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THE HONOURABLE FREDERICK CHARLES LOOS, M. L. C.

IT gives us much pleasure to present our readers with a portrait of the gentleman who has the honour of being the first President of the Dutch Burgher Union. Long may he be spared to fill this office. The Hon. Mr. Loos is so well known throughout the Island by his long and eminent career, both in his profession and in public life, that we do not consider it necessary to give our readers any account or description of him here. We will merely content ourselves with quoting the following significant reference to him by Dr. van Dort at the General Meeting of the Union held in January last:—"He has shewn himself, not only as a model of the characteristic Dutch domestic virtues, but also of those virtues in civic and professional life which are equally characteristic of the Dutch as a model to the younger members of our community." We consider this very high praise indeed, and we are sure that Mr. Loos, with all the eminence he has acquired among his fellow-countrymen, will value this encomium passed on him by a quondam school friend more highly than richer plaudits of a more public character. So much do we value the domestic virtues and the social qualities of our Dutch ancestors, their dogged perseverance and their thrift, that we could hope for nothing better for the welfare of our community than that our young men would follow in the footsteps of those who have adhered to these principles. It is a pride and a pri-

vilege to the Dutch Burgher community to be able to point to such men among them. We may be allowed to add that Mr. Loos is seventh in the direct line of descent from Jacob Pietersz Loos, of Amsterdam, who arrived in Colombo in 1680. Several of his ancestors held high office in the Civil Service of the Dutch East India Company, and his grandfather, Pieter Adriaan Loos, served the British Government as Registrar of the Supreme Court.

A PLEA FOR THRIFT.

A LECTURE BY MR. ARTHUR ALVIS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE DUTCH BURGHER UNION,
ON THE 21ST OF MAY, 1908.

MY first word must be one of apology, or at least of explanation; and I can best discharge that preliminary duty by a simple statement of how I come to be here and to assume the difficult and delicate—and too often but thankless—office of a lecturer.

When the Committee did me the honour of asking me to give a lecture, I felt somewhat embarrassed, for however willing and ready to serve the interests of this new formed Association, there was really nothing upon which I could found a lecture, as the term is generally understood. This is not a society for the cultivation of literature it has nothing to do with law; and what is called "politics" it eschews. What then could I choose as the subject of a lecture? But my friend the Secretary was as ready in resource as he was strong in his determination. He suggested to me at one of our meetings that I might find something to say about some of the objects of our Union and the value of its methods. On looking over our "Constitution" once more I found it there stated that one of its objects is "to inculcate on the minds of the youth of the community the principles of self-help, self-reliance, and thrift". These words, and particularly the last word, commended itself to me as no unsuitable subject for a lecture; and I thought that by saying a few words on the subject of thrift, and pressing it upon your attention, I might at once satisfy the demand made, and possibly be of

some service towards the aims and endeavours of our Union. That, in brief, is how it has come about that I presume to address you today.

Whatever you may think of the lecturer—however slight his claims to address you, and however small his qualifications—you cannot but admit the wide interest and the commanding importance of the subject. The virtue of thrift—whatever there may be to say of self-help and self-reliance—is such that the consideration of it, and the practice of it, cannot be too often or too strongly “inculcated” on the minds, not of the “youth” only, but upon all members of the community whose interests the Union has it in charge to safeguard and foster. Whether we look to the past and recall the principles that guided our forefathers, or ponder on the actual condition of the community at the present time, or cast a glance at the future, certain as it is to bring weal or woe according as we act or plan in the “living present”—in whatever direction we look, we cannot fail to be impressed with the urgent need that lies upon us for the cultivation of this quality of thrift; and consequently with the appropriateness of my bringing the subject before you.

But let us first look at the quality itself and all that its possession implies and pre-supposes; let us ask ourselves, or rather remind ourselves, What is Thrift? There is need to do this, as there have gathered both about the word and the thing many misconceptions which it is desirable to free them from. The word thrift meant at first something rather different from what it means today. It meant a state of well being, of plenty and prosperity; while now it is a synonym for frugality, economy, and the habit of provident carefulness, the avoidance of extravagance and waste. And yet these two distinct and seemingly incompatible meanings have a connexion—a connexion which furnishes a most striking illustration of the way in which the soundest moral teaching may often be found imbedded in a word.

The connexion—and the reconciliation, of the two varying senses is found in the word *thrive*, which is the verbal form of the substantive *thrift*.

To *thrive*, we are told, meant originally to seize, or grasp, or lay hold of something, with the object of course of not letting it go, but rather of keeping it and of making use of it for the advantage of him who seizes and detains. But from this seizing and holding and turning to use arises the state of

having. You have what you hold. From saving comes having, as the proverb says. The connexion is in fact one of cause and effect. Economy or Thrift is the foundation of prosperity.

Thus you will see at once how foolish and ignorant, as well as reprehensible, is the perversity which would degrade a honourable word by using it as if it were the equivalent of *penuriousness*, or *stinginess*, or *niggardliness*, or *parsimoniousness*. Thrift has nothing to do with any of these. Rightly used the word has no such connotation, and certainly the virtue we are speaking of has no connexion with the despicable qualities named. Thrift is not avariciousness, or greed, or insane hoarding for paltry or selfish or contemptible objects. It is rather the careful and prudent use of things—of money and means and opportunity and occasion—so as to make the most of them, to let no fragment be lost, so that after the want of today has been satisfied something shall, if possible, remain to answer a want that may arise tomorrow. It is the opposite—not of liberality, or charity, or of helpfulness to others—but of extravagance, that is of useless, unnecessary, and therefore wasteful expenditure. Very often a word like a quality is best expressed by its contrary. Let us note therefore that the thrifty person is the opposite of him who is known as a spendthrift.

Looked at in this way, we see that thrift, so far from being a fault, or even a weakness or failing, takes its place among the virtues—and it takes high rank too. It is not only the offspring and associate of many great virtues, but is in turn the parent of many such. For thrift implies foresight, and courage, control of self and thought of others, a just appreciation of the relative value of things, industry and self-respect and manly independence of character. So far from being a quality to be overgrown, it is in fact the prime factor in civilization. For civilization in any true sense would be impossible but for the exercise of thrift. The savage, it is notorious, is a spendthrift. He squanders his all on the gratification of the moment's need or whim. As he advances in status he saves, and it is his saving that helps on the advance. Hence the "capital" upon which labour and profit so essentially depend. Hence national prosperity and national progress. No wonder one has called Thrift the fuel of magnificence, and that another has described it as the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Independence.

We are in good company therefore in seeking to incite to the practice of so estimable a virtue. Let us revert for a moment to its appropriateness to us both as a theme for discussion and as a point of resolute and systematic observance in our daily life.

The world is full of examples of the advantages and power of the practice of thrift. To it many and many a man has owed—and has not been slow to own the obligation—his rise from small and unlikely beginnings to the very height of affluence and fame. We are aware, too, of whole peoples of whom the habit of thriftiness—and the habits that presuppose it and arise out of it, have formed the national characteristic, one which they recall with pride and other nations look upon with admiration. There is the French peasantry, of whom it is recorded that they form the most remarkable exception to the rule that in Central and Western Europe the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming ever more poor; and whose savings, so patriotically invested in the National Defence Loan, enabled the Government get rid of the terrible exaction, as security for payment of which the Germans were in occupation of French soil.

The Scots, again, are today about the most prosperous people in the world. But to attain to that enviable state they had to pass through much suffering and severe trial. The original poverty of "barren Scotia" necessitated plain fare, and allowed but little in the way of luxury. These hard conditions, acting on the people through several generations, produced at length the "hard-headed" thrifty, preserving, and successful man whom the world now respects and admires. There was a time when the poverty of Scotland was a jest and a byword throughout Europe. You will remember how Dante in his "Inferno" refers to the leanness which was supposed to be characteristic of the nation.

"The next who is so slender in the flanks
Was Michael Scott!"

Even now some echoes of that long past time may occasionally be heard; but the prevalent feeling is one of hearty admiration for the people whose resolute habit of thrift has enabled them to surmount difficulties almost insuperable. But I may cite an example which must appeal to you with even more force. The Dutch too, like the Scots, were long the butt of ridicule for their habits of thriftiness. Their fault, it was said in notable words, was "giving too

little and asking too much". That was playful satire indeed ; but the satire had for foundation a real national trait—this same thriftiness. The people, however, for all the ridicule and misrepresentation they met with, never swerved from the path they had chosen for themselves—the path of wise and careful economy of resources and gains. The result is that their prosperity became a marvel. Upon the celebration, some thirty years ago, of the tercentenary of their independence, a leading English paper gave voice to the sentiments with which the world regarded the brave little state. "She is a true self-contained organization," it declared, "with a common life, with great wealth acquired by a patient industry and careful thrift, which yet has not led to vulgarity or dishonesty. She stands for a high conception of civic duty, for culture, for liberty, and for peaceful trade. The roysterer may think her life dull, and even the more sympathetic observer may wish that she did some things differently ; but the cultured Dutchman, with his books and music, his pictures, and even his excellent wine-cellars, is really as far removed from stagnation as the citizen of any land or clime. A respect for the integrity and independence of Holland should be a condition of any general treaty or understanding made by the European powers ; for it is plain that a nation with such a past, and such a present devotion to the highest pursuits of civilization, must have before it a future of value and meaning not only to itself, but to the world at large." (*London Spectator.*)

We see then that the virtue we are considering is one that is neither impracticable in the exercise nor unrewarding as regards the fruits of its cultivation. How meet it is that we should think upon it, and how much it will help us steadily and systematically to practise it, will be evident upon another reflection. We hear complaints on all sides nowadays of the difficulty of living. The standard of life has been raised it is said, while the means of living have been curtailed or have remained stationary. Our young men want an increase of salaries, and the older amongst us would like to see a reduction of rates and taxes. These are not matters for discussion here. Suffice it is to say that whatever is real in these grievances, or legitimate in these aspirations, has our deepest sympathy. But may we be allowed to recommend the practice of thrift as a solvent for many of these difficulties. Life may be made not only more endurable, but perhaps even more worth living, by con-

tracting our wants quite as successfully as by enlarging our resources. Our forefathers found it so, and there is no reason why we should not. We might usefully call to mind in this connection the words of Benjamin Franklin, who, when complaint was made of conditions not dissimilar to those we have mentioned, shrewdly observed: "The taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them. But we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed quite as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes no Commissioners can ease or deliver us." In the same strain are the words of John Bright. "It is a fact," he insisted, "that no Government, that no administration, that no laws, that no amount of industry or commerce, that no extent of freedom, can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the poor, unless there be in these homes economy, temperance, and the practice of virtue. This," he said, "which I am preaching is needful to all, but it is specially needful for those whose possessions are the least abundant and secure."

Enough has been said to show how necessary and how desirable is the cultivation of thrift.

Let us glance at some of its constituent elements. To begin with *Thrift is Industry*. It avoids waste of time, of labour or energy, and aims at making the most and the best of everything in our course through the tangled pathway of life, seizing every opportunity, and, in working to produce that which is useful, fulfilling the main law of our life, namely Work.

Thrift again is *Care*—care in the dealing with everything entrusted to us and of everything in our power or disposition—in the use of resources—in the management of our households. "The housewife," says Ruskin, "who takes care of her furniture in the parlour and guards against all waste in the kitchen is a political economist in the true and final sense—adding to the riches and well-being of the nation." And we read that after the feeding of the five thousand, done by miracle though it was, our Lord bade the disciples gather up the fragments that remained, that nothing be lost, teaching in this, as Dr. Vaughan beautifully observes, how He who fills all things living with plenteousness is yet intolerant of waste.

Then *Thrift is Temperance* in its truest meaning, the avoidance of selfish and wasteful indulgences of all kinds—indulgences which by the way are not only harmful to the body, but injurious and degrading to the mind and moral sense.

Thrift is *Frugality*. It is also *self-denial*; for it involves dislike of pampering of self, and resistance to the prevalent spirit of needless and enervating expense. It is the cultivation of simplicity of habits.

Thrift is Forethought—the making of provision for a “rainy day”, for unforeseen circumstances, for emergencies and accidents, for infirmity and old age.

It is *Prudence*—that is *Providence*, just as its opposite is fitly called *Imprudence*.

Thrift implies also a sort of tact the exercise of what Ruskin calls the “touch faculty”—the ready power of dealing with circumstances as they arise, of arranging and disposing our plans and time and duties and occupations of all kinds with method and precision, so that there shall be no clashing, no unnecessary trouble, no cause of stumbling, no waste of energy.

Thus many sided is the virtue whose practice we desire to recommend.

If it be asked how is it to be practised, we can only reply that each one must judge of that for himself, each according to his particular situation, his special needs, perhaps his special temptations.

But a few general rules may usefully be remembered. One warns us against the purchase of anything we cannot pay for. Another tells us not to buy anything however cheap it may be sold, unless we actually need it. And we are to avoid debt as we would the road to destruction. We all know the old proverb “out of debt out of danger”; while another proverb defines debt as “the worst poverty”. This may seem a counsel of perfection. But we are not looking at the subject from a commercial point of view, or speaking of transactions of trade and business. It is debt as affecting private relations that we are speaking of, where it is not only a man’s solvency that is involved, but his honour and happiness and the happiness and welfare of his family. One great and governing rule is to *think of the future*. “Most men,” says Arthur Helps,

work for the present, a few for the future—the wise work for both.” Yes, this is true wisdom, to work in the living present with provident care, so that our labours and exertions may result in rendering our lot not only comfortable in the present, but also at that inevitable period of one’s life when, in Lewis Morris’ words, there come

“That growing sum of pain
The failing ear and eye—the slower limbs,
Whose briefer name is Age.”

Doubtless the observance of these rules will in the case of undisciplined natures be difficult and irksome. But let it be remembered that all efforts in this direction must necessarily be difficult at first. It is uphill work, and of course far more toilsome and infinitely less pleasant than the facile descent. But the labour is well worth undertaking, and will in fact become less and less difficult as the first efforts grow into and induce a formed habit, if only we give the subject our calm thought; if only we reflect on the miseries arising out of thoughtlessness, extravagance, and improvidence, if only we study as we ought the living examples before us of the fatal effects of these vices; we are sure to be impressed with the truth and force of the admonitions given us, and cannot fail to realize what a prolific source of wretchedness could be avoided by giving them due and timely heed.

Just a word to show how well-founded the rules are, and how they come home to our own business and bosoms.

Take the pernicious system of buying things “on credit”, as it is termed. The buyer seems to lose sight completely of the fact that the tradesman prices his goods a hundred per cent. higher in the case of the man who does not pay ready cash, for he knows that the date of final payment will be delayed. Take, again, the so-called “Clearance Sales” or “Cheap Sales”. These are surely not rendered necessary here by the change of the seasons. At any rate, goods originally priced to bring a profit of ninety-five per cent. are offered at a price calculated to give the seller a profit of ninety per cent, and this small reduction from “credit rates” so blinds and misleads unthinking people that shoals of them are tempted to buy things they are not in want of, because forsooth they are “cheap”. Does there really need much acumen

“The mystery to explore
That still brings the flies to the spiders and geese to pluck
galore!”

No light thing is this lack of self-restraint exhibited by those who yield to the allurements that are spread before them in these sales. If the man or woman—for oftener it is a woman—had only put himself or herself the question “Do I really want this? Can I not wait for it till I shall be better able to afford it?” it may be taken for certain that the needless purchase would not have been made only because the article, though unrequired or burdensome in the payment, was “remarkably” or even “ridiculously cheap”. There is good philosophy in the old prudential proverb about taking care of the pence and leaving the pounds to take care of themselves, and here is one direction in which it may with notable advantage be acted upon. The right use of money, let us remember, is, as Dr. Smiles remarks, intimately connected with some of the finest qualities of human nature.

We must not forget that while Thrift is a virtue which concerns people of every age of life, it is the rising generation for whom it has a special concern. Moreover, it is a common experience that if we would bring about a reform of this sort it is the young we must begin with.

Improvvidence, thriftlessness, and want of forethought are faults difficult of eradication even in early manhood or womanhood. Their *prevention* rather than their *cure* should accordingly be the steadfast aim. The habit of thrift, remarked the late Lord Derby, if it is to be acquired at all, must be acquired early.

It must therefore be inculcated in childhood, and its importance very strongly impressed upon those who are commencing the work and business of life; for this is the time when love of pleasure and enjoyment is strongest, and the power of self-control and self-denial is at its weakest. Those who have attained success—men and women in commercial and professional spheres of labour are mainly composed of those who in the early years of their lives made a right use of their means and their opportunities.

It is the *habit* formed in early life that told in their case; and it is to the formation of the fixed habit that attention and endeavour should be directed. Here more than elsewhere it is practice that makes perfect; and it is by resolute and repeated acts that the practise that gives perfection comes. “Sow an *Act*,” says Thackeray, one of the keenest discriminators of human nature, “and you reap a *Habit*; sow a habit and you reap *Character*; sow character and you reap *Destiny*.”

To speak more in detail, the following points should be kept in mind and especially urged :—

1. Careful and prudent expenditure.
2. Insurance for young men.
3. Ante-nuptial settlements.
4. Thrift in health and amusements.
5. The forming of guilds and friendly societies having for their objects the payment of contributions in times of sickness and trouble, medical charges, and funeral expenses.

There is much activity shown in these days by insurance companies, and favourable conditions and terms can now be obtained. To these we may with advantage look for aid in the practice of Thrift.

There are whole term insurances on a life.

There are endowment assurances, where the amount insured for is payable to the assured should he survive a certain date or attain a certain age, or to his widow, family, or beneficiary, or legal representatives in the event of his dying before the time fixed has expired.

There are also short period insurances intended for certain contingencies.

There are matrimonial and children's endowments.

There are investment bond policies.

How one or other of these may be turned to account for our purpose will easily appear.

Let us take twenty-five years as the average age at which young men of our community marry—the Roman Dutch Law age of majority.

Now, if a young man would insure his life at this age for Rs. 2,000—

(a) If the sum is to be payable at death he would have to spend $17\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a day on account of premia.

(b) If payable at the age of 40 years, with profits, the cost would be Rs. 13 a month, or 43 cts. a day; as much as he would probably spend for his train, or tram, or rickshaw fares.

If he enters into an ante-nuptial settlement and insures his life for Rs. 5,000, payable on his attaining 40 years of age, or earlier in case of his death, all he would have to spend is Rs. 27 a quarter, or Rs. 9 a month.* Such a policy of in-

* These figures are from the tables of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

surance will give him or his family a capital which would yield an income of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a year at least.

In all these cases of course the amount of the insurance has to be regulated by the income of the insurer. Five or six per cent. of a man's income is not too much to devote to this necessary provision for the family. Can a better provision be conceived or a system which offers more desirable advantages?

A young man who thus makes such a provision for the future produces a certificate both as to his good sense and prudence and as to the rectitude of his intentions. The parents of the young lady would do well to insist upon some such provision as I have indicated being made, and the person most concerned should not only encourage the idea, but should, after marriage, help her husband to keep up the policy created for her benefit. In fact in all these matters the co-operation of the women is absolutely necessary to success. It is an old story. The history of the world teems with examples of what men owe to the inspiration, help, counsel, and aid of women. As Disraeli remarked in his *Sybil*, "the action of women on our destiny is unceasing". It is to them that we must look to for efficient help in our endeavours to carry out any economical scheme. I mentioned a while ago how the savings of the thrifty inhabitants of France, wisely invested, procured in an incredibly short time the deliverance of their country from foreign occupation. I should have added that it was principally to the women that this feat was due. It was the women of France—to their everlasting honour be it said, that set to work to earn and, in the midst of trials patiently borne, saved and accumulated the money that went to pay off the enormous indemnity levied by the Germans upon the conclusion of the war of 1870-71.

No person having others dependent on him for support, and on whom his death would entail the pinch of poverty, should neglect this duty.

As observed by a writer, "having thus provided for his own, and served his generation in this respect according to the will of God, he may look forward with calm serenity, with thankful hope. Should length of days be granted him being disengaged from secular cares and released from temporal anxieties, he may reciprocate the language of Aunt Sarah: "Old age is a blessed time. It gives us leisure to put off our earthly garments one by one and dress ourselves for

eternity." At all events, his widow, whom he had vowed to love and cherish, will not have to endure, in addition to the pangs of bereavement, the accumulated pains of absolute dependence on her friends and of taking a lower position in society owing to the want of reflection on the part of him who was her support and stay. Throughout his whole course he finds that social independence is a great auxiliary to godliness, and the experience of his life confirms the language of the Psalmist—"Trust in the Lord, and do good, dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

Then in the case of children—an endowment effected when the child is three years old will only mean an expenditure of Rs. 10·75 a quarter—*a little less than nine cents a day*, so that when the child attains majority he or she would have Rs. 1,000 with profits to start life with. Should the breadwinner die in the interval, no further premiums are payable—and the amount of the policy will be paid over to the child at the appointed age. If the child should die, then all the premiums paid are returned with interest thereon at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The investment bond policy is open to all. No medical examination is required. The premiums are the same for all ages, and any prudent man can at any time secure one of these policies. A bond for Rs. 1,000 maturing at ten years will cost Rs. 8·03 a month, one payable in 20 years Rs. 3·00 a month.

In regard to friendly societies, I am aware that our provident associations have rendered great help to its members. The donatory calls are a source of great help to the bereaved family. I would wish however to see established in our midst such societies as exist in Australia, where the members contribute a shilling a week, and get, when ill, an allowance and free medical attendance, and in cases of death the funeral expenses are borne by the society. The amount paid in the event of a member's death is £20; and if the wife should die a sum of £10 is paid to her husband. The number of these societies, their membership and income, have, I believe, quadrupled during the last 25 years.

I interested myself eighteen years ago in the question of building societies, and endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of several friends and of the Press. I thought the scheme could be put on a sound financial basis, and a prize held out to the members who by paying a small contribution, not

heavier or slightly higher than the amount of their rent, extending over several years, could each secure a house for himself. The Editor of the *Examiner*, with whom I had correspondence on the subject, admitted that the system was a great encouragement to thrift, and that the regularity of payment demanded was one of the most commendable features of the project. He added that buildings outside Municipal limits, or at some distance from town, would be desirable, and that the cost of travelling would be adequately compensated for by cheaper living, fresh country air, and smaller medicine bills. The projected scheme was a simple one. The successful shareholder at a ballot would not of course get a lump sum to walk off with, but obtains the right to a loan on approved security—such as the house he may wish to buy. The house is purchased in the name of the Society, and if the loan be Rs. 5,000, the house is held by the Society till the principal is paid back at the rate of Rs. 400 a year for $12\frac{1}{2}$ years, *but interest will not run.*

The successful formation and working of several provident institutions have in a way removed perhaps the necessity for building societies. The members of the Government Clerical Branches of the Public Service have a prosperous and well managed institution, which has helped many a careful man to realize the satisfaction of

“Making a happy home
For weans and wife.”

thus affording effectual means of promoting social independence. Social independence must necessarily lead to higher things, be the precursor of comfort and prosperity, and foster the cultivation of that charity which begins at home and provides the means to him that needeth.

Goldsmith tells us

“A time there was ere England’s griefs began
When every rood of ground maintaind its man.”

Certain it is that in the “olden times” before our “griefs began” every respectable Burgher citizen owned at least one house; and if we were to drive through the Pettah, some parts of the Fort, St Sebastian and its neighbourhood, and the District of Wolfendhal in Colombo, we can still point out houses or sites of houses which thus belonged to our forefathers. It was with no fortune that they bought these, for fortune seldom smiled upon them. It was with their savings, their economies even in small things, their stern avoidance

of whatever in the slightest degree savoured of extravagance, their absolute horror of anything like wastefulness, their ingrained love of independence, their fixed resolution to live the simple life,—in a word their practice of thrift. Why, I ask again, cannot we, with our larger resources and greater opportunities, do the same? Why should not the very circumstance that our needs are larger inspire us with the determination to follow in their more excellent way?

The Savings Banks are one of the depositories used by the man of thrift.

The history and progress of Savings Banks, or "Frugality Banks" as Bentham suggested they should be called, shows what great results have followed from small beginnings.

These banks were started about a hundred years ago. To several persons has been ascribed the credit of establishing them. But it is, I think, now ascertained that the chief credit is due to a Presbyterian Scottish Minister, the Rev. Henry Duncan of the Parish of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. It struck him that some practical method must be adopted to mitigate the evils of improvidence. So he opened a bank for savings, and got his parishioners to deposit even a few farthings a week.

In ten years' time it became necessary to pass Acts of Parliament for the management and control of these banks; and from 1817 from time to time further Acts were passed to ensure their efficient working and to secure the funds. A steady increase has been found every year.

Then followed the opening of Post Office Savings Banks, and their success too has in no way abated.

As regards these banks in Ceylon, the latest returns available show a satisfactory state of affairs. According to the Administration Report of the Postmaster-General for 1906 (the report for 1907 has not yet been published) the business of the Post Office Savings Bank has extended, and at the end of 1906 there remained to the credit of depositors Rs. 1,897,822.

The Postmaster-General reports that in the year under review 3,099 more accounts were opened, and the number of deposits increased by 4,284, and that the amount of such deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 112,611.

The Ceylon Savings Bank has been now seventy-seven years in existence, and its progress has been satisfactory. The statement of annual progress shows that at the end of 1906 there remained Rs. 4,448,117 to the credit of the depositors,

There were 2,719 new depositors, of whom 321, a little more than one-ninth of the total number, have been described as Burghers. According to the classification of professions of these new depositors the number of clerks and families is given as 294, members of the legal profession 26, and of the medical profession 49. These figures, I think, indicate a due appreciation of these worthy institutions.

Of one or other of these institutions we might easily avail ourselves, especially the young amongst us, or the elders on behalf of the young of our families, to aid us in developing the virtue of Thrift, and to help us to realize its benefits. Only let the desire for independence be aroused, and the rest will follow.

Independence is a prize worth striving hard for and enduring much for. And self-help and self-reliance form the sure path to this much prized goal, while thrift is an essential and indispensable element in both.

In his poem addressed to a young friend Burns advises him :—

“To catch Dame Fortune’s golden smile

Assiduous wait upon her,

And gather gear by every wile

That’s justified by honour.

Not to hide it in a hedge (like a miser)

Or for a train attendant (outward show and display)

But for the glorious privilege

Of being Independent.”

Happy or comfortable surroundings and a sense of independence—the absence of that struggle to keep the wolf from the door, must necessarily elevate men’s thoughts and feelings, and with this will come the perception of his duty outside his own circle, and of the scope of the work that lies beyond it. He will be able to understand and appreciate what Ruskin says: “All true economy is law of the house. Strive to make the law strict, simple, generous; waste nothing, and grudge nothing. Care in no wise to make more of money but care to make much of it; remembering always the great, palpable, inevitable fact—the rule and root of all economy—that what one person has another cannot have; and that every atom of substance, of whatever kind, used or consumed, is so much human life spent; which, if it issue in the saving present life, or gaining more, is well spent, but if not is either so much life prevented or so much slain.”

I am afraid I have led you through dry fields and preached to you an indifferent homily. But my object was to deal with the subject in a practical manner, and I hope that the attainment of that object has not been impaired by dullness. It is not a case for soft kid glove touches or subdued or polite euphemisms.

Let me close by once more inviting you to consider nobly of the great virtue of thrift. It is a grand thing, or Nature would not practise it as she does.

The sun bathes the world with its light, but not a single ray is lost. Floods of rain descend, but not one drop is wasted; and what is not required for refreshing the earth is gathered up into the clouds to descend again and again in health-giving, and purifying, fructifying showers.

Even the leaves that fall to the ground are utilized, for they sink into the earth, nourishing it and fertilizing it, and we see the result in next year's fruit, flowers, and foliage.

Despise not Thrift therefore, for economy is one of the laws of the Universe. Our lives are made up of little things, but these trifles may be made very useful notwithstanding.

If you cultivate the virtue I recommend, be assured you will experience the truth of Shakespeare's words—

“THRIFT IS BLESSING.”

LIST OF SOME OF THE FOUNDERS OF FAMILIES WHICH SETTLED IN CEYLON FROM EUROPE DURING THE DUTCH ADMINISTRATION A. D. 1640—1796.

[COMPILED BY F. H. DE VOS, ADVOCATE.]

(Continued from page 40.)

GAUDER, Johan Adam; born at Sengen (Wittenberg).
Living in Ceylon 1796—1828.

VAN GEYZEL, Frans; born at St. Nicolaas (Belgium). Living
in Ceylon 1679—89.

GILBERT, Jan Jacob; born at Gertruidenburg. Living in
Ceylon 1768—77.

- GILDEMEESTER, Jan Daniel; born at Rheda. Living in Ceylon 1753—60.
- GISSLER, Albert Henry; born at Lisbon. Arrived *circa* 1784. Living in Ceylon 1784—95.
- GISSLER, Johan George; born at Sonde. Arrived 1790 in the *Gouverneur-Generaal Mossel*. Living in Ceylon 1790—
- GOLDESTEN, Daniel; born at Trepto. Living in Ceylon 1743—54.
- GOULTIARD, Noel August; born at St. Pol, Pas de Calais. Living in Ceylon 1787—96.
- GRATIAEN, Johannes Franciscus; born at Bruges; son of Michael Gratiaen. Arrived 1747 in the *Krabbendyk*. Living in Ceylon 1747—88.
- GRENIER, Jean Francois; born at Dinant (Belgium). Living in Ceylon 1762—70.
- DE HAART, Benjamin Pieter; born at Tiel. Living in Ceylon 1786—1803.
- VON HAGT, Augustus; born at Hamburg. Living in Ceylon 1743—70.
- HALWACHS, Carl Frederick Willem; born at Flushing. Living in Ceylon 1795—1806.
- VAN HEK, Andries; born at Amsterdam. Living in Ceylon 1790—
- HEYZER, Jan Pieter; born at Halberstadt. Living in Ceylon 1740—66.
- IDE, Hendrik Jansz; born at Amsterdam. Living in Ceylon 1734—42.
- IDE, Gerrit Hendriksz; born at Amsterdam; son of Hendrik Jansz Ide. Arrived 1738 in the *Alsem*. Living in Ceylon 1738—1760.
- JANSZ, Albert; born at Onderdam (Groningen). Arrived 22nd August, 1773, in the *Landscroon*. Living in Ceylon 1773—98.
- DE JONG, Huybert; born at Haarlem. Living in Ceylon 1740—92.
- JONKLAAS, Simon Ysbrandsz; born at Ilpendam; baptized at Ilpendam 28th February, 1740; son of Ysbrand Jonklaas and Lysbertz Ryk (married at Purmer 15th February, 1739). Living in Ceylon 1767—71.

- JOSEPH, Abraham; born at Lichding (Lotringen). Living in Ceylon 1790—1817.
- KELLAR, Steven; born at Schweinfurt. Living in Ceylon 1770—84.
- KRIEKENBEEK, Rutgerus (van); born at Wyk-by-Duurstede (Utrecht). Arrived 1659 in the *Zielandia*. Living in Ceylon 1659—
- DE KRETZER, Louis; born at Culenburg. Living in Ceylon 1684—1695.
- KEEGEL, Johannes Gustavus; born at Gross-Sommerda (Thuringen). Living in Ceylon 1763—91.
- KESSELS, Jacobus; born at Maastricht. Living in Ceylon 1793—1801.
- KOFFERMAN, Harmanus Frederick; born at Baatbergen. Living in Ceylon 1766—71.
- KONST, Severinus; born at Stockholm. Living in Ceylon 1782—94.
- KERSSE, Gerrardus; born at Amsterdam. Living in Ceylon 1734—64.
- LEEMBRUGGEN, Henricus; born at Leyden 7th August, 1721; son of Johan Leembruggen and Wilhelmina Bloteling (married at Leyden, 2nd May, 1719). Living in Ceylon 1744—82.
- LORENZ, Johan Friederich; born at Templeburg 25th June, 1772; son of Johan Andree Lorenz. Living in Ceylon 1795—1845.
- LUDOVICI, Jan Hendrik; born at Amsterdam, 10th May, 1765; son of Lourens Ludovici and Johanna Margareta Elsebeen-Westerhoff (married 22nd April, 1757). Living in Ceylon 1789—1804.
- LEBECK, Noel Anthony; born at Hamburg. Living in Ceylon 1736—70.
- VAN LYNDEN, Stephen Baron; born at Blitterswyck 23rd February, 1766; son of Johan Nicolaas, Baron van Lynden, and Anna Schryver. Living in Ceylon 1793—1811.
- DE LANNOÏ, Adam; born at Breda; baptized there 31st January, 1740; son of Carl Wybrandus de Lannoy and Maria Aletta Schull (married at Nymegen, 14th February, 1737). Living in Ceylon 1769—94.

- DE LY, Arnoldus; born at Bergen-op-Zoom. Living in Ceylon 1756—68.
- LANDSBERGER, Johannes; born at Zwighausen. Living in Ceylon 1766—75.
- LOOS, Jacob Pietersz; born at Amsterdam 15th February, 1655. Living in Ceylon 1680—1702.
- LOURENSZ, Hendrik; born at Gottenburg. Living in Ceylon 1724—29.
- MOOYAART, Anthony; born at Amsterdam December, 1639. Living in Ceylon 1667—83.
- MOTTAU, Andreas Wilhelmus; born at Wezel (Westphalia) 25th October, 1771. Arrived 1794 in the *Christopher Columbus* at Cochin, and from thence in the *Van Teylingen* in Ceylon. Living in Ceylon 1794—1806.
- DE MAUREGNAULT, Jan; born at Vere 3rd November, 1704; baptized there 7th November, 1704; son of Johan Pieter de Mauregnault and Cornelia Adriana de Buvry (married at Kapelle, South Beveland, 21st May, 1704). Arrived 1723 in 't *Vaderland Getrouw*. Living in Ceylon 1723—32.
- MYLIUS, Friedrich Heinrich, Baron; born at Stuttgart 18th May, 1762: son of Ernst Heinrich Baron Mylius and Benedikte Elizabeth Bohm (married 26th May, 1744). Living in Ceylon 1795—1807.
- MEURLING, Johannes; born at Westerwyk in 1726; son of Nicolaas Meurling and Margarita Steller-Stjerna. Living in Ceylon 1745—1802.
- MEERWALD, Daniel; born at Neusohl (Hungary). Living in Ceylon 1772—82.
- VON MEYBRINK, Johan Fredrik; born at Leipsic. Living in Ceylon 1786—98.

(To be continued.)



SKETCHES OF DUTCH HISTORY.

[BY MISS S. PIETERS.]

(Continued from page 44.)

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.—Traces of Christianity first appear in the Netherlands in the fourth century ; and in the year 496 the Frankish King Clovis, who had the Netherlands under his dominion, openly embraced it after his victory over the Alamans at Folbiac. From that time the condition of the people began to improve, and the spread of more liberal and humane conceptions in regard to spiritual matters tended to relieve the material condition of the bondsmen and slaves.

About this time English and Frankish missionaries settled in the Netherlands, and among these missionaries occurs the name of Wulfran, who was appointed Bishop of Utrecht by Pepin of Herstal. He it was who was chiefly instrumental in spreading Christianity among the Frisians, who would seem to have been the most reluctant to adopt the new religion. Their King Radbout had been persuaded to be baptized at Hoogwoude in the year 719. Everything was made ready for the ceremony, which was to be performed by Bishop Wulfran himself. At the last moment, when the rite was to be administered, and King Radbout had already placed one foot in the baptismal font, he turned to Wulfran and asked if he was quite sure that baptism would obtain for him a place in Heaven. On being answered in the affirmative, he wished to know what would happen if he did not become a Christian. To this the Bishop replied that in that case he would go to hell. "And my ancestors, who were not baptized, are they also in hell?" asked the King. "Certainly," was the answer. The King slowly withdrew his foot from the water, saying: "I would rather be in hell with all my ancestors than be alone in Heaven." And nothing could induce him to change his mind. Thirty-six years after this, in 755, at Dokkum, the successor of Bishop Wulfran, the enthusiastic missionary Winfried, better known as Bonifacius, was mobbed and killed, along with fifty-three of his pupils, by a number of unconverted Frisians. Here, as elsewhere, religion and politics were most likely closely connected ; and the Frisians, a proud and determined race, apprehended that conversion and subjection would go hand in

hand. Pepin of Herstal had gained a victory over King Radboud in 717, so that possibly some pressure had been brought to bear upon him to consent to his baptism. Yet it may be mentioned here that several centuries afterwards, when the Frisians had become a Christian people, one of their young nobles defied the despotic Philip of Burgundy, ruler of the Netherlands, and refused to kneel at a levy, saying proudly, "A Frisian kneels only to God."

Eventually the Frisians, as well as the Saxons, were entirely subdued by Pepin's son and successor Charles Martel, who had saved Europe and Christianity from the Saracens. His son, Pepin the Short, seized the kingdom of the weak-minded Childeric and had himself crowned King of the Franks. This, though an act of violence and disloyalty, proved a blessing to Europe; because it was thus that the Frankish kingdom came under the rule of Charles the Great (Charlemagne). It was under him that the real Christian civilization was established in Europe and extended to the Netherlands. Heathenism now entirely disappeared, and churches and schools were erected everywhere. Charles the Great insisted on all children being sent to school, and there they learned reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and Latin. It was at this time that Utrecht became the centre of learning for the Northern parts of the Netherlands.

MODE OF GOVERNMENT.—In the year 800 Charles the Great was crowned Emperor at Rome, and his dominions in the Netherlands not only shared his glory, but also enjoyed his watchful care and interest. He framed rules for the Church and the Clergy and laws for the administration of justice. The country and the people were now divided, first for ecclesiastical, and secondly, for civil purposes; while the old geographical division, which was of earlier date and had grown up with the people, was also still maintained. According to the first of these divisions the northern part of the country, as far as the Schelt and the Waal, came under the bishopric of Utrecht, and the East and the South under the Saxon and Frankish bishoprics. In the second division the country was marked out into *hertogdommen* or dukedoms, and *graafschappen* or counties, which were subdivided into *gouwen* or districts, and *marken* or marches. The old geographical division often coincided with the political division. The Frankish kings were the supreme rulers of the country. Subject to them, the Government was in the hands of *Hertogen* or dukes and *Graven* or counts. The word *hertog* originally

meant "leader of an army" and *graaf* meant *rechter* or judge. Justice was administered by the "*Bank van Schepenen*" or court of justice, at which the Count presided. The executive officers of this court were called *schouten* or sheriffs.

The inhabitants no longer formed separate independent tribes, often at war with each other, but were now ruled by one fixed system of laws. Charles the Great also promoted agriculture and trade, and, being fond of architecture, he ordered many beautiful palaces, public buildings, and churches to be built. There is a chapel in the town of Nymegen which is still associated with his name.

INVASIONS OF THE NORMANS.—During the reign of Charles the Great the Normans, who had endeavoured to enter the Netherlands, had been successfully driven back by the power and ability of that great ruler, and they did not return during his lifetime. But after his death, in 814, when he was succeeded by his son Louis the Pious, they came back in great force. Louis, a good but weak man, was not able to govern the large dominions left to him by his father. His enemies defied him, and even his own sons rebelled against him. It followed of course that the inhabitants had to suffer in consequence of these dissensions; and, to add to their troubles, the Normans now invaded their country. The pretext for these invasions was the protection given by Louis to three Norman kings of Denmark—Harold, Roderic, and Hemming. Louis, eager to extend Christianity, gave rich presents of garments and arms to every Norman who was baptized; so that large numbers flocked to his court to participate in this rite and to obtain the reward which accompanied it, some appearing as often as twenty times for the same purpose. The three kings referred to were brothers who had fled from their country. They agreed to be baptized if Louis would reinstate them in their kingdom. The attempt however failed, and as a compensation Louis was obliged to give them *loans* or fiefs in the Netherlands. These were Duurstede, Kennemerland, and Walcheren. The Normans revenged themselves for this favour shewn to their apostate kinsmen by invading these parts of the country in even larger numbers than before. They marched through the country, burning, robbing, and murdering on their way, leaving devastation behind them, which was followed by famine and pestilence. It was thus the people had to suffer in consequence of these strangers who were foisted upon them. The latter in their turn treated the people with the greatest contempt and indignity. Godfried,

the son of Harold, made his subjects wear halters round their neck, to signify that he could have them hanged at any time. It was only after this tyrant had been put to death by order of the Emperor Charles the Bold that the people were able to shake off the Danish yoke, under which they had suffered for nearly sixty years.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF DUTCH CIVIL SERVANTS AT JAFFNA IN OCTOBER, 1796.

[COMPILED BY THE HON. J. P. LEWIS, C. C. S.]

By an order made by General Stuart, in command of the H. E. I. Company's Forces in Ceylon, all Dutch Civil Servants who had drawn a salary of more than 6 rix dollars a month were to be paid two-thirds of their salaries as pension. The clergy and others who had received a monthly salary of 6 rix dollars and under were to be paid the full amounts of what they had enjoyed under the Dutch Company. These pensions were to be paid from 1st May, 1796. The amounts paid were ultimately to be recovered from the Dutch Government.

OFFICE,	NAME.	PENSIONS.	
		Rds.	Stv.
Fiscal	...Theodorus Williamsz (1)	27	34
Old Fiscal	...Johannes Bartholomeus Tyken	{ do	
Secretary to the Country Court (Land Raad)	...Jan Van Ebbenhorst	24	34
Secretary to the Court of Justice	...Diederick Johan Kellens	15	37½
Resident at Point Pedro	...Barend Justinus Toussaint (1)	do	
Eleven Book-Keepers, viz.	...Jurgen Kats (2) ...Isaac van Hek ...Johannes de Rosayro ...Louis Verwyk (died before		

Jan., 1797, leaving a large family)

...Warnaar Christiaan Driemond
 ...Mattheus Steenkelder
 ...Johannes Arnoldus Heynsburgh
 ...Anthony de La Rambelje
 ...Arnoldus Johannes Mom (3)
 ...William de Niese (4)

Ten Assistants or
 Writers

...Johan Christoffel Hesler
 ...Jacobus Bartholomeus van der Werft

...Willem Cornelis Pronk
 ...Anthony Godfried Keegel
 ...Daniel Bartholomeusz
 ...Jan Hendrik van Hoorn
 ...Pieter Heensbergh
 ...John Lambertus Garnier
 ...Jan Cornelis Kwesius

...John Anthony Dormieux (5)

One Clergyman

.. Manuel Morgappa (6)

One do

...Stephanus Henricus Cadenski

One Sexton

...Johan Theodosius Rudolphus Stol

One do

...Antike de Pascaal

One Schoolmaster &
 Clerk

...Johannes van der Gucht

One Organist

...Andries de Hoedt

One Town Doctor

...Barend de Wolff

One Assistant Surgeon

...Willem Jacob Modder

One do do

...Christoffel Schneider

One Master Smith

...Johannes Daniel Schoonbeek

One Master Shipwright

...Hendrik Nuwarden

One Orderly

...Gilbert de Rooy

One do

...Willem Scheffer

One do

...Jan Wesel Grieve

Gne do

...Hendrik Brockmulder

One Assistant Surveyor

...George Samuel Hesler (7)

One Vadany of the
 Elephants

...Johannes Wilhelmus Otto (8)

One Gaoler

...Ary Marcus

One Porter of the
 Hospital

...Carl Lodewyk de Risp

One Messenger of the
 Country Court

...Ursinus Bartholomeusz

One Coachman

...Ary Dirksz

Also the following "Old
Moelletivoe" persons :—

One Head Pilot	...William van Rossum
One Master Smith	...Mattheus Kruis
One Bombardier	...Warnerus Parrejin
One Matross (9)	...Garret Klaatz
One do	...Hendrik Smith
One Sailor	...Harmanus van Brenkilen

At Delft and Two
Brothers (10) :—

One Camp Watchman	...Godfried Biek
One do do	...Christiaan Specht
One do do	...Gysbert Vinke
One do do	...Pieter Liander (11)

In the country called Wanny

One Bookkeeper & Resident	...Hendrik Harmanus Schrader
------------------------------	------------------------------

		Rds. Stuiw.
		15 33
One Acting Secretary	...Jan Hendrik Corteling do	
One Warehouse-keeper	...Cornelis Steenstraad	13 9½
		6 45½

Three Writers, viz.

...Carl Fredrik Sonnenberg
...Michael Bartholomeus Speckt
...Fredrik Bartholomeus Rodrigo

Seven Adigars, all Dutchmen and drawing Rds. 9—41½, with
one exception, who gets 11 Rds. 25½ stuiw.

These were

...Jan Andries Wigman
...Jan Fredrik Fosty (12)
...Hendrik Mattheus de Bondt (13)
...Jacob Vos
...Augustinus Silvester Leanders (11)
...Adrianus van Aardenberg
...Jantz Cornelis Wolff (14)

		Rds. Stv.
One Head Surgeon	...Balthasar van de Putte	29 38
One Surgeon	...Christoffel Gerrard Keegel	15 33½
One Assistant Surgeon	...Jan Anthony Zweekkerts	9 1½
One Apprentice do	...Johan Carel de Hoedt	6 45
Two do do	...(names not given)	

Dutch Officers and Prisoners of War from Madras permitted to reside at Jaffnapatam and to draw their pay there (1797) (15):—

.....	...Joan Willem Weerman
Second-Lieutenant	...J. A. Weerman
Cadet	...Joan Godfried Weerman
Lieutenant	...Joost Hermann Pilgrim

NOTES.

(1) Messrs. Williamsz and B. J. Toussaint refused to accept pensions; but Mr. Toussaint was, on 1st November, 1803, appointed "Assistant Sea Customer" at Kaits under the British Government, succeeding Mr. A. L. Devier, who was dismissed. When Mr. Robert Andrews, the Superintendent of the Revenue of Jaffnapatam and its Dependencies, was about to pay a visit to Jaffna in March, 1796, he wrote to Mr. John Jervis, his assistant: "I shall esteem myself obliged by your speaking to Mr. Williamsz and getting the house I was promised prepared for me." Mr. A. L. Devier referred to above was appointed "Assistant Sea Customer" at Point Pedro from 1st January, 1801, on a salary of 10 star pagodas per mensem. He was subsequently transferred to Kaits in the same capacity of "Assistant Sea Customer". He was dismissed for offering for sale wine that had not paid duty.

(2) Jurgen Kats. The following curious incident apparently refers to this gentleman. Mr. Philippus Kroon and Mr. Juriaan Kats, who were "Leeden van de Kerken Raad", objected to the Rev. Mr. Cadenski's baptizing Mr. John Jervis' youngest boy on 16th September, 1796, and forbade Mr. Cadenski to administer the rite in this instance. Mr. Cadenski himself had no objection, and had in fact some time before christened a female child under Mr. Jervis' charge in his house. The Assistant Resident complained of this conduct on the part of Messrs. Kroon and Kats to his chief, Mr. Robert Andrews, and asked that it might be represented to General Stuart. It does not appear from the records what the result of the appeal was, but no doubt the boy was baptized.

The boy referred to was Thomas Best Jervis, and was born on 2nd May, 1796, at Jaffna. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bombay Engineers, H. E. I. C. S., also F. R. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., F. G. S., and Director of the Topographical and Statistical Department, now the Intelligence Division of the War Department in India. He died 3rd April, 1857. Mr. John Jervis died 24th December, 1797, at Jaffna. He lived in a house rented from Mr. C. F. Schreuder at 50 rix-dollars a month.

(3) Mr. A. J. Mom presented a petition to the Governor on the 5th February, 1803.

(4) Frederick Gerrard de Niese, formerly "Secretaris" at Matara, was residing at Jaffna in June, 1797, and was a pensioner of the British Government. He was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Court of Trincomalee from 1st January, 1803, and his pension therefore was to cease from 31st December, 1802.

(5) Mr. Dormieux was in December, 1802, exporting "palmeiras and repas" from the Jaffna Peninsula. He seems, in 1797, to have been one of the Kacheheri staff.

(6) The Rev. M. Morgappa applied to the Government on 7th February, 1803, for two parras of wheat and 3 dozen madeira for the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

(7) Mr. Hesler was subsequently employed in a similar capacity under the British Government. He was "ordered on a survey to the Wanny" in April, 1801, and was surveying at "Carselles" (Karisal in the Mannar Island) in February, 1803.

(8) Johan Wilhelmus Otto had held the Arrack License of Jaffna town during the last year of the Dutch Company, 1795, for which he had paid an annual rent of 1,250 rix-dollars. It was let by the British in 1796 to John Podmore for the same sum (from 12th January, 1796).

(9) The masters of the three Government "sloops" at Jaffna in 1797 were all Dutchmen. "Ceylon No. 2" was commanded by Jan Henke, "Ceylon No. 4" by William Kotze, and "Der Walvis" by Daniel David Smidt. Each had two European sailors ("Europeese matroosen") and eight Native sailors ("swarte matroosen"). The Captain of each was paid $9\frac{1}{2}$ star pagodas, the European sailors 3 star pagodas each, and the native sailors 1 star pagoda each, per month. Besides this, each sailor, European or Native, received 1 para (=1 bushel) of "randsoen ryst". The word for sailor is found Anglicized into "matross". The same word in German form is used at the present day on the German steamers.

The commander of the Company's sloop "Walvis" in April, 1797, was Johannes Coenraad Stumff. She was then lying off the Island of Onrust near Jaffnapatnam (which island this was I do not know—perhaps Palativu). The next month he was relieved of the command of the "Walvis" and was succeeded by Daniel David Smidt (15th May, 1797). Mr. Jervis found it necessary to take the command from Stumff—for what reason does not appear.

(10) Irranaittivu.

(11) There are Leanders still at Illuppai Kadavai in the Mannar District, where there is a colony of Portuguese-Dutch descendants, whose only language now is Tamil. There is a part of the village called Parrake-Kamam, and Nay Aru here at its mouth is known as the Parrake-Aru. Besides Liander, or Leanders, we find the names Spek, Barbut, Maintyre (though the two latter are neither Dutch nor Portuguese).

(12) Mr. Jervis, writing to Lieutenant Fair, Commandant of Mullaittivu, on 17 February, 1796, recommends to him a "Dutch gentle-

man of the name of Fosty of Werteltivoe": "It would be advisable for him to assist you in the estimation of the crops." Fosty was in 1800 appointed to the office of Aumildar of Werteltivoe. (Werteltivoe = Virattaltivu in the Mannar District, was then, it should be mentioned, within the Mullaittivu jurisdiction). In April, 1801, when cattle disease broke out at Werteltivoe, he got into trouble for not taking steps to cope with it. Out of 321 cattle there, which had been sent over from Delft in good condition, all but 20 had died. The Collector, Lieut.-Colonel Barbut, asks why Dr. Carnie's remedies had not been administered (Dr. Carnie was Garrison Surgeon at Jaffna). They had been prescribed by Dr. Carnie in November last. Fosty was dismissed from his post of Aumildar and also from that of Postholder—"his being permitted to reside in the district of Werteltivoe will depend on his future good behaviour". He was succeeded as Aumildar of Werteltivoe by Cornelis Steenstraad, who appears in the above list as a warehouse-keeper at Mullaittivu. Cornelis Steenstraad was Aumildar, collecting the revenue at Mannar in April, 1800. In January, 1801 he "was removed from office for incapacity". He was however retained as a writer, and on April 29 of the same year succeeded Fosty as just related.

(13) H. A. Bondt, a member of the Land Raad at Mannar, applied for the Directorship of the Cotton Plantation at Karisal (Mannar Island) if it became vacant, 19th July, 1802.

(14) This is the only Wolff I have come across as having been an official of the Dutch Company besides John Christopher Wolf, who wrote that curious book, his own "life and adventures", which is chiefly concerned with Jaffna. I suppose there was no connection between the two? Four Dutch "extracts", dated 20 June, 1766, are signed by "F. C. Wolfurs, ges. clercq" at Jaffna. They all refer to land in "het dorp Candariemoere (Kawdari murri) onder de kerk Poenereyn."

(15) Ensign Schroeder, Dutch prisoner-of-war, was to be allowed an additional sum of 3 rix-dollars and 30 stuivers per month from 1st January, 1801.

The spelling of some of the above names may be erratic; and it is also likely that the English version of the titles as given in the records may not convey a correct idea of the actual position of the officers against whose names they stand. For instance, "orderly" (oppasser?) and "messenger" (boodschapper?) were probably applied to officers of higher rank than they are at present.

The Resident Mr. John Jervis is addressed by a Dutchman, his landlord, as "Den Heer Commandeur Gerwys".

A CHAPTER FROM THE DUTCH LUSIAD.

A REVIEW.

[Translated from *De Nederlandsche Spectator*,

BY DR. L. A. PRINS.]

THERE appeared recently from the pen of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Government Archivist at Colombo, a work most interesting to us Hollanders. It bears the title "A Report on the Dutch Records in the Government Archives at Colombo." The writer belongs to one of the numerous families of Dutch descent whose names are found on every page of a Colombo Directory—descendants of the immigrants who settled in Ceylon in the 17th and 18th centuries, of that handful of stout-hearted men who represented the power of the illustrious *Compagnie*.

Of all the settlements of the East India Company Ceylon has been, if not the earliest, at least one of the most interesting. Interesting, because the Company settled here, not exclusively as merchants, as in most other places, but constituted herself the civil authority as well. It is true this authority did not extend far from the coast—the interior of the Island, the territory of the Kandyan King, was somewhat of a *terra incognita* to our forefathers—but it was nevertheless of an organized and durable character. Mr. Anthonisz's report, the character of the records described by him, and especially the extracts he gives, enable us to glance back into a past, a far distant past, but—and this may be said with calm conviction—a past full of glory. The 150 years or so during which our tricolour waved from the castle heights of Colombo are not free from dark episodes; but speaking generally, we have no need to be ashamed of the administration of our forefathers during that time, as is mirrored in the many thousand files of memoirs, diaries, and other interesting records. These convey to us the idea of a social organization founded upon and moulded after a thorough old Dutch ideal of the period—a social organization, which, in accordance with the liberal principles we Hollanders in our intercourse with Eastern nations have always honoured, did not shut out the native and mixed elements.

As regards the administration, it was bound to be characterized by its origin. They were merchants who drove out

the Portuguese from the Island, and merchants they remained while they ruled Ceylon for 150 years. The officers held the titles of *Oppeerkoopman*, *Koopman*, *Onderkoopman*, *Boekhouder*, and *Aanquckeling* or *Zollaat by de pen*, which we would describe now as *referendaris*, *commies*, *klerk*, and so on.

The Administrative Council, which, with the Governor as chairman, exercised the highest authority, counted among its ten members the Chief Administrator, the Chief Warehouse-Keeper, the Paymaster, the Book-Keeper, the Fiscal, and so forth, who were at the same time chiefs of their departments; and the naming of these departments trade office, audit office, etc., acknowledged their commercial character. Trade, and all commercial undertakings which tended to increase the profits of the Company, took an important place in the daily cares of the Government. Special attention was devoted to the cultivation of the various products and to the pearl fishery; and the Company did not scruple to bring pressure to bear on the people in this matter in various ways; and she also exercised her power to levy taxes with such an unyielding firmness as would in the present day bring little credit to a Colonial Government. Besides these, if there were a few other dark spots in her administration, there was much good to counter-balance them.

Our Company gave to Ceylon a well organized body of laws, a widespread and thorough scheme of education, a splendid method of registering property, a well-skilled order of handicraftsmen, and a number of useful and charitable institutions, such as the Orphan Asylum, Poor House, etc. It requires a closer study and much local knowledge to be able to say what institutions have been established by our people in that far off Island, and what there is of them still remaining; but Mr. Anthonisz's report gives the impression that Holland's share in the history of the civilization of Ceylon has not been small.

The Church was a great factor in the work of civilization undertaken by our Company. The ministers whom she sent out were chosen with great care, and their influence, transmitted through the numerous schools and pupil-teachers of the Seminary at Colombo, made itself felt far into the interior.

Education was under the supervision of a college of *Scholars*, in which the church was represented by an overwhelming majority. In the rural districts baptism and education

went hand in hand. The heads of the schools were also what we would call registrars, and kept complete registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths; these registers now give interesting material for tracing genealogies of native families. "It is surprising," writes Mr. Anthonisz, "into what remote parts of the country, and into what obscure villages these church and school agents penetrated. Not a village or hamlet within the dominions of the Company appears to have been without its school." I will not borrow further from the wealth of interesting historical incidents which appear to lie hidden within the old archives of Ceylon. Mr. Anthonisz's report does not contain more than a sketch of their contents, and the announcement—a very welcome one—of a series of English translations and extracts from these archives, at the instance and at the cost of the Ceylon Government. The first number of the series has already appeared. I say the announcement is welcome, not only because it shews that the English authorities are not indifferent to the work of their Dutch predecessors, but also, and especially, in the hope that these English publications may not remain unnoticed in our country, and that our historians may be obliged to direct their attention upon a field of labour hitherto but poorly reclaimed, and yet so full of interest and profit. How far the large mass of material of the Ceylon archives may be new or unknown to Dutch historians I do not know. It is said that the State Archives at the Hague contain a large number of copies of articles and correspondence having reference to Ceylon. Yet it is not improbable that among the documents which have not been copied much is hidden which would be of interest in a history of our East India Company, and it would be worth while to investigate the matter carefully.

The Ceylon archives are by no means complete: much, alas! has been lost, and Mr. Anthonisz points out gaps which it is feared can never be filled. What remains is, however, a respectable mass of paper; and this will now, thanks to the kind and zealous care of the present archivist, speedily cease to be a chaos in which white ants alone knew the way. The detailed index on which Mr. Anthonisz is now busy—no small task when we think that he alone is responsible for it—will make reference to the archives easy.

To give an example of the extent of the contents of the archives I give the following classification from the report:—

1. Deeds and Instruments affecting Land, 60 vols.

2. Memoirs and Instructions to Governors, Cammandeurs, etc., 70 vols.
3. Acts of Appointment of Company's Servants, 33 vols.
4. Diaries and Journals kept in Colombo, and during the Circuits of Governors, 58 vols.
5. Appointment of Native Headmen, 6 vols.
6. Secretarial Protocols, including Last Wills, 168 vols.
7. Landraad Proceedings and Minutes, 33 vols.
8. Papers on Educational Matters, 9 vols.
9. Correspondence, 1,463 vols.
10. Transactions with the Kandyan Court, 82 vols.
11. Papers relating to Pearl Fisheries, 35 vols.
12. Miscellaneous.

This last section contains about one-third of the whole archives and treats of so many different subjects that further classification is impossible. The handful which Mr. Anthonisz has taken out of it (pp. 95 and 96 of the report) wakens curiosity and a desire, not only for a full catalogue, but especially for the publication of a critical treatise on the most important of these various documents.

Selections from the Ceylon Archives, annotated as far as is necessary, would be specially interesting and instructive. To begin with, the memoirs and instructions left by Governors to their successors, journals kept on their circuits, and the reports made on them;—these are complete in themselves, and specially lend themselves to publication, and they form the first number of the series of English translations. It appears that a few of these memoirs have already been published in our country (I find some in Mart. Nijhoff's Catalogue 339); but they are apparently re-prints from several periodicals of 50 or more years ago. A systematic publication is, as far as is known to me, entirely wanting.

It is to be hoped that the *Fruinfords* or some other learned society will be attracted by the matter. The idea of sending an enterprising Dutch doctor of letters is worthy of consideration. Mr. Anthonisz, who is a member of the *Maatschappij van Nederlandsche Leettrkunde*, will, we have no doubt, always be ready to give further information.

GENEALOGIEN

DOOR

MR. F. H. DE VOS.

VAN RANZOW. (1)

I.

CHRISTOPH, GRAAF VON RANZOW, geboren 1625, overleed 1696, huwde 1678 Dorothea Hedwig zu Holstein Norburg, geboren 18 April 1636, overleed 23 September, 1692. By wie:

II.

ALEXANDER LEOPOLD GRAAF VON RANZOW, geboren 1679, overleed 1747, huwde 1702 Catharina Sophia Freÿn van Hoym-Rhoden, geboren 1684, overleed 1748. By wie:

I. ANTON CARL WILHELM GRAAF VON RANZOW, geboren 17 Feb. 1704, huwde (1) 10 Juni 1725 Clara Augusta Spiegel, geb. 10 Nov. 1704, overl. 26 Juli 1730, en (2) 12 April 1735 Friderica Louisa Julia, Freÿn van Knigge. Uit het 1ste huwelyk:

(1) CARL LEOPOLD, GR. V. R., geb. 7 Juni 1726, overl. Jan. 1727.

(2) SOPHIA CHARLOTTA, GRAVIN V. R., geb. 6 Juni 1727, overl. Aug. 1735.

(3) LOUIS ANTON, GR. V. R., geb. 24 Juni 1729, overl. 1730.

(4) CARL LEOPOLD, GR. V. R., overl. 8 Feb. 1736.

(5) CHARLOTTA SOPHIA, GRAVIN V. R., geb. 8 Nov. 1737.

(6) GEORG LUDWIG, GR. V. R., geb. 24 Maart 1739.

(7) OELGARD WILHELM CARL, GR. V. R., geb. 20 April 1740.

II. (CHRISTOFF), FERDINAND ANTHON, GRAAF VON RANZOW. (III.)

III.

(CHRISTOFF) FERDINAND ANTHON, GRAAF VAN RANZOW, opperkoopman en Dissave, Jaffna 1745-9, opperkoopman, Batavia 1750, geb. 26 Maart 1711, overl. 21 Oct. 1802, huwde (1) te Colombo 22 Nov. 1736 Josina Schokman, (2) geb. te Colombo 10 Sept. 1722, ged. aldaar 20 Sept. 1722, overl. te Batavia 2 Dec. 1758, en (2) 30 Juli 1759 Louisa Henrietta Baroness van Broeckenburg, (3) geb. 7 Feb. 1732.

Uit het 1ste huwelyk;—

I. ANTONETTA CORNELIA, GRAVIN VAN R., geb. 5 Sept. 1737,

(1) Des Heiligen Romischen Reichsvollständiger Genealogisch-und-Schematischer Kalender auf das Jahr nach Christi Gebeurt. MDCCCLXVI..... Frankfurt am Mayn.

Maandblad van het Genealogisch—Heraldiek Genootschap De Nederlandsche Leeuw XXI Ie Jargang (1904) bl. 36, 103.

De Navorscher. XLVIII I. 513, L. 44, LI V. 116, 498.

(2) Dochter van Arent Schokman van Colombo en van Cornelia Verschuur

(3) Tweede dochter van Pr. Willem Ludwig van Schwarzburg-Rudolpstadt.

geb. te Negombo 8 Sept. 1737, trouwde Varentyn August Ditlof, Baron von Lutzow.

II. GUSTAAF WILLEM, GRAAF v. R., Sergeant, 1765, plaatselyk assistent boekhouder 1766, geb. 8 Dec. 1738, ged. te Negombo 31 Dec. 1738, overl. 1769.

III. PETRONELLA SOPHIA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 29 Sept. 1740, gedoopt te Colombo 9 Oct. 1740, overl. 3 Maart 1756.

IV. DANIEL DITLOFF, GR. v. R. (IV)

V. JULIUS FERDINAND, GR. v. R., geb. 17 Oct. 1745 tr. (1) 1768 Christina Louisa Eleon, geb. 29 Maart 1737, en (2) Johanna Christina Walter.

Uit het eerste huwelijk:

(1) ANTONETTA JOHANNA CATHARINA LOUISA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 13 Aug. 1769.

Uit het tweede huwelijk:

(2) GEORG LUDWIG CARL HEINRICH, GR. v. R.

VI. FREDRIK ANTON, GR. v. R., geb. te Colombo 13 Oct. 1747, overl. 20 Oct. 1747.

VII. JOSINA CHARLOTTA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 6 Aug. 1750.

VIII. CHRISTINA DOROTHEA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 11 Aug. 1752, overl. 19 Juni 1755.

IX. CARL ANTON, GR. v. R., geb. 11 Oct. 1753, overl. 16 Juni 1755.

X. FERDINAND WILLEM, GR. v. R., geb. 14 Dec. 1754.

XI. FRIEDRICH CARL FERDINAND, GR. v. R., geb. 22 Ap. 1755.

XII. ANTON JACOB, GR. v. R., geb. 14 Sept. 1758.

Uit het tweede huwelijk:

XIII. AUGUST CARL FREDRIK, GR. v. R. (V.)

XIV. AUGUST CHRISTIAAN ANTHON, GR. v. R. (VI.)

XV. GUSTAAF ADOLPH, GR. v. R., geb. 28 Aug. 1762.

XVI. CAROLUS HENDRIK FREDRIK, GR. v. R., geb. 18 Oct. 1764.

XVII. FREDERICA CHARLOTTA CHRISTINA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 18 Aug. 1766.

XVIII. HENNING GOTLOB ERNST, GR. v. R., geb. 13 Juni 1768.

XIX. JULIAN FREDRICH LUDWIG, GR. v. R., geb. 2 Aug. 1770.

IV.

DANIEL DITLOFF, GR. VAN R., Naar O.-Indie met het schip "Nieuwekerk;" sergeant 1765; cornet bij de dragonderscorps, Colombo, 1766; luitenant, Matara, 1767; onderkoopman, Colombo 1773; consumptie-boekhouder 1775; eerste pakhuismeester, Galle, 1780; onderkoopman, Colombo, 1785; opperhoofd, Manaar, 1786; koopman, Manaar, 1788; Hoofd van Negombo en Chilaw, 1790; eerste pakhuismeester, Colombo, 1793; lid van de Raad van Justitie te

Soerabaja; geb. te Colombo 15 Dec. 1741, ged. aldaar 24 Dec. 1741, overl. te Soerabaja 10 Aug. 1822, tr. (1) te Colombo 14 Jan. 1768 Anna Sophia van Lier⁽¹⁾ weduwe van Jean Eli du Mourin van Yperen onderkoopman, (2) Johanna Elizabeth Cramer (3) te Colombo 7 Aug. 1795 Maria Caldwell van Bombay. Uit het eerste huwelijk :—

I. DANIEL JOHN, GR. v. R., ged. te Matara 16 Juni 1771.

II. JOHANNA ROBERTINA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Matara 14 Jan. 1773, tr. te. Colombo 9 Dec. 1792. Udo Brandtsz van Nuys in Groningerland, Luit. militair.
Uit het tweede huwelijk :

III. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Galle 18 Feb. 1781.

IV. WILLEM JACOB CHRISTAAN, GR. v. R., ged. te Galle 18 Mei 1783.

V. CARL LODEWYK, GR. v. R., Luitenant (Batavia) 1807-9, daarna 1820-7 Resident van Riouw, geb. te Maanar 1787, ged. te Colombo 17 July 1796, overl. te Batavia 2 Jan. 1865, tr. te Malacca 29 Mei 1822 Wilhelmina Kock,⁽²⁾ geb. te Malacca 1798, overl. te Batavia 16 Dec. 1852.

VI. HENDRIK MATTHEUS, GR. v. R., cadet der dragonders, Java, 7 Sept. 1807, 2de luitenant 18 Mei 1808 bij het 1ste bataljon 3de regt. infanterie van linie te Grissce, 1ste luitenant 10 Feb. 1810, kapitein 1818, geb. te Manaar 11 Feb. 1789, overl. Soerabaja 22 Ap. 1826.
Uit het 3de huwelijk :—

VII. AUGUSTINA CAROLINA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. 7 Aug. 1797, ged. te Colombo 17 Sept. 1797, tr. te Soerabaja 1817 F.....
H.....Barkmijer.

VIII. GERTRUIDA HENRIETTA ADRIANA, GRAVIN v. R., geb. te Colombo 4 Oct. 1799, ged. aldaar 25 Dec. 1799, overl. te Batavia 5 Juni 1891, tr. te Batavia 9 Mei 1819 Antonie Charles Leopold Vernet van Brussel, Inspecteur der Timmijnen (Banka).

IX. FERDINAND WILLEM, GR. v. R., ged. te Colombo 23 Aug. 1801.

X. DANIEL CHRISTIAAN, GR. v. R., geb. te Colombo 30 Mei 1803, ged. aldaar 14 Aug. 1803.

XI. CHRISTINA CHARLOTTA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo 7 Aug. 1804.

V.

AUGUST CARL FREDRIK, GR. v. R., Luitenant ter zee, geb. te Holzminden 13 Sept. 1760, overl. te Colombo, 27 April, 1844. tr

(1) Gedoopt te Colombo 7 Sept. 1749, dochter van Salomon van Lier en van Simonia Johanna Spaar.

(2) Dochter van Adriaan Kock, President van de Raad van Justitie Malacca en van Maria D'onicia Wilhelmina Dieterich.

te Colombo, 27 Dec. 1789 Isabella Cornelia Engelbregt⁽¹⁾ ged. te Gale 29 Aug. 1773, overl. tr. Colchito 5 April 1824. By wie:—

I. LOUISA HENRIETTA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo 6 Maert 1791.

II. JOHANNA CATHARINA DOROTHEA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo 26 Mei 1793, overl. te Batavia, 8 January, 1840,

III. CARL FERDINAND THEODORE, GR. v. R., ged. te Colombo 2 Nov., 1794, overl. s p.

IV. PHILIPINA LOUISA ADRIANA PETRONELLA, GRAVIN v. R. ged. te Colombo 22 Nov. 1795.

V. ANNA LOUISA ISABELLA, GRAVIN VAN R., ged. te Colombo 26 Juni 1796 tr. te Colombo 23 Oct. 1861 Pieter Isaac Brohier.

VI. ANTONETTA ELIZA FREDERICA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo, 1799.

VI.

AUGUST CHRISTIAN ANTHON, GR. v. R. Vaandrig, Ceylon, 1789; Luit. Infanterie, Java, 1807, 1st. Luit. O-1. Cavelerie geb. 12 Sept. 1761, overl. te Cheribon 1808, tr. te Colombo 20 Feb. 1791.

PETRONELLA ANTHONICA DE BORDES⁽²⁾ ged. te Colombo 17 Juli 1776, overl. 11 Mei, 1801, By wie:—

I. JOHANNA PETRONELLA CHRISTINA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo 8 Juli 1792.

II. JACOBA ELIZABETH CAROLINA, GRAVIN v. R.* ged. te Colombo 4 Geb. 1796.

III. HENRIETTA CHARLOTTA FREDERICA, GRAVIN v. R., ged. te Colombo 8 Aug. 1804, tr. 25 Maart 1818 PETRUS JACOBUS ROOSMALE COCQ, Sitting Magistrate, Girawe Pattu.

SHORT NOTICES.

Recent Books on Ceylon.—It used to be an almost invariable custom for anyone who undertook to add to the number, already great, of works descriptive of Ceylon, to begin by apologizing, in a spirit either of genuine or simulated modesty, for what the writer feared would be deemed an intrusion. We do not, for our part, consider any such apology needed; but, on the contrary, regard the undertaking as a highly praiseworthy and meritorious one. The field, it seems to us, is an inexhaustible one, and new facts and new light on old subjects will always be forthcoming to render a

(1) Dochter van Jacobus Harmanus Engelbregt en van Sara Cornelia Anthonisz.

(2) Dochter van Jacobus de Bordes van Amsterdam, boekhouder O. I. C. en van Johanna Gertruida Fijbrandsz.

new book on Ceylon by an author possessed of the requisite knowledge and ability an acquisition to our libraries.

We take this opportunity to make mention of two recent books which are now on the bookstalls. Of these "The Book of Ceylon: being a Guide to its Railway System and an Account of its Varied Attractions for the Visitor and Tourist", by Mr. H. W. Cave, M. A., F. R. G. S., etc., is one that we are sure will attract many readers. It is neatly got up and profusely illustrated by photographs by the author, the photographs especially being of a very attractive character. These are points which may indeed have been expected in a work from one of Mr. Cave's reputation as a book-maker. But the reading matter is no less interesting and attractive. We have been able only to glance over the pages of the book, yet feel sure that the information it furnishes is both full and varied. We have naturally examined the book from our own points of interest; and, while prepared to give the work its full measure of praise for the able manner in which most of the subjects have been treated, it is with regret we notice that in some of the historical portions of the work the writer has blindly followed certain of his predecessors in this field of labour, who, either designedly or in ignorance, have been unjust to the former rulers of the island. If it be admitted, as we are sure it must be, that the Dutch at least had a considerable share in the improvement of the social and industrial life of the people and in the development of the material resources of the island, it seems to us that only a spirit of jealousy and intolerance, and an ignorance of facts, could account for the undue severity with which some of the writers we allude to have sat in judgment over the motives and the conduct of the Dutch East India Company. This is a subject we cannot enter into here; but, to illustrate by an innocent example the danger of thus following previous writers whose credentials have not been generally accepted, we will refer to one little passage in the book where the writer gives the story of Francina van Rheeде, the Dutch maiden, who, in 1687, is stated to have thrown herself down into the sea from a rocky promontory at Trincomalee. This little bit of romance, we believe, first saw the light of day in the pages of a book entitled *Ceylon and the Cingalese* by H. C. Sirr. We fear it could have only had its foundation in the fertile brain of that somewhat unreliable writer; because the story has since been proved to be absolutely false. Francina van Rheeде survived the date on the monument

referred to many years, and lived to marry two husbands. The truth of the story had we believe been long questioned; but a full refutation of the legend will be found in a foot-note on page 39 of the *Report on the Dutch Records in the Government Archives*, by R. G. Anthonisz (Government Press). We trust this and other errors of the nature we have indicated, which mar, even if to a small degree, an otherwise excellent work, will be corrected in future editions.

The other book which is now being offered to the reading public is entitled "Ceylon: the Paradise of Adam", by Caroline Corner. This lady was, we believe, in Ceylon a few years ago, when she used to write under the name of Mrs. Corner-Ohlmus. She is said to have returned to England after the death of her husband, Mr. Ohlmus. The years of her residence in Ceylon and the opportunities she may have had for making observations of men and things in the island no doubt entitle her to write a book of her experiences. But a peep into its pages has been sufficient to fill us with wonder and amusement at the uncommon and improbable nature of some of these experiences, and to make us hesitate to accept the stories she relates as narratives of actual occurrences. We can hardly make up our minds to take this book seriously; but as it has apparently aroused a certain amount of interest and curiosity, we hope in a future number to give our readers further particulars regarding it.

"*Dutch Life in Town and Country*."—Next to books of a descriptive and topical character relating to Ceylon, perhaps those dealing with the old Fatherland would be the most interesting to the members of our community. From time to time English writers who have visited Holland, struck by the quaintness and picturesqueness of what they had seen there, have written in a very appreciative manner of the country of our forefathers. Among such books of recent date, one, bearing the above title, by the pen of P. M. Hough, was issued a short time since by the well-known firm of George Newnes, Limited, in their series "Our Neighbours" at 3s. 6d. net. The writer appears to have acquired an intimate acquaintance with the inner life of the Dutch, their national characteristics, and their political and religious life. The description of rural customs, national amusements, and school life are among some of the most interesting features of the book, which we would strongly recommend to the notice of our readers.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CHARLES AMBROSE LORENZ.—The October number of the *Journal of the Ceylon University Association* contains an account of Charles Ambrose Lorenz by Mr. Francis Beven. The details of the early life of Johann Friedrich Lorenz, the father, were no doubt taken from *The Ceylon Quarterly Magazine*, September, 1871, in which appeared an excellent memoir of the deceased advocate, written, it is believed, by Mr. Leopold Ludovici. Mr. Beven says:—"Charles Lorenz called himself a Burgher, and the Burgher community were never prouder of one of themselves than they were of him. But his father was a pure German."

Mr. Charles Lorenz called himself a Burgher because he was one. His father became one after the Capitulation.

The Europeans of various nationalities and their descendants who were settled in Ceylon during the Dutch Administration went by the general name of Hollanders or Dutchmen, and were divided into two classes: (1) Company's servants; (2) Burghers, corresponding to the classification of Government servants and unofficials of the present day. On the cession of the Island to the British the Company ceased to exist, and its servants became Burghers.—F. H. DE V.

DE LANNOY*.—In the additional Supplement to the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, 2 September, 1813, reproduced in the *Lapidarium Zeylanicum*, we find the names of Mr. & Mrs. De Lannoy, relations of Governor Van Eck, whose remains were, with those of others, removed for burial in Wolvendaal Church. These persons were Adam de Lannoy of Breda, Koopman, and Zoldy-boekhouder of Colombo, and Theodora Wilhelmina Theobereen of Soerabaiya. He died in Colombo in 1794, and she in 1776. Adam de Lannoy was the grandson of Gerrit de Lannoy, whose sister, Jeannette de Lannoy, married Lubbert, Baron van Eck, and was thus the grandmother of Lubbert Jan, Baron van Eck, Governor of Ceylon. The son of Adam de Lannoy, Barend Wijbrandus de Lannoy, was married to Maria Justina Kriekenbeek. These settled and died in Batavia in 1829 within a few months of each other.—F. H. DE V.

*Maandblad van het Genealogisch-heraldiek Genootschap de Nederlandsche Leeuw. 1907.

AN INTERESTING DUTCH RELIC.—*Q.* I send you a rubbing from an engraving on a quaint old glass drinking vessel in the possession of Mr. W. H. Schokman of Matara. It was purchased by him at a sale of old articles belonging to the late Mr. J. H. Ernst. The engraving is apparently the coat-of-arms of some Dutch family in Ceylon. Could you throw any light on it?—H. P. B.

A. The arms are those of the Prince *Stadhouder*, Willem Carel Hendrik Friso, Prince of Orange-Nassau, who followed William III., Prince of Orange and King of Great Britain and Ireland, as *Stadhouder* of the United Netherlands. He married Anna of Brunswick Lunenburg, Princess Royal of Great Britain, eldest daughter of King George II. It was their son Willem V. who sought refuge in England on the invasion of Holland by the French in 1795, and whose letter to Governor van Angelbeek was produced here by the Commander of the British Forces. This letter is in the Government Archives, Colombo. As the same arms were borne without alteration by the son when he succeeded to the *Stadhouder*-ship, it is somewhat difficult to say to which of them the glass in question really belonged. We are inclined to think it was brought here by some one to whom it had been presented as a token of royal favour.

WOLVENDAAL—HULFTSDORP—BLOEMENDAAL—KORTEBOOM.—*Q.* Will you be good enough to let me know what is the correct spelling of the following words: *Wolfsdahl*, *Hulftsdorf*, *Bloemendahl*, *Korteboam*; and whether they have any particular application in Holland—for instance, is the word *Hulftsdorf* always associated with Law as we have it here.—J. R. T.

A. The correct spelling of the words you quote are shewn above. We do not believe the words have any special application in Holland. They clearly refer to certain local circumstances. *Wolvendaal*, which literally means “the dale of wolves,” is no doubt derived from the older Portuguese name of the locality, “Agoa de loup”, *Hulftsdorp*, i. e. *Hulft*’s village, was the headquarters of the Director-General Gerard *Hulft* in 1656 during the siege of Colombo. It has therefore no association with law. The law courts, which were formerly held within the Fort, were removed to *Hulftsdorp* in British times. During the Dutch rule *Hulftsdorp* was the seat of the *Dessave* of Colombo, an officer whose duties corresponded to those of the Government Agent of the Western Province, and the only court held there was the *Landraad* over which he

presided. *Bloemendaal* probably takes its name from the *bloemen* or flowers which must have abounded in that quarter at one time. *Korteboom*, from *korte* short, and *boom* tree, evidently denotes some land-mark.

KORONCHI.—*Q* I should also like to know whether the custom among the higher Sinhalese families of placing the *Koronchi* on the bride's head is a purely Sinhalese or an obsolete European custom.—J. R. T.

A. We cannot say positively, although *Koronchi*, from the sound of the word, would seem to be a corruption of the Dutch word *Kroontje*, a little crown. Such a custom as this, of placing a crown or circlet on the bride's head, if it ever existed among the Dutch in Ceylon, appears to have long died out; nor do we know of any such custom in Holland at the present day. But there were and are so many quaint old provincial customs among the Dutch who live in the islands of the *Zuiderzee* and of *Zeeland* that we do not know if the *Koronchi* may not after all be traced to the Dutch who brought it to Ceylon from some remote corner of the old Fatherland.

NOTES OF EVENTS.

Meetings of the Committee.—The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 11th April, 5th May, and 6th June, the first of these having been postponed from the 4th April in consequence of the death and funeral of the late Dr. W. H. de Silva and as a mark of respect to his memory.

The following appointments were made during the quarter:—Mr. P. D. Siebel, Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport; Mr. E. A. van der Straaten Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee for Purposes of Social Service; and Mr. R. G. Anthonisz to continue to serve as Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes in addition to being General Secretary of the Union. The name of Dr. Andreas Nell was added to the two former Sub-Committees.

The following new members were elected:—

Mr. C. W. Bartholomeusz	...	Norwood
„ C. P. Ephraums	...	Galle
„ R. L. Ephraums	...	„

Mr. E. G. Gratiaen	...	Colombo
" C. V. Honter	...	"
Dr. S. P. Joseph	...	Bogawantalawa
Mr. F. E. LaBrooy	...	Tangalla
" C. A. Leembruggen	...	Tisamaharama
" G. H. P. Leembruggen	...	Matale
" F. J. Lemphers	...	Colombo
" F. E. Loos	...	"
Dr. E. Ludovici	...	Galle
Mr. P. L. Potger	...	Colombo
" G. A. Poulhier	...	"
" L. G. Poulhier	...	Tangalla
" W. J. H. Schokman	...	Colombo
Dr. F. G. Spittel	...	Jaffna
Mr. W. R. B. Toussaint	...	Colombo
" F. J. de Vos	...	Galle
" Owen de Vos	...	"
" W. A. S. de Vos	...	Colombo
" S. J. Williamsz	...	"

Sub-Committees.—The Sub-Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes have in view a scheme for a periodical course of lectures, of which a programme will be issued to members shortly. Among other matters which have engaged their attention is the formation of classes for the study of Dutch, of which an announcement will be made on the arrival of a supply of books which has been ordered for.

This Committee have also hopes of being able to provide a supply of works in general literature as a nucleus for a Library to be located in the rooms of the Union. They would invite the aid of those members who may wish to contribute towards this object either by donations or by gifts of books and magazines. A number of local and mail newspapers has already been promised.

The Sub-Committee for Purposes of Social Service met in the course of this month and undertook several objects of a charitable and philanthropic nature. It is expected that with the keen and sympathetic interest taken in these objects by Mr. van der Straaten, the Honorary Secretary, much good will result for this sphere of the Union's operations.

The thanks of the members are due to Mr. P. D. Siebel, the Honorary Secretary of the Sub-Committee for Purposes of Entertainment and Sport, and the other gentlemen associated with him, for their labours in this department. It is hoped

that a due appreciation of these labours will induce members to always give their ungrudging support to the Committee in their endeavour to provide the members and their families with wholesome relaxation and amusement, and to bring about social intercourse and good feeling among them.

Mr. Arthur Alvis' Lecture on "A Plea for Thrift," of which we give the full text in our present issue, was delivered on Thursday, the 21st May, at the Lindsay Lecture Hall, Bambalapitiya, which, as usual, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Union by the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Tweed. The chair was taken by the Hon. F. C. Loos, President of the Union, and there was present a large number of members and their families. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz and seconded by Dr. VanDort, the latter also in a few well chosen words dwelling on some of the points which had been raised. The Chairman then offered a few remarks.

Office and Committee Room.—It is with much satisfaction we announce that the Union is now provided with an office and a committee room at Sea View, Kollupitiya, which have been sub-let to them by Dr. Nell. They consist of two rooms in the south end of the building with an entrance on that side, and have been furnished and equipped in a suitable manner. While serving the two purposes above indicated, it may be mentioned that these rooms would also be available to members who may wish to make any casual use of them, as a reading room or meeting place.

The Union is not only indebted to Dr. Nell for placing these rooms at their disposal, but also for kindly offering them, free of any charge or expense, the use of other parts of his house and the large grounds attached to it for occasional functions.

Garden Party and Children's Fete.—This function took place at Sea View on Wednesday, the 3rd June (Prince of Wales' Birthday) and was largely attended. The tennis court and the wide expanse of ground sloping down to the canal at the back offered ample space for promenade and for the sports of the children. The cost of the entertainment was met by special contributions from members. The following programme was gone through :—

CHILDREN'S SPORTS—4 TO 6 P. M.

1. Flat Race, 100 yards, for Boys 6 to 10 years
2. Flat Race, 50 yards, for Girls 6 to 10 years
3. Obstacle Race, for Boys 11 to 13 years
4. Sack Race, for Boys 11 to 13 years
5. Egg & Spoon Race, for Girls up to 16
6. Walking Race, for Ladies
7. Thread-and-Needle Race
8. Tug-of-War, for Boys

Soiree Musicale, 6 to 8 p. m.

The prizes, of which a goodly number was displayed on a table laid out in the tennis court, were distributed by Mrs. F. C. Loos, who was conducted to her post at the centre of the table by Mr. F. J. T. Foenander, the oldest member of the Union, who in doing so addressed a few words to those present.

Lantern Exhibition by Dr. Nell.—We are glad to announce that in the course of next month (July) an exhibition of Dutch views will be given by Dr. Nell at Sea View, Kollupitiya. The slides have been specially ordered out, and are now on their way. The date of the exhibition and other particulars will be made known in due time.

Obituary.—We regret to intimate the death, in the month of May, of Mr. George Alexander Poulier, at the age of 69. Mr. Poulier, who had only recently been enrolled a member of the Union, was a son of the late Rev. J. A. Poulier of the Wesleyan Mission. The family is an old one in Ceylon, of which the founder was Arnout Poulier of Bergen-op-Zoom, who came out in 1714.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To enquiries made regarding the *List of Founders of Families* now appearing, we would wish to reply that the present is only the first of a series of lists which Mr. de Vos will contribute on this subject. He has deemed it desirable to present the names in sections, rather than exhaust all those under each letter of the alphabet in one list; but the grouping into separate lists will be quite arbitrary and without significance. We hope to conclude the first list in our next number.

The Review of which Dr. Prins gives us an excellent translation is from the pen of Mr. J. H. Cohen Stuart. It is with much regret we learn from the May number of *Neerlandia*, received by last mail, of the death which has just occurred of his father, Mr. J. W. H. Cohen Stuart, Director of the Department of Justice, Netherlands India. Both father and son have been stout pillars of the *Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond*.

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STEAMERS.	DATE.	STEAMERS.	DATE.
	1908.		1908.
298 (a) Zieten	3rd July	403 (c) Prinz Eitel	
397 (c) Kleist	12th "	Friedrich	4th Oct.
398 (b) Goeben	26th "	404 (b) Luetzow	18th "
299 (a) Seydlitz	31st "	302 (a) Gneisenau	23rd "
399 (c) Prinz Ludwig	9th Aug.	405 (c) Prinz Heinrich	1st Nov.
400 (b) Scharnhorst	24th "	406 (b) Prinzess Alice	15th "
300 (a) Roon	28th "	303 (a) Zieten	20th "
401 (c) Prinz Regent		407 (c) Kleist	29th "
Luitpold	6th Sept.	408 (b) Prinz Ludwig	13th Dec.
402 (b) Derfflinger	20th "	304 (a) Bremen	18th "
301 (a) Yorck	25th "	409 (c) Goeben	27th "

Steamers marked (a) call at above ports with the exception of Algiers, Gibraltar, & Hamburg.

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

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

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For Straits, China & Japan.

400 Scharnhorst	3rd July	404 Luetzow	28th Aug.
401 Prinz Regent		405 Prinz Heinrich	11th Sept.
Luitpold	17th "	406 Prinzess Alice	25th "
402 Derfflinger	31st "	407 Kleist	9th Oct.
403 Prinz Eitel		408 Prinz Ludwig	23rd "
Friedrich	14th Aug.	409 Goeben	8th Nov.

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

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For Australia.

300 Roon	7th July	304 Bremen	27th Oct.
301 Yorck	4th Aug.	305 Roon	27th Nov.
302 Gneisenau	1st Sept.	306 Yorck	22nd Dec.
303 Zieten	29th "		

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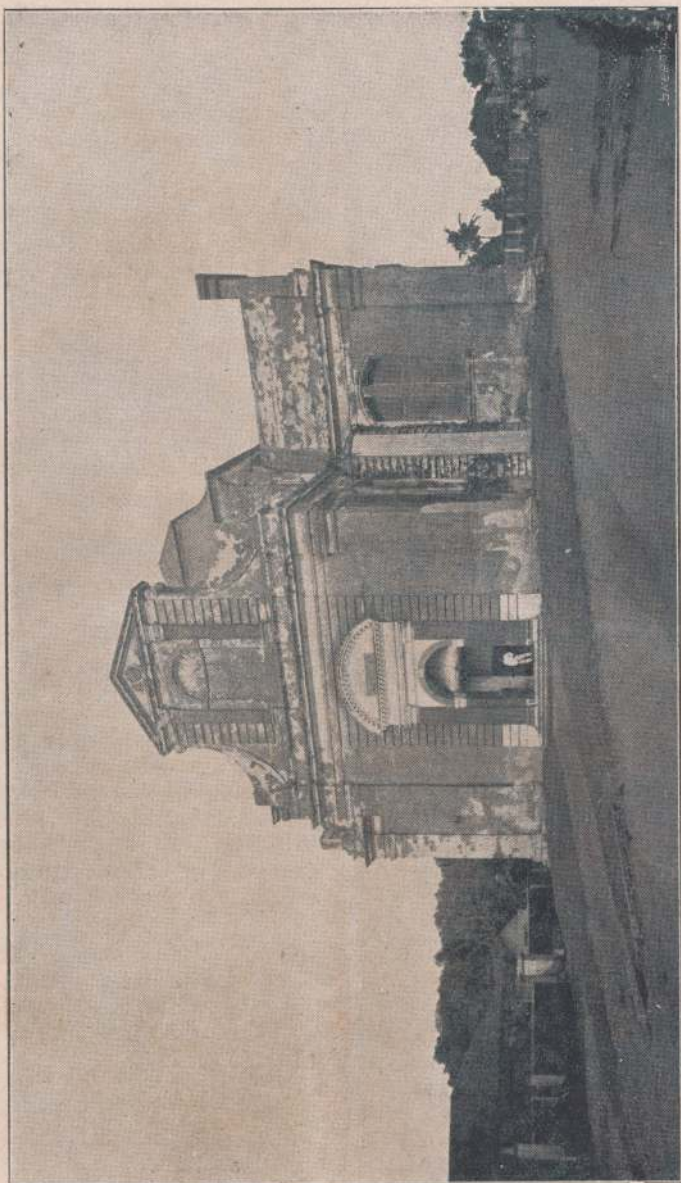
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