the "*Algemeene Staten*" (General Council) for the discussion of matters of common interest; but many of the towns refused to send their representatives to it, as they considered it opposed to their privileges to be called to councils outside their own counties.

Philip's son, Charles the Bold, succeeded him, and although he had some good qualities, set everyone against him by his despotism and hot temper. He could brook no opposition, and punished the least indication of it with a heavy hand. This was hardly suited for the Netherlands, where each county was more or less accustomed to self rule; and the independent spirit of the people made them hold out for their privileges. His ambition was to extend his dominions from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and he demanded heavy taxes to pay his numerous mercenary troops. After many struggles Gelderland and Zutphen were added to his possessions, so that nearly the whole of the Netherlands became practically a province of Burgundy. Charles was killed in battle at Nancy in 1477, and his daughter Maria succeeded him.

The hand of the father having been against everyone, advantage was now taken by the people of the helpless condition of the daughter to serve their own ends. It is true that several counties did acknowledge Maria as Charles' successor, but only on condition of certain advantages. These were embodied in a document known as "the Great Privilege"; and she was forced to comply with its terms, being almost entirely at the mercy of the citizens of Gent, who beheaded two of her most faithful courtiers before her very eyes, for having conveyed implicating letters for her to the Court of France. Some of the conditions of this Great Privilege were that she should not marry without the consent of her relations and the *Algemeene Staten* of the Netherlands; that only natives of the country should fill the highest offices; that no war or peace should be declared without consulting the *States*,

nor taxes be levied without their consent. In short, all the exactions of Philip and Charles were abolished on paper. But the next year Maria married Maximillian of Austria, when the rules were ignored, and civil wars broke out afresh. At her death, in 1482, Flanders refused to acknowledge her husband as the guardian of her son Philip, and even kept him a prisoner four months, only sending him away when his father proposed to despatch an army for his liberation.

*(To be continued.)*

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## DUTCH EXTRACTS AND THE DUTCH COMPANY IN THE MATARA DISTRICT.

[BY THE HON. J. P. LEWIS.]

*(Continued from page 157.)*

The following are the names and dates of office of the Dessaves of Matara from the early years of the Dutch occupation. Mr. R. G. Anthonisz is responsible for the greater part of this list, but I have been able to add some names and dates from information obtained from extracts.

Before 1682.

Captain Huys.\*  
 Captain Hans Jacob Boeff.†  
 De Graeuwe.‡  
 Lieut. Willem van der Moelen.§

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Reynier de Vos, 1689-1692.  
 Claas Alebos, 1692.

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\* Referred to in an extract from the Thombo of the village Ranchagoda.

† He was Surgeon and Superintendent of the Company at Matara in 1661. (Valentyn, vol. v. p. 225.) He is referred to in an extract from Bamberanda of 1753 as having made a man a Mayoraal who had been a Cangaan "in tyden der Portugeesen". Whether De Boeff became Dessave afterwards as well as or instead of Superintendent of the Elephants does not appear, but it seems likely.

‡ He was Commandant at Batticaloa in 1675.

§ It is impossible to say in what order these four Dessaves come in: no dates are given—it is merely "when the Captain Huys was Dessave of Matara".

Abraham Schepmoes, 1703. (See Journ. R. A. S. (C. B.),  
vol. xvii. p. 25.)

Jan Van Velsen.

Rombout van der Parra, 1705. (See R. A. S. Journal, (C. B.)  
vol. xv. p. 263.)

Pieter Christiansz Bolscho, d. 1709, at Matara (*loc. cit.* p. 254).

Isaac Weyns, died 1711, at Matara (*loc. cit.* p. 254 also  
p. 247).

Arnold Moll, 1716, afterwards Commandeur of Jaffna; buried  
there 1729 (*loc. cit.* p. 257).

Cornelis Taay van Wesel, 1719 (*loc. cit.* p. 247).

Arnout Van de Cruys, 1721.

Diedrick van Domburg, 1723-25, Commandeur Galle, 1730,  
and afterwards Governor of Ceylon (*loc. cit.* p. 231).

Two silver communion salvers belonging to the  
Dutch Church, Matara, were given by him. (R. A. S.  
Journal, vol. xvii. p. 63.)

Pieter Cornelis de Patot, 1730.

Gerrit Verschragen, 1731-2.

Abraham Dormieux, 1733-5.

Frans Willem Falck, 1736, died 7th August, 1737, at Matara.  
(R. A. S. Journal, vol. xv. p. 225.) His son Iman  
Willem Falck became Governor.

Marten Rein, October, 1737, January, 1739, afterwards  
Chief of the Eastern Districts. His wife Rebecca  
Schodt died at Trincomalie 6th January, 1760, and is  
buried there.

Gerradus Kersse, 1739.

Gerard Joan Vreeland, February, 1746-1748, afterwards  
Governor, died at the age of 40, 1752, buried at  
Colombo. (Journal R.A.S. (C.B.), vol. xvii. pp. 17, 18,  
44; vol. xv. p. 232).

Casparus de Jong, 1749, afterwards Commandeur of Galle  
(*loc. cit.* p. 253).

Jan Bauert, 1756, afterwards Chief of the Fortress of  
Kalutara (*loc. cit.* p. 255).

Johannes Ferdinandus Crytsman, 1758, died the same year  
at Matara (*loc. cit.* p. 256).

Hendrik Leembruggen, 1759.

Arnolds de Ly, 1762, afterwards Commandeur of Galle (*loc.*  
*cit.* pp. 248, 284).

Daniel Burnat, 1767-1784, a native of the Canton of Berne.

Gerrit de Vos, 1770-1774, probably acting only.

Diedrick Thomas Fretz, 1785, afterwards Commandeur of Galle (the last).

Christiaan van Angelbeek, 1787.

Willem Adriaan Berghuis, 1791. (R. A. S. Journal, vol. xv. p. 249; vol. xvii. pp. 18, 23, 25.)

Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan Van Schuler, 1793. He was murdered in 1799, when living in retirement at Galle. (See C.L.R. ii. 371.) This was the official who, according to Mr. Farrell, Collector of Tangalle and Matara, destroyed the District records.

Of the Dessaves of Matara, one (Bolscho) was a Dane and one (Burnat) a Swiss. Two (Van Domburg and Vreelandt) rose to be Governors of Ceylon.

The Secretary of the Land Raad seems to have been the real most important official.\* I annex a list of some of the Secretaries as shewn by Extracts:—

[M. van de Ziel, ? 1736.]

Johannes Hendrick Busschop, 1740-1746.

Lambertus van Hagen, 1748-1749. He was also Vendumeester.

Gustaaf Fredrik Van Sohsten, 1750-1757.

Pieter Arend de Moor, 1766-1782. I have seen 45 extracts bearing his signature. He seems to have acted as Secretary again in 1791, during the absence of Palm.

Johannes Stein signed as Secretary in 1767, probably during the absence of De Moor.

Michiel Justinus Gratiaen, 1783-1786.†

Mathias Fredrik Palm, 1787-1793.‡ He is always referred to as "Mr"—Meester M. F. Palm—which means that he was an Advocate or Graduate in Laws.

Fredrik Gerard De Niese, 1793-1793. He was also "Vendumeester" in 1794.§

Michael Nikulas Engelbregt, 1795.

[Alexander Lodewyk Frans. ?]

Nicolaas J. R. Keuneman, 1796.

The following are the names of Dutch officials who were members of the Land Raad in addition to the Dessave and the Secretary in certain years as shewn by extracts:—

\* The Secretary appears to have been also official notary *fungeerende het Ampt van Notaris Publick ter deeser Fortresse.*

† 20 Extracts.

‡ 16 Extracts.

§ He was a pensioner of the British E. I. Company in 1797 at Jaffna. Secretary of the Provincial Court of Trincomalie, 12th Jan., 1803.

1740.

Ensign (vaandrig\*) Marten Reyn.

1744.

Ensign Isaac Warnier.†

Consumptie Boehhouder Jean Dideric Fedder.

1766.

Captain Heinrich Beilfeldt.

Ensign Enno Reimers Nieuwenhoven.

Consumptie Boehhouder Lourens Christiaan Frobus.

1775.

Lieutenant and Commandant Johan Lodewyk Schede.

Lourens Christiaan Frobus.

1778.

Lieutenant and Commandant John Lodewyk Schede.

Daniel Ditlof van Ranzow, onderkoopman and Consumptie  
Bookhouder.Jacobus Anthony Coopman, Bookhouder and authorized in  
respect of the Thombo.Johannes Nicolaas Lasge, Bookhouder and gecommiteerde by  
de Tombo.

Johannes Engelbregt, Chirurgyn.

1781.

Lieutenant and Commandant Adriaan Rottiers.

Ensign and Commandant Nicolaas Lene.

Matthias Tietgers, Consumptie Bookhouder.

Johannes Engelbregt Chirurgyn.

Jacobus Anthony Coopman, Bookhouder and gecommiteerde.

Johannes Nicolaas Lasge, Bookhouder and gecommiteerde.

1786.

Lieutenant and Commandant Johannes Caspar Beyer.

Andrias Everhardus De Ly, Consumptie Bookhouder.

Jacobus Frankena, Bookhouder of the Negotie Cantoor.

Myndert Huybertsz, Chirurgyn.

Johan Michiel Walter, Tombo Scriba.

Bernhard Hendrik van Bergheyn.

1719.

Lieutenant and Commandant J. C. Beyer.

Jacobus Frankena, Bookhouder, etc.

\* T. Nagel was Authoriseerde Scriba some time after 1744.

† Subsequently Lieutnant Dessave.



Myndert Huybertsz, Chirurgyn.  
 Johan Michiel Walter, Boekhouder.  
 Lambert Marten Trek, Boekhouder.  
 Jacobus Abraham Rottiers, Boekhouder and Tombo Scriba.

1791.

Lieutenant Dessave Pieter Willem Ferdinand Adriaan Van  
 Schuler, Vice President.\*  
 Jean David Rabinel.  
 Pieter Arend De Moor.  
 Hendrik Brechman.  
 Johan Michiel Walter.  
 Lambert Marten Trek.  
 Jacobus Abraham Rottiers.  
 Johan Caspar Beyer.  
 August Christiaan Grave (sic) van Ranzow.  
 Myndert Huybertsz.  
 Jacobus Frankena.  
 Christiaan Riethmuller, assistant and overseer of the planta-  
 tions (opziender der plantagies).

1793.

J. M. Walter, sworn clerk.†  
 L. M. Trek, Thombo Holder.  
 Ernestus Nicolaas Weemeier, Boekhouder.  
 Mr. Matthias Fredrik Palm, authorized officer.  
 Hendrik Brechman, resident of Magam Pattu.  
 August Christiaan Anthon Graaf (sic) van Ranzow,  
 Boekhouder.  
 Myndert Huybertsz, Oppermeester.  
 Jacobus Franckena, Boekhouder.  
 Johannes Philippus Wouters, Boekhouder.

1800.

Abraham Christiaan Frobus.

After the British occupation Capt. B. Harris was Captain Commandant of Matara, and in 1799 acted for the Collector in his absence. In 1798-1799 George Gregory of the British East India Company's service was "Collector and Land Regent of Galle". This title of "Land Regent" was of Dutch origin, for Thomas Nagel, who administered

\* He was then Koopman Lieutenant Dessave. He became Dessave in 1793.

† There was a Secretary as well, viz., F. G. De Niesse. Palm seems to have then handed over.

the Vanni under the Dutch from 1783-1796, is described on his tomb at Jaffna as "Land Regent of the Wanny".

Whether B. Harris, whose surname is English (or rather Welsh), was an Englishman or a Dutch officer who transferred his services to the British E. I. Company, I do not know, but we find his signature in March, 1796, over the stamp on a Dutch Extract. The reference to him in 1799 is in Dutch.

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APPENDIX I.

*Specimen of a Dutch Extract.*

Lebecke.



Extract uyt 't Thombo Boek  
van anno 1682 dat alhier ter  
Secretarye is Berustende.

't DORP RANTJAGODDE.

Lascoryns onder SENEVIRATNE  
Modliaar adigaar van Mature.

Marambegey Nainde nieuwe lascoryn de welke voor desen als nainde in 't dorp dienst gedaan heeft, en wanneer d'E Capitain Huys dessave op Matara was, door Sinnewiratne Modliar tot lascoryn gemaakt d° vrouw menica heeft voor soon Cona 4 d° broeder poentja heeft syn vrouw menuwere en 1 dogter peema 10 en 1 soon van gem. menuwere, die door Walasmoelle Kaluegey hewa nainde gegeveneert is gen naindua 7 de moeder van poentje heet lama naetjere heeft 1 opovedeling die door Wattegey nainde gegeveneert is gen. nainda 13 jaaren out betaalt van corte deccum I Camecassen, en besit—

De oude thuyt gedderewatte 22 oude cokus boomen 17 d° van 5 jaaren 27 soorsak d° en 250 arreecq d° heeft voor 4 larynen arreecq, en 9 corryn do van dorps arreecq beetaalt van wattoebadde 8 Came cassen synde vaders parravenie. dto de helft van Coondurumoelle  $\frac{1}{2}$  am 9 sayens synde parvenie als boeven.

dto Morredandoe Kettiemaelle  $1\frac{1}{2}$  am sayens d° ad idem.

dto Minhirie Coembre 1 am sayens d°

dto Cindegawn Liadde  $\frac{1}{2}$  am sayens d°

Lr. A. oto Dewattgaha denie  $\frac{1}{4}$  am sayens d°

Bamuloegamme hael liadde  $1\frac{1}{2}$  am sayens werdende op

dese welk door Oedoemoettoe Jacing araatjere en Pantjagodde Dalowackgoddegey Seetua pretentie gemaakt.

Accordeert

Mature Den 16 May 1756

Nagesien

G. FK. SOHSTEN.

WM. FK. APPELSTEED.

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APPENDIX II.

*The Four Gravets of Matura*

(De Maturese Vier Gravetten) consisted of the following villages :--

(In the first column the Dutch spelling is retained, in the second the modern method of literal transliteration.)

Goddegamme	...	Godagama
Hamardoewe	...	Hamarduwa
Hittittie	...	Hittettiya
Kaddewiedye	...	Karawidiya
Kadihe	...	Kadiha
Karrawe	...	Karawa
Kottoepitte	...	Kottupitiye
Kottoewegodde	...	Kotuwagoda
Madihe	...	Madiha
Maasmoelle	...	Masmulla
Miripenne	...	Miripane
Noepe	...	Nupe
Oejanwatte	...	Uyanwatta
Pamboerenne	...	Pamburana
Toedawe	...	Tudawa
Walgemme	...	Walgama
Welengodde	...	Welegoda
Weereganpitte	...	Weragampita
Weuwe	...	Wewa Thalagouwa

The Angurugam (charcoal villages) "Koolgevende" villages were twelve in number divided into two Walkadas.

\* They supplied firewood to the Portuguese, and after them to the Dutch Company.

## IHALA WALAKADA.

Happoegodde	...	Sapugoda
Gattare	...	Gatara
Mangemoere*	...	Magamure
Hewalgamme	...	Siwilgama
Godawe	...	Godawa

## PAHALA WALAKADA.

Pittecattoewene	...	Pitikatuwa
Palolepitte	...	Palolpitiya
Oerepalle	...	Urapola
Accoeroegodde	...	Hakurugoda
Mapilane	...	Mapalana
Kahagalle	...	Kahagala
Oellelle	...	Ulala

They appear to have been attached to the Gangaboda Pattu, in which they are situated. Of two of them, viz., Pitakatu wana and Godawa, as well as of the village Kanakulagama in the same Pattu and of Akurgoda in Weligam Korle, it is recorded that "moeten hier Areek noten de vier Gravetten leveren". There was also in the Gangaboda Pattu a "Dispens Dorp" †, viz., Makawita, and the same Pattu contained the Baygems or Batgams (rice villages), which were four in number.

Oedoewe‡	...	Uduwa
Kitele	...	Kitala
Naimbele or	}	...
Naybele		
Witielle	...	Witiyala

and paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  Rs. there of their paddy to the Company in service tenure.

## HEERLYKHEID OF WELIGAMA.

Battewatte	...	Batawatta
Borale	...	Borala
Kekenoegama	}	...
Kapperetotte		
Meresse	...	Mirissa
Midigamme	...	Midigama

\* T Dorp Mangemoere gelegen in de Koolgevende dorpen. This is an instance of the importation of the letter *n* by the Dutch with a Sinhalese word.

† Mr. de Vos thinks a "Dispens Dorp" is a village granted for the maintenance of a native chief or one subject to the rendering of such maintenance.

‡ "Het dorp Oedoewe geleegeen in de Baygams."

Pattegamme	...	Patagama
Pennetienne	...	Penetiyana
Pittedoewe	...	Pitaduwa
Polwatte	...	Polwatta
Sabandoekoek- madœwe...		Sahabandukokmaduwa
Penetienne	...	Penetiyana

HEERLYKHEID OF DONDRA.

Kappoegamme	...	Kapugama
Weeuwe	...	Wauwa

The "Girreway Pattoe" was divided into three "tanayam" or "Rest Houses".

Het Rusthuys van Wallasmoelle	
" "	Kahawatte
" "	Marakadde

SOME MARRIAGES IN BATAVIA.\*

[SELECTED BY F. H. DE VOS.]

1720, 16 Feb.

Reynier Arent van Rhee van Colombo, burger  
met

Louisa Lopis van Batavia, weduwe van den burger Willem Kegel.

1720, 9 Maart.

Otto Cloof van Dordregt gewesen onderkoopman en tegenwoordigh lid in 't eerwaerde collegie van Heeren Commissarissen van kleyne en Huwelyksche zaken weduwnaar van Anna van Schuylenburg van Jaffnapatnam  
met

Jacoba van den Hoorn van Siam.

1720, 26 Sept.

Ludolf Volkman van Bremen, gewesen boekhouder weduwnaar van Elizabeth Kierit van Maccassar  
met

Rachel Luyken van Colombo.

1721, 23 Oct.

Pieter Cnollendam van Hoorn, Schipper, weduwnaar van Catharina Ross van Hoorn  
met

Johanna de la Haye van Colombo weduwe van den onderkoopman Carolus Weyns van Amsterdam.

\*Maanblad van het Genealogisch-heraldiek Genootschap "De Nederlandsch Leeuw" 1905.

1721, 18 Dec.

Willem van Bazel van Schiedam, borger, weduwnaar van Ernestina  
Lebleu

met

Cornelia Magdalena Snaats van Colombo.

1722, 6 Aug.

Jacobus Schryver van Batavia, borger

met

Catharina de Koning van Colombo.

1722, 15 Aug.

d'Heer Mr. Jan van Stryen van Amsterdam, advocaat-fiscaal  
van India

met

Eva Gertruida Wilkens van Calpentyn weduwo van der assistent  
Warner Lurelius van Batavia.

1722, 10 Sept.

Jan ten Beuke van Kervendong, borger

met

Anna Maria van Hoorn van Ceylon.

1722, 24 Sept.

Willem van Balen van Colombo borger

met

Leonora Elizabeth Marchand van Batavia.

1722, 22 Oct.

Otto Verbrugge van Gouda, borger, weduwnaar van Marta  
Bastiansz

met

Maria Brog van Punto de Gale weduwe van Jacob Pietersz  
de Groot.

1723, 24 Juli.

Joan Paul Schagen van Malacca, oppercoopman en geelgeert  
gesaghebber van Punto Gale, weduwnaar van Cornelia Theodora  
van Eck van Arnheim

met

Susanna Cornelia Breving van Batavia.

1724, 10 Aug.

Jan Wolphaard van Offen in Hongaryen, onder-chirurgyn

met

Catharina Visser van Jaffnapatnam, weduwe van der krankbezoeker  
Zeger Obyn.

1725, 11 Jan.

Johannes.....van den Haag, onderstuurman, weduwnaar van  
Magdalena de Witt van Jaffnapatnam

met

Christina Steenkop van Macassar, weduwe van der onderstuurman  
Isaac Byl.

1725, 8 Feb.

Jan Hendrik van Peenen van Calpentyn boekhouder  
met  
Cornelia Elizabeth van Balen van Batavia.

1725, 12 July.

Julius Valentyn Stein van Gollenesse van Groel in Sweden, vaandrig  
met  
Magdalena Cornelia van Loon van Batavia weduwe van dern burger  
Barend Barkhuyzen.

1725, 25 Oct.

Johannes Schryrer van Batavia burger  
met  
Johanna de Coning van Ceylon.

1726, 16 Maart.

De Heer Mr. Everhard Kraayvanger, van Macassar advocaat-fiscaal  
van India, weduwnaar van Maria Catharina de Vos  
met  
Vrouwe Gysberta Johanna Blesius van Cabo de Goede Hoop,  
weduwe van wylen den Edelen Heer Mr. Isaac Augustinus Rumph,  
raad ordinair van Nederlands India, Gouverneur en Directeur van  
het eyland Ceylon, de custe Madure en den ressorten van dien.

1726, 21 Oct.

Johan Daniel Kolde de Horn van Amboina, ordinair clerc ter  
generale secretary  
met  
Johanna Elizabeth Thivaart van Colombo.

1727, 5 Ap.

Gustaaaf Willem van Imhoff van Lier coopman en boekhouder t'  
ambagts-quartier deser stede  
met  
De jonge juffrouw Catharina Magdalena Huysman van Cassem-  
bazaar in Bengale.

1727, 24 Ap.

Hubertus de la Haye van Batavia, boekhouder en weduwnaar van  
Hester Cloppenbergh van Colombo  
met  
Anna Catharina Walling van Batavia weduwe van den burger  
Carel de Heyde.

1728, 12 Juni.

D'Edele Heer Stephanus Versluys van Middelburg, extraordinaris  
Raal van Indie weduwnaar van vrouwe Adriana de Haan  
met  
De jonge juffrouw Gertruide Maria Metsue van Samarang.

1729, 10 Maart.

Antony Hurt van Dordregt onderkoopman en geeligeert opperhoofd  
van Timor weduwnaar van Maria Magdalena van Loo  
met  
Maria Elisabeth van Rhee van Calpentyn.

1729, 10 Maart.

Abraham Cornelis de la Haye van Colombo, assistent  
met  
Gertruida Christina Walling van Tagal.

1737, 12 Mei.

Jan Schreuder van Hamburg, coopman en factuur-houder in comp.  
dienst, weduwnaar van Johanna Godefrida de la Fontaine  
met  
Maria Wilhelmina Lammens van Cloosterzande oud 25 jaar.

1752, Juii.

Justus Corndis Bierens van Jaffnapatnam onderkoopman en  
overdrager van het garnisoen comptoir weduwnaar van Susanna  
Catherina de Milaan  
met  
Maria Jeronima Pont van Batavia, oud 18 jaar.

1756, 22 Jan.

Pieter Benjamin Casier van Batavia, boekhouder  
met  
Christina Bastiana Doebrats van Colombo weduwe van den opper-  
chirurgyn Johan Frederik Slicht.

1756, 6 Maart.

De Edele Heer Jurgen van der Spar van Jaffnapatnam Raad ordinar  
van Nederlands India, president van het eerwaerde collegie van  
weesmeesteren te deser stede weduwnaar van Anna Adriana  
Woutersz.  
met  
Johanna Fluyt van Nagapatnam weduwe van den ritmeester der  
burger cavallerye-Christoffel Mol.

1756, 9 Sept.

Bernardus Brouwer van Alkmaar, onderkoopman en geeligeert  
fiscaal van Jaffnapatnam.  
met  
Cornelia Amalia Leliveld van Ternaten.

1757, 24 Sept.

Johannes Gualterus van der Spar van Jaffnapatnam koopman en  
administrateur van 't nieuw kleeden pakhuis  
met  
Hendrika van de Polder van Utrecht.

1759, 25 Jan.

Christiaan Frederik Cramer van Einbeek onderchirurgyn  
met  
Catharina Alida Hazebroek van Colombo.

1759, 17 Nov.

Christiaan Nab van Amsterdam, onderkoopman weduwnaar van  
Jacoba de Mager  
met  
Hendrika van de Polder van Urecht weduwe van Johannes Gualterus  
van der Spar.



1761, 3 Dec.

Jacobus Gysbertus Ladenius van Colombo, onderkoopman en  
tweede administrateur in het nieuwe kleeden pakhuis  
met  
Elizcbeth Margareta van Ravesteyn van Batavia.

1763, 19 Feb.

Mr. Iman Willem Falek van Colombo opperkoopman en geheims-  
chryver van zyn Hoog Edelheid den Heere Gouverneur-Generaal  
met  
Theodora Rudolpha de Wendt van Batavia.

1764, 2 Aug.

Jacobus Mooyaart van Cochin boekhouder  
met  
Hendrina Magdalena Trommelsmit van Batavia.

1765, 9 Mei.

Michiel Emanuel Steufhaas van Batavia, burger alhier  
met  
Catharina van Erven van Gale.

1765, 8 Juni.

Hermanus Wypkens van Weener, bedienaar des goddelyken woords  
in de nederduits gereformeerde gemeente alhier weduwnaar van  
Henrietta Anthonia Heeringa (Heerga)  
met  
Cornelia Schokman van Colombo weduwe van den oud-com-  
mandeur van Jaffnapatnam Jacobus de Jong.

1766, 21 Juni.

Pieter Gerrardus de Bruyn van Colombo, koopman en eerste  
gesworen klerk ter generale secretary  
met.  
Cornelia Magdalena de Schmeling van Colombo.

1766, 18 Sept.

Frederik de Wilde van Ceylon, assistent weduwnaar van Sophia  
Piron  
met  
Catharina Wouters van Batavia.

1769, 8 Juni.

Jacob Anthony de Jong van Jaffnapatnam extra-ordinair clereq ter  
generale secretarje  
met  
Elisabeth Johanna Maria Reisweber van Macassar.

1769, 23 Dec.

Mr. Pieter Ras van Alkmaar, koopman en eeste administrateur in  
het graanmagazyn, weduwnaar van Anna Wendelia Forkens  
met  
Helena Amerentia Runsdorff van Punte-Gale.

1770, 30 Juni.

Wilhelmus Velingius van Eelde, onderkoopman en tweede adminis-  
trateur van de pakhuyzen aan en bezuyder de Waterpoort.

- met
- Jacoba Cornelia de Jong van Jaffnapatnam.  
1771, 29 Aug.  
Den. E. Heer Mr. Jacob Roeland Thomaszen van Colombo tweede  
Secretaris der Edele Hooge Indische Regeering  
met  
de jonge juffrouw Philippina Maria Theodora Senn van Basel van  
Batavia.  
1774, 12 Nov.  
Jan Jacob Meyer van Colombo ordinair leerar in de nederdiutsche  
gemeente weduwnaar van Fetta Qualenbrink  
met  
Christina Bastiana Schreuder van Batavia weduwe van den koop-  
man en tweede administrateur in het provisie-magazyn Jean  
George Daniel Hasselaar.
- 1777, 17 Ap.  
Hendrik Dresler van Karoschkie luitenant-militair weduwnaar van  
Catharina Lucretia Maudet  
met  
Adriana Juriana Ondaatje van Utrecht.
- 1778, 6 Juli.  
Mr. Nicolaas Wendelin Beyts van Cochin, koopman en administra-  
teur van Bantam  
met  
Maria Elizabeth de Jong van Jaffnapatnam.
- 1778, 16 Oct.  
Johannes van Hek van Jaffnapatnam, boekhouder, weduwnaar  
van Maria Louisa Verkuil  
met  
Johanna Maria Oldenzeel van Waalwyk
- 1790, 23 Jany.  
Johan Lourens Groos von Colombo onder-chirurgyn  
met  
Adriana Juriana Ondaatje van Utrecht weduwe van den capitein-  
militair Hendrik Dresler.
- 1790, 24 Feb.  
Jacob Cornelis Willem Cornelisz van Colombo ordinair klerk ten  
comptoir van zyn H. Edelh.  
met  
Charlotte Juliana van Piron van Berlin.
- 1790, 7 Mei.  
Jan Jacob Vogelaar van Gale, onderkoopman  
met  
Susanna Johanna van der Beke van Japara.
- 1791, 25 Jan.  
Johannes Wesselman van Cuik, sous-liutenant onder 't corpsdragon-  
der lykwacht van zyn Hoog Edelheid

- met
- Dina Jacoba Berchem van Colombo weduwe van den capitein der  
artillery John Frederik Albrecht.
- 1791, 25 Nov.  
Sigisbertus Aegidius Cadenski van Colombo extra-ordinair klerk ter  
generale secretary
- met
- Antonia Sophia van Maurick van Batavia weduwe van den onder-  
koopman en principaal journaal extenaeerder opdt, negotie  
comptoir alhier Jan Haverkorn.
- 1792, 24 Aug.  
Johannes Fredericus Quinix van Mature assistent
- met
- Anna Maria van Panhius van Samarang.
- 1795, 4 Feb.  
Mr. Simon Hendrik Rose van Jaffnapatnam, koopman en geheim  
schryver van zyn Hoog Edelheid den Heere Gouverneur-Generaal  
van Nederlands-India.
- met
- De jonge juffrouw Elizabeth Gurtruida Barkey van Samarang.
- 1795, 16 Mei.  
John Lourens Groos van Jaffnapatnam chirurgyn-majoor van het Ie  
bataljon alhier, weduwnaar van Adriana Juriana Ondaatje
- met
- Theodora Louiza Schulz weduwe van den notaris Jan Jacob van  
Polanen de Bevere.
- 1797, 2 Oct.  
Petrus Johannes Engelbregt van Punto Gale jong assistent
- met
- Elisabeth Theodora van Naamen van Batavia
- 1797, 18 Oct.  
Mr. Simon Hendrik Pose van Jaffnapatnam eerste secretaris van de  
Hooge Regeering weduwnaar van Elisabeth Gertruida Barkey
- met
- Johanna Susanna Senn van Basel van Rotterdam.
- 1793, 6 Dec.  
Jan Jacob Vogelaar van Punto-Gale oud-schepen-tit weduwnaar  
van Susanna Johanna van der Beke
- met
- Maria Anna Jacoba Crose van Batavia.
- 1799, 17 Dec.  
Jan Michiel Ludovici van Amsterdam tweede practisyn in't buiter  
hospitaal
- met
- Alida Jannetta Wonneman van Amsterdam.
- 1800, 5 Maart.  
Jacob Bernard Deibert van Colombo, boekhouder

met

Johanna Wilhelmina Lette van Leyden.

1801, 17 Sept.

Johannes Michiel Gratiaen van Tutucorin ord. klerk. compt. van den geheimschryver van den Heere Gouverneur-Generaal

met

Petronella Louisa Macare van Batavia weduwe van den onderkoopman en secretaris van het college van boedelmeesteren der Chineezen en andere onchristen sterfhuizen Gerardus van Recklinghuyzen.

1802, 18 Maart.

Lambertus Vollenhoven van Gale, sous-liutenant en adjudant van 't corps jagers

met

Anna Maria Elizabeth Smit van Lutzelburg.

1803, 31 Mart.

Jan Robertus van Sprang van Jaffnapatnam, onderkoopman

met

Catharina Christina Thierens van Malacca.

1803, 31 Maart.

Gerrit Ryfsnyder van Jaffnapatnam, onderkoopman

met

Johanna Wilhelmina Behm van Gale weduwe wylen den chirurgynmajor Leopold Frederik Leonardt.

1805, 21 Sept.

Jan Nicolaas Michell van Amsterdam ouc-schepen-tit. en natarispublick buiten deze stad, weduwnaar Johanna Frederica Freese

met

Alida Jonetta Wonneman mede van Amsterdam weduwe van Jan Michiel Ludovici.

1805, 17 Oct.

Reynier Benjamin de Moor van Matara extra-ordinair lieutenant der genie

met

Jeannette van Dirking van Bockholt.

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## SHORT NOTICES.

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*Van Ceylonsche "Hollanders".*—Under this heading Mr. W. Gradius in the September number of *Neerlandia* discourses in an encouraging and sympathetic manner on the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon and their Union. After a couple of introductory paragraphs, he proceeds to briefly review the contents of the first number of our Journal. We make no apology for extracting the following passages, which we are

glad several of our members will now be able to read for themselves.

“Wat het tydschrift der Unie betreft, daarin tracht de ijverige heer R. G. Anthonisz, eeresecretaris der Union en archivaris van het groote Hollandsche archief te Colombo, zelf met onze taal zeer goed bekend, te verklaren, hoe het gekomen is, dat de Hollandche taal zoo geheel en al verdwenen is onder de burgers van het eiland. Daar zyn er op dit oogenblik hoogstens 10 of 12 die eenige kennis van haar bezitten. De Hollandsche taal was op Ceylon, zelfs in den tyd der Compagnie, nooit meer den een officiesch. Behalve de landstaal hadden de eerste Hollanders die er kwamen, een slecht soort Portugeesch gevonden, en ofschoon het nooit aan pogingen om uit te roeien heeft ontbroken, dit Portugeesch bleef gesproken, zooals de Engelschen nooit het Kaapsche Hollandsch hebben kunnen uitroeien. Portugeesch is nog langen tyd door de Hollandsche families gesproken na de komst der Engelschen, en eerst zinds een jaar of twintig heeft het Engelsch er de bovenhand.

“De Gallese advocaat Mr. F. H. de Vos begint in het eerste no. een lyst van stamvaders der Hollandsche families op Ceylon, waarint blykt, dat, evenals dit of Java het geval is, de Hollandsche families die reeds in de 17e eeuw kwamen niet meer zyn vertegenwoordigd, immers de meeste dagteekenen hun komst uit de eerste helft der 18e eeuw.

“Daar is ook het verslag van een rede uitgesproken in den kring der unie door den waardigen doctor W. G. vanDort, een der geachtste ingezetenen van Colombo, over *Social Service*, terwyl mej S. Pieters een beknopt overzicht begint van onze Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis \*\*\* Wy wenschen het belangwekkende tydschriftje een lang leven en ijverige medewerkers die er misschien ook in Holland wel voor te vinden zyn. Men kan er zich op abonneeren voor den civielen prijs van f 1.60 per jaar. Er staat niit by wie die redacteur is, maar ik mak wel uit de school klappen, dat dit is de heer R. G. Anthonisz.”

*Hoe Nederland Ceilon Verloor*—This is the title of a work just brought out by Mr. Martinus Nyhoff, the well-known publisher at the Hague. The author is George Nypels, retired commanding officer of the Dutch East Indian Army. “How Holland lost Ceylon” is a subject that must be of the deepest interest to all descendants of the Dutch in Ceylon. It is also a subject upon which, with all the curiosity that we

have naturally felt in it, little authentic information has hitherto been forthcoming. We know how, in the absence of such information, prejudiced writers have not scrupled to attribute the cession of the Island to the British to the cowardice and pusillanimity of the Dutch military, while some of us have also known with what indignation these charges used to be repelled by the older generation of the Dutch Burghers, whose lives, following close upon the events in question, gave them better opportunities of judging these matters than have been afforded to those whose knowledge and experience have been limited to more recent times. Yet no attempt, so far as we are aware, had been made in public print to rescue the character of these Dutch officers and soldiers from the opprobrium cast upon it until the appearance of Monsieur de la Thombe's account of the attack and defence of Colombo in his *Voyage aux Indes Orientales*. M. de la Thombe, who obtained his information from several Dutch officers of rank who had formed a part of the garrison of Colombo at the time, and whom he met in the Island of Java, felt constrained to publish his notes in order that an opinion might be formed as to what reliance was to be placed in the account given by Captain Percival, an English officer who had been present at the taking of Colombo. We do not propose to discuss here the question as to whether it was treachery on the part of the Dutch Governor van Angelbeek, breach of faith on that of the British, or cowardice on that of the Dutch soldiery which led to the capitulation of Colombo. Our purpose is to welcome the appearance of an exhaustive work on this subject which we are sure will help an impartial mind to form as correct a judgment in the matter as the circumstances will permit. We merely furnish here the following heads of chapters which compose the work.

1. Introduction.
2. The letters of William V. from Kew.
3. The Conquest of Ceylon by the English.
4. Same subject continued.
5. Ceylon at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1796, and at Ryssel in 1797.
6. Ceylon at the Provisional Peace of London, 1801.
7. Ceylon at the Peace of Amiens in 1801 and 1802.

Appendices :

- (a) Letter from the Governor at Madras to the Governor at Colombo, dated 7th July, 1795.
- (b) Letter from the Governor and Council at Ma-

- dras to the Governor and Council at Colombo, dated 22nd September, 1795.
- (c) Letter from Count C. de Meuron to his brother, dated 30th September, 1795.
  - (d) Letter from the Governor and Council at Colombo to the Governor and Council at Madras dated 13th October, 1795.
  - (e) Letter from the Dessave of Colombo to the Adigar of Kandy, dated 30th September, 1795.
  - (f) List of the Garrison of Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, at the time of its surrender to the English on February 16, 1796.

*The Hollanders at Home: Some Notes for Holiday-Makers in the Lowlands.*—If any proof were wanting of the interest which the English—not to speak of Americans and Continental Europeans—have of late been evincing in Holland and its people, this is to be found in the numerous books and articles, and even works of fiction, which have appeared within the last decade, dealing with the manners and customs of the Dutch and with descriptions of their country. Books have been written by and for travellers to whom the country has proved a strong attraction; magazine articles have from time to time furnished illustrative sketches of the quaint and simple lives of the islanders of the Zuider Zee and Zealand; the art journals have given the subject of Dutch pictures a prominent place in their pages. If our countrymen in Ceylon, whether Dutch Burgher or other, are not at least equally interested in a subject which ought to appeal to them, if possible, with greater force, seeing how closely Ceylon had been and, in a measure, still is associated with Holland, then, we say, the people of Ceylon are wanting in a proper proportion of sentiment, and what is quaint and picturesque would seem to have no aesthetic influence on their minds.

The title at the head of this paragraph is the subject of an article which appeared in the September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The writer is Mr. J. M. W. van der Poorten Schwartz, a Dutchman both by birth and domicile, but who, writing in polished and graceful English, under the *nom de plume* of Maarten Maartens, has secured for himself by a long series of well-known novels a foremost place among English writers of fiction. Let us see what he has to say about his countrymen. A few short extracts must suffice.

“From four to five thousand guilders,” he says, “may be accepted as a fair average income for the better class Dutch

'intellectual', especially in a town. Many have far less, but, then, many, in business or profession, have much more.

"The most lucrative profession is, of course, here, as everywhere, successful medical specialism. The law is less productive than in most countries, for Dutch procedure is comparatively cheap. A medical professor with a vogue may earn anything he chooses.

"Still, four to five thousand guilders remain a reasonable estimate for a married man of the better middle class with a fixed salary and some small investment of his own, or his wife's. The French, and German, institution of the dowry, be it said in passing, is quite unknown in the Netherlands. Also it is most unusual to see the wife earning anything, as in France. She is far too engrossed in the care of her house."

On the subject of schools and education he remarks that the Dutch are as a rule "over-educated", even the peasant children learning, besides their own language, both French and English. The average educated man reads the literature of four languages; and in seven cases out of ten he occupies the same social position as his father before him. "Holland," he proceeds, "is an old, old country. In the three remaining cases the son may have risen from the small farmer, or shop-keeper class.

"But the average Dutchman, or Dutch woman—and this point merits attention—is not consumed by any passion to rise, socially. He, more especially she, remains naturally desirous to equal one's equals, perhaps even slightly to better them, but that is a different phase.

"Smart society may be said not to exist in Holland: what there is of it lives unseen. A description of a wedding or an entertainment—even official—would never be found in any Dutch newspapers. Society journals, uncalled for, do not exist. Neither in town nor country does the Dutch middle-class family take the remotest interest in the doings of the class above it.

"This goes deeper. The Dutch, whatever their faults, are curiously devoid of snobbishness, perhaps from an innate—let us call it—self-esteem. Desire for display they have none, neither rich nor poor. Parade of wealth brings no consideration: wealth does. \* \* \* \*

"The house in its long, narrow street, consists of a basement with kitchen, no area, a thin, tall front door and thin long passage, a front drawing-room, seventeen or eighteen



feet by thirteen or fourteen, and a dining-room, somewhat longer, with broad doors between, that push away into the partition, a little off-room at the end of the passage, a steep staircase, and the same division, minus the big doors, upstairs.

"Above, in the garret, are a couple of small bedrooms and the servants' quarters. There is a narrow verandah at the back of the house and a square bit of garden. The furniture is abundant and substantial; everywhere there are greater signs of mental culture than of outer elegance. \*\*\*\*

"There would be no luxury of living. One hot meal a day, dinner—joint, vegetables, potatoes, and a simple sweet—at half-past five. A cold lunch with coffee at half-past twelve. Tea, for breakfast, with bread and cheese, or porridge. Tea again, by itself, after dinner, at eight; the cosiest hour of the hard-working day, the family gathered round the lamp.

"When all's said and done, in the simple Dutch life of the family we have glanced at, metaphysical idealism remains the central force. A foolish, unpractical idealism if may be; but, at least, it is far removed from the nationalism of the many, or the cynicism of the few. It is the spirit of the early Protestants, who died willingly on the dykes they had pierced. It will end in empty pockets and overflowing hearts."

Thus does the writer conclude his article, written, as we may well suppose, to meet the demand that is growing more and more for information regarding a country and a people who will never cease to be of interest to the world at large. Those who may desire to pursue this subject further would, we are sure, find no difficulty in procuring the article for themselves.

We had already written the above when we received from Mr. Gerard A. Joseph a letter inviting attention to this article, giving extracts from it, and suggesting their suitability to the pages of our Journal. We have to thank Mr. Joseph for his kind contribution, and to express the hope that he will find the foregoing notice to accord with his views on the subject.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Koronchi*.—In the 2nd number of your Journal a correspondent, J. R. T., enquired if “koronchi” was a purely Sinhalese or an obsolete European custom; and although you pointed out that the word appeared to be a corruption of the Dutch word “*kroontje*”, a little crown, you were not prepared to say that the custom had any Dutch origin. Will you allow me, as one who hails from the north of the Island, where the old Dutch Burghers had a great reputation for conservatism, to state that the custom of placing a circlet or coronet on the bride’s head at a certain part of the wedding ceremony existed among the Dutch descendants in the Jaffna peninsula, and continued to do so up to so late as the year 1856. I will briefly describe the custom.

On the return of the bridal pair from the church they were met at the entrance of the house, either by the bride’s parents or by a married couple of their intimate acquaintance. In the latter case the choice was made of a couple blessed with a quiver full of olive branches, to ensure, it was said, that the same measure of blessing would attend the newly married pair. The bride was then conducted to a seat under a prettily decorated canopy, from which was suspended a coronet which was made to descend on the head of the bride, while the musicians (violinists usually) played a soft and suitable air. Within the coronet was a tiny jewel in the shape of a dove, the emblem of purity: this was surrounded by a mass of delicate filigree work with a tremulous motion, called “*trimiduros*”. The *kroonjonker*, or bestman, had now to detach the jewel and place it with a rosette on a small silver salver, which he handed to the *kroon-nooi*, or chief bridesmaid. She in turn presented the salver to the bridegroom, who had to take the jewel and pin it on the dress of the bride, and then the bride pinned the rosette on the breast of the bridegroom. While this was going on the music became very spirited and lively. The next thing was for the *strooti-jonkers*, or groomsmen, to present each of the *strooti-noois*, as the bridesmaids were called, with a salver containing *strootisel*, or confetti, which they had to strew on the bride and bridegroom. Then each *strooti-nooi* pinned a rosette or favour on the breast of her *strooti-jonker*. This part of the ceremony over, the bride was conducted by the bridegroom into the audience hall

or drawing room, where a raised seat, called the *istarada*, was ready for her, and here she received the congratulations of the wedding guests.

F. R. B.

To this most interesting description of a quaint and pretty custom, which we have now no doubt had a Dutch origin, we may add that we received a few days since from a valued correspondent at Java a photograph of a wedding group of native Christians at Amboyna, one of the Moluccas Islands, representing the bride and bridegroom with their *getuigens*, or witnesses, in which the bride stands in the fore-front with the *kroontje* very much in evidence on her head.

*Old Dutch Copper Coins.*—Q. I send you the following description of four old Dutch copper coins in my possession, of some of which I have duplicates. I would wish to know the significance of the various designs, and whether and when these coins were current in Ceylon.

(1) *Obverse.* A shield surmounted by a crown and charged with the upper part of a lion over three wavy lines. *Reverse.* The monogram V. O. C.; above it a castle between two small stars; below the date 1736.

(2) *Obverse.* A similar shield charged with a lion rampant. *Reverse.* The monogram V. O. C.; above it a rose between two small circular discs; below the date 1751.

(3) *Obverse.* A shield surmounted by a crown, divided across by a diagonal line, the upper half plain and the lower half marked by close perpendicular lines. *Reverse.* The same monogram; above it a small shield, same as on the obverse, between two small circular discs; below, the date 1755.

(4) *Obverse.* A shield divided in two by a line from top to bottom, on each half a lion rampant, facing each other; round the shield the motto "*In Deo est spes nostra*". *Reverse.* The monogram V. O. C.; above it a sprig of leaves between two six pointed stars; below the date 1790. F. G. T.

A.—These are types of the copper duits and half duits issued on account of the Dutch East India Company by each of the seven provinces of the United Netherlands. We are able to distinguish and identify them chiefly from the arms which you have described.

(1) A copper duit issued from the *Kamer Zeeland* in 1736. The shield on the obverse represents a lion issuing from the waves of the sea, which, with the motto "*Luctor et*

*Emergo*", were, as is well known, the heraldic insignia of the Province of Zealand. These arms may be heraldically described as follows: Party per fess: 1. A demi-lion rampant gules, armed and langued or. 2. Barry wavy of six azure and argent.

(2) A similar duit issued from the *Kamer* Holland in 1751. The arms of the Province of Holland are blazoned: or, a lion rampant gules; i.e. on a gold shield, a lion rampant of red.

(2) A half duit issued by the *Kamer* Utrecht in 1755. The arms being: Party per bend argent and gules, i. e. the upper half of the shield silver and the lower red.

(3) A copper duit of the *Kamer* Gelderland of 1790. The arms may be thus blazoned: Party per pale, 1. azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules, 2. or, a lion rampant renverse sable, armed and langued as before. This means that the lion rampant in the first half of the shield is borne on a blue ground and is tinctured red, with his claws and tongue gold; the lion on the second half is borne reversed on a gold ground and tinctured black.

The monogram V. O. C. on each of the examples stands for *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie*, i. e., United East India Company; and the small figures over it were the distinguishing marks adopted on their coins by the different provinces. These coins were current in Ceylon up to the year 1872, and were held equivalent, the larger coin to half a farthing, and the smaller to a quarter farthing. They were commonly known as "copper challies"—*Sing.* "thamba sallia".

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## NOTES OF EVENTS.

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*Meetings of the Committee.*—The regular monthly meetings of the Committee were held at the Rooms of the Union, Kollupitiya, on the 3rd October, 7th November, and 2nd December, and a special meeting on the 21st November.

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

Dr. F. C. H. Grenier	...	Colombo
Mr. G. V. Grenier	...	"
" O. E. Jansz	...	S. Settlements
" A. C. B. Jonklaas	...	Kegalle
Rev. L. A. Joseph	...	Colombo

Mr. G. C. Koch	...	S. Settlements
„ V. A. de Kretser	...	„
„ C. A. Paulusz	...	„
„ G. W. D. Prins	...	Colombo
„ J. A. Rode	...	„
„ O. P. N. Schokman	...	Diyatalawa
Miss Evelyn de Vos	...	Galle

*Sub-Committees.*—Committees were specially appointed (1) to consider the financial position of the Union, (2) to carry out the proposals regarding the building scheme referred to in a previous number of this Journal, and (3) to revise the Rules of the Union in view of the forthcoming General Meeting. A Standing Committee has also appointed, pending confirmation by the General Meeting, to enquire into and report upon applications for membership.

It will be gratifying to our members to learn that the report of the Financial Committee has been of a satisfactory nature. It was found that a small number of members were in arrears of their dues, but with more vigorous methods in the collecting of subscriptions, this number has now been greatly reduced. The recommendation of the Committee has been towards a consolidation of the various items of subscription; and it is hoped that when the rules are revised members will be able to enjoy all the advantages afforded by the Union, including the supply of the Journal, for a single rate of subscription.

A circular issued by the Building Committee, calling in the shares subscribed to by members, has met with ready response from a large number of subscribers. We hope to see this scheme fully matured in the course of next year.

*St. Nicolaas Celebrations.*—In common with organised Dutch associations all over the world, our Union was again called upon to celebrate the great national festival on the eve of St. Nicolaas, 5th December. We are glad to say our Kandy members were this year able to hold a celebration of their own.

Colombo.—The celebration in Colombo took place as usual in the Public Hall, when there was a considerable increase, both of adult members and children, over the attendance last year. Some of our members from Galle came up specially to be present at the function. More than 200 children were present to participate in the goodly array of toys and presents that were provided. The role of

St. Nicolaas was cleverly filled by Mr. Alfred Brohier, and Miss Pieters, who had just returned from her holiday in Holland, was also present in her own national costume (Frisian) to repeat her short address to the children, slightly varied of course. Four of the young girls who handed round apples and sweets in baskets were also dressed in quaint Dutch attire. After the distribution of toys, etc., Mr. Ernest vanDort, who has always been ready to place his clever and ingenious services at the disposal of the Union, gave the little ones a lantern exhibition with a series of cinematograph slides. The Coronation Band played a selection of suitable airs, among them the time-honoured "Wilhelmus Lied". An adaptation of "Wien Neerlandsch Bloed" to English words was sung by a choir trained by Mr. Lloyd Siebel, and the performance concluded with "God save the King". Thanks are due to Mr. P. D. Siebel and the other members of the Entertainment Committee for their labours in bringing about a most satisfactory function, to the lady members of the special committee who had charge of the arrangements, and last, but not least, to those ladies who kindly undertook to distribute the toys to the children.

Kandy.—We are indebted to a valued member of the Union in Kandy for the following account of the local celebration:—

Many of the Kandy members of the Union were unable to attend the celebration of St. Nicolaas Eve in Colombo. They resolved therefore to meet in Kandy, and were supported by the Matale members and a few others who had not yet become members of the Union. The meeting was a complete success in every way. The Pavilion grounds were kindly lent for the occasion by H. E. the Governor, and the good feeling and interest shown by all present deserve to be specially noted. The attendance was large, much larger than was expected. Games and gifts were provided for the children, the Rev. J. A. Spaar acting as St. Nicolaas. The Coronation Band from Colombo supplied the music. After Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen's stirring address, the gathering joined in singing the hymn written for the use of members, led by the Band and a choir trained by Miss L. Siebel. The National Anthem followed, and cheers were given for H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Schokman, and the ladies.

Two capital group photographs were taken by Mr. L. Maddock, of the Colombo Apothecaries Company.

We reproduce here the address of Mr. G. H. P. Leembruggen to the children :—

I have been asked to explain to you the meaning of our gathering together here this evening. You know this day is called "St. Nicolaas Eve". Now who is St. Nicolaas? And why is today called after his name? We do not know very much about St. Nicolaas, but what we do know is worth remembering. We know he was a Bishop of a place called Myra, in Lydia. He was indeed more than a Bishop: he was a very good and holy man, and earned the name of Saint. He loved Jesus Christ so much that he went to Palestine and saw the places where Jesus lived and walked, and where He was crucified, and from where He ascended into heaven. Like Jesus, he loved little children very much, and also, like Jesus, whose disciples were fishermen going about on the sea, he loved sailors, and that is why, I think, the people of Holland thought so much of him. As you know, the Dutch were great merchants and sailors. Now, the 5th of December is a great day for all the children in Holland, for they are taught that St. Nicolaas comes through the air on his white horse, and gets into every house through the chimney and gives toys and presents to all the good children. An attendant comes with him bringing a bag, and all the bad children are put into it and taken away. Last year St. Nicolaas came to Colombo to the Public Hall, where all the children of Dutch descendants were assembled to meet him, and he gave them all presents. He was there again today, and as you know he was here too, and gave you all those toys you now have with you. His attendant did not bring a bag with him, as we told St. Nicolaas that all the children in Kandy were good children, and so he would not require the bag. Now, boys and girls, it is a good thing to have ambitions to work up to from the time we are young, and I would say to you, boys, that one good ambition you should have is to study hard and grow up to be good and clever, and make sufficient money to pay a visit to Holland and see the land of our forefathers. But before you go there you should know Dutch, and the Dutch Burghier Union has started classes to teach Dutch. And when you go to Holland and return you can tell us, who are not able to go, all about the country and our people, and so help us. And, girls, a good ambition for you would be to be as tidy and as clean as the Dutch girls and ladies. They are famous all the world over for their tidiness and cleanliness. Travellers tell us that cleaner homes and more beautifully kept furniture cannot be seen anywhere else; and Mr. Harte of the Y. M. C. A. in the course of a recent lecture on Holland, told us that some of the streets are even so clean that one could sit down and eat one's meals on them, and that he really did not know how the boys managed to look so clean in a country where there was so much mud. Ladies and gentlemen, we are told by some that it is too late in the day for this movement, or that ours is a hopeless task. I say it is quite in keeping with our traditions. I would point to the dykes of Holland for our inspiration. The history of Holland is the history of "Reclamation". Thousands of acres have been, by dint of great industry and large expenditure of money, been reclaimed from the

sea, and form today large tracts of fertile country. Had the Hollanders said:—"It is too late: the sea has encroached too much, and the water is too deep now for anything to be done"—there would perhaps be today no Holland worth speaking of. In the same way, let us to the work of "Reclamation"—reclaiming from oblivion those customs and traditions that will help us, reclaiming to general use the lost art of our language and of our literature, and bringing together our people, till we have established in Ceylon a Holland of men and women who will be true to our traditions and to our nation—a Holland guarded by the dykes of unity and honour and national instinct and true patriotism, and of loyalty to the King under whose rule our lot has been cast.

*The Honourable F. C. Loos, C. M. G.*—The announcement on the 9th November last (King's birthday) that His Majesty had been pleased to honour Mr. Loos with this coveted decoration has been very gratifying to the members of the Union, of which he is the respected President. We believe this is the first instance in which such an honour has been conferred on a Burgher gentleman unconnected with the Government. The previous recipients of similar honours were gentlemen who were, or had been, in the service of the state. These were, so far as we remember, Sir Richard Morgan and Sir Samuel Grenier, who were created Knights Bachelor, and the Honourable P. D. Anthonisz, who was decorated with the C. M. G.

*Commemoration Service.*—With reference to the *Commemoration Service of which we made mention incidentally* in our article on Wolvendaal Church in the last number, we may now state that the Honorary Secretary has been in communication with the President of the Consistory, and that a service will be held on Sunday, the 17th January. The service will be open to members of all denominations.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE.

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We have much pleasure in announcing that our programme for next year will be full of interesting items. Among the articles promised may be mentioned:—

1. A number of Genealogies of well-known Families by Mr. F. H. de Vos.
2. A second series of his List of Founders of Families.
3. Sketches of Dutch History by Miss Pieters (in continuation).
4. A paper entitled "Heraldry as represented in Dutch Seals and Monuments in Ceylon," with a large number of blazons of arms



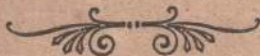
collected from family seals and gravestones, by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz.

5. A paper on Dutch Surnames by the same writer.

6. A series of Biographies of Ceylon's Great Men by various contributors.

7. Articles on subjects of social interest.

We also hope in the course of the year to present our readers with reviews of books, both past and present, on subjects of interest to the members of the Union, and we may promise many interesting scraps of information under the head of *Notes and Queries*. The Editor would again take the opportunity of inviting contributions on suitable subjects from members.



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STEAMERS.	DATE.	STEAMERS.	DATE.
	1909.		1909.
412 (b) Prinz Eitel		419 (b) Buelow	16th May
Friedrich	7th Feb.	420 (b) Derfflinger	30th "
306 (a) Yorck	12th "	310 (c) Seydlitz	4th June
413 (c) Luetzow	21st "	421 (c) Prinz Eitel	
414 (b) Prinz Regent		Friedrich	13th "
Luitpold	7th Mar.	433 (b) Luetzow	27th "
307 (a) Friedrich Der		311 (a) Zieten	2nd July
Grosse	12th "	423 (c) Prinz Regent	
415 (c) Prinzess Alice	21st "	Luitpold	11th "
416 (b) Kleist	4th Apr.	424 (b) Yorck	25th "
308 (a) Bremen	9th "	312 (a) Gneisenau	30th "
417 (c) Prinz Ludwig	18th "	425 (c)	8th Aug.
418 (b) Goeben	2nd May	426 (b)	22nd "
309 (a) Roon	7th "	313 (a) Scharnhorst	27th "

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" " (b) call at Hamburg, and not at Bremen.

" " (c) call at Bremen, and not at Hamburg.

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## For Straits, China & Japan.

415 Prinzess Alice	31st Jan.	421 Prinz Eitel	25th Apr.
416 Kleist	14th Feb.	422 Luetzow	9th May
417 Prinz Ludwig	28th "	423 Prinz Regent	
418 Goeben	14th Mar.	Luitpold	23rd "
419 Buelow	28th "	424 Yorck	6th June
420 Derfflinger	11th Apr.		

Steamers call at Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

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## For Australia.

308 Bremen	18th Feb.	311 Zieten	13th May
309 Roon	18th Mar.	312 Gneisenau	10th June
310 Seydlitz	15th Apl.	313 Scharnhorst	8th July

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