

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

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

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

VOL. X.]

PART III.

[1917

THE OLD ARCHIVES-OFFICE AT WELTEVREDEN (BATAVIA)

BY W. WIJNAENDTS VAN RESANDT ("DE NEDERLANDSCHE
LEEUW" XXXV. 142, JULY 1917).

(Translated from the Dutch by Mr. F. H. de Vos.)

With reference to the contribution of Mr. Bloys van Treslong Prins on this subject, in the previous number of this magazine, I think myself justified in saying something about the matter. Indeed with Mr. Prins I also belong to the very few who have worked among the said archives. Anyone who has read with any interest my articles published in this magazine from 1901 to 1908, will admit that I have done much in the matter of investigations there. I refer for instance to my articles "Oude Indische Families" (Old Indian Families) and "Huwelyken te Batavia in den* Compagniestijd" (Marriages at Batavia in the Company's time.)

Up to 1904, the church registers of date previous to the introduction of the *Burg-Stand* (Civil State) in India (last half of 1828), were preserved in the registers of the six Courts of Justice under the jurisdiction of which stood the places where these records were kept. So I found in 1900 the registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths at Macassar, at the registry of the Court of Justice there, and I have published extracts therefrom in the "Wapenheraut" 1900—1901, and in this magazine 1901—1902. On my return to Batavia in 1903 I found this

* II. Journal D. B. U. p. 114.

kind of registers also in the registry of the Court of Justice there, situated in the so-called lower-city (*benedenstad*) in old Batavia. The books being preserved in the garret of this building were reduced to a miserable condition in comparison with those of Macassar, which, although they also had suffered, were in a very good workable condition. At Batavia the sides of the pages of these books were pressed down into a pappy mass in which there were moving many white worms, and I then, with a blunt instrument, seated in the burning-hot attic of this building on a solitary chair (there was no table), carefully separated the pages one by one, when I found that the sides of all the pages had quite perished. The writing however in the middle portion of the pages was well preserved and quite legible. I then went straight to the then Government Archivist, Mr. J. A. van der Chijs, who had his office and archives at Weltevreden, and informed him of what I had seen. He thereupon reported on this matter to the Government at Buitenzorg, and afterwards, in 1904,—according to my proposition made to Mr. vander Chijs—all the old church registers were transferred from the Court of Justice at Batavia to the Landsarchief at Weltevreden. In the meantime Heer van der Chijs died, and this transfer took place under the charge of the present Archivist Dr. F. de Haan. He got all the neglected books dusted and renewed all the soiled pages, piece by piece, by pasting tracing-paper along the sides. I found these in a better state therefore when I again visited the Landsarchief in 1909, but they had in the meantime, suffered so much that whole pages were in some places quite illegible, and it can well be that in the time of Mr. Prins the damage to the paper had increased. In consequence of the efforts of Dr. de Haan, in the meantime all other registers of baptism, marriage, and burial of the whole of the Indies, lying in the registries of the other Courts of Justice, were between 1904 and 1909 deposited in the Landsarchief at Weltevreden. According to the proposition of Mr. Prins, it seems to me that the transference of all these books to the Rijks archief at the Hague, has much to recommend it, both to prevent further loss and for

the use people here will make of them, for besides Mr. Prins and the undersigned, our fellow-member the Secretary of the "Department van B. B.," Heer J. de Groot, so far as I know, is the only one among all the thousand Europeans in the Indies who has studied these books in my time there. In this connection one matter should not be forgotten. There are at the Landsarchief the archives of the former commissions of marriage causes at Batavia. Every person who married at Batavia during the Company's time had to get the consent of these commissions. In their registers were thus entered all marriages. It was this source of information that I consulted when I wrote my article "Huwetyken te Batavia in den Compagnistijd" for this magazine. The books were then (1903-1904) in a fairly good state of preservation. The marriage registers and publications of banns began from 1616 (thus before the foundation of Batavia.) Should it be eventually decided to bring over the church registers (marriage) and other books, the scheme should include the marriage registers of the above-named commissioners.*

What is to be found at the Landsarchief is mentioned by Mr. J. A. van der Chijs in his "Inventaris van's Lands Archief te Batavia." Batavia 1882.

The notarial archives from all the notaries in the Dutch Indies in the Company's time are therefore very interesting, among which there are many as yet unopened original wills. †

Further there are at the Orphan Boedelkamer at Batavia copies of the wills of all Europeans who died at Batavia since 1621, made up into registers, at the back of which often the years are mentioned in which the wills were registered in the Orphan Chamber which took place in the year in which the testator died.

Finally, if I mistake not, the bringing over of the church registers from the West Indies has already been decided on and is already perhaps an accomplished fact.

* Compare my article on this subject in this magazine A^o 1906. K. 61. The Registers of baptisms and burials are not mentioned there.

† Without taking into account other districts, there are alone from the notaries of Batavia from 1621 to 1816 at the Landsarchief already 8684 volumes.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
JÖRGE FRANZ MÜLLER

(Continued from page 58)

We had up till now made rapid progress, when on the 13th November, about morning, the wind from the west again calmed down a bit. In the afternoon we sighted two ships at a distance, which, seen through the telescope, flew the Prince flags, and we took them for Dutch ships, thinking that they were sailing towards Gibraltar or the Mediterranean. When it was night they were no longer visible and we did not think any more about them. On the 14th, about morning, the wind went down a bit so that the sails often hung loose flapping against each other, but no sooner did it dawn, we again saw these two ships, which were by now tolerably close to us. But as they no longer flew the Prince flag, we put up our flag to see to what nationality they belonged. Whereupon they furled the red flag to give us to understand what they intended to do to us. As however half our men were still asleep and I was then at watch, there was a great alarm raised with bells, drums and trumpets, and there were shouts in the ship of "Get up, Get up! To arms, To arms! The Turks want to capture us!" which did not give much pleasure to the sleeping and half-awake. But as soon as every one had come on deck the skipper addressed them in these short but earnest words:—

"Dear brethren, it seems to me now that we are to fall into the hands of the Turks and we should use our best endeavours to save ourselves. Therefore put your trust in God and fight like brave Christian Dutch heroes; do not fear, and make for yourselves an everlasting name. Although we are not so strong as they, yet in a short time they will lose courage, but if we, which God forbid, are to be conquered by them, rather than allow ourselves to be made slaves and our property taken from us, we would blow ourselves up."

Whereupon we answered that we would stand by him to a man, and that, so long as we had a drop of blood in our veins, we would not desert him. Thus there was given to each soldier a bandolier, muskets with burning matches, and a cutlass as side arms, but the sailors were armed only with crooked sabres. Whereupon we were posted on both sides of the ship, and although we had a slight wind, we went for them, and as they had us on both sides in the middle, there began the cannonade with guns, muskets, and throwing of hand-grenades, in consequence of which there was so much smoke that we could not see each other, as, once the wind dropped, much as we wished, we could not come together. Thereupon the butchery became all the more cruel, while one of their ships, being driven hard on to the side of our pilot boat, where I was posted, they threw on us many burning pitch-rings intending thereby to set the ship on fire. In consequence my thick and bushy head of hair began to smell somewhat, but I had no time myself to render any assistance, and the fire was put out by the sailors without its doing any damage.

Whilst our eyes were almost blinded by these pitch-rings and as we were not able to see for the smoke, they came against us with a larger force to the ship's side where they got on to the masts and guns, as if sent up by lightning, holding fast with the left hand and using the sabre with the right, and made dreadful tracks at us, and no sooner I saw this, there was one right in front of me, who, if he had struck me, would have given me the *coup de grâce*. Thereupon I threw away my musket, took my sabre and cut off his right arm. And as he was holding on fast with his left arm, and would not surrender, I split his head in two, whereupon he fell in a faint into the water. The same was done to all the rest who had come up, only that just then my comrade by my side was hit on the head by a bullet, on which he uttered a loud cry and was hurled, together with his equipment, over the ships' side into the water, which affected me very much as we, during the fight were cheering and encouraging each other. After we had continued this

struggle till noon with great heat and fury and the Turks found they could effect nothing on account of our heroism, as they had lost many men and their ship was somewhat leaky, and as our excellent cannonade had shot away their two masts, a slight wind having sprung up they gradually retired from us leaving us victorious. Although we had some bad leaks in our ship, yet everything was above water and the same were stopped up from inside with iron and tin plates by the carpenters, who had to be in the hold so long as the fight lasted. After this fight, as we were so exhausted and tired that we could scarcely breathe, the skipper gave us each a grog of brandy which revived our spirits, and for the hard work we had done, he thanked us with a fine consoling speech, as a father would speak to his faithful children, and praised us up to the skies. As the night was at hand we heaped up all the dead in one place to move them out of the way and to see by day who they were. The wounded in the ship were brought to the surgeon who had quite enough to do attending to them, whilst many, who were almost mortally wounded, moaned most piteously. Those, who were sound had to keep a good watch at night over the ship, and no one was allowed to sleep but had to be at all times prepared for an attack, as we did not as yet trust the Turks. About midnight, however, there sprung up a strong and lovely east wind, on which we diverted our course in a southerly direction with a side wind and made fair headway. On the 15th, as soon as it was day, we saw no more of the Turks, of which we were very glad and offered up a thanksgiving to our Lord God for having rescued us from the Turkish bloodhounds. After this the nominal roll was called and 28 men did not answer to their names, as being lost, although we had 23 on board and the rest (5) must have fallen into the water, as to which I testified as regards my comrade. Among those lost were 14 soldiers, 11 sailors, 1 cabin boy and 2 carpenters who were shot in the ship by bullets. But a sailor, as he lay ill in his hammock, was so shattered by bullets, that his entrails were all over the place and he had

to be removed in pieces. Yea, our ship looked like a shambles as she was everywhere covered with human blood enough to melt a heart of stone. After we had offered our prayers over those who were killed, they were one after the other committed to the denizens of the deep in the Atlantic. There were besides 46 men wounded and some were found in quite a miserable state. But the Turks had a very bad time as their ship was so full of men that we counted 400 of them on whom we thundered lustily, not only with our big guns, culverins, and muskets, not to speak of hand-grenades of which they had none, and did great damage, so that with hand-grenades we set fire to two of their sails which they had enough to do to put out and which they prudently decided to do. We however suffered no damage from their fire rings. In the meantime there was heard such a piteous wailing among them that they without doubt must have had many dead and wounded, whilst the cannonade lasted so terribly long, that many, and I amongst them, lost my hearing, but which, so far as I was concerned I recovered after the fight.

F. H. DE VOS.

**GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF
VAN GEYZEL OF CEYLON**

COMPILED BY MR. F. H. DE VOS

I

FRANS VAN GEYZEL of St. Nicolaas, (Belgium,) m. at Colombo 16 April 1679 *Susanna Pegalotti* daughter of *Angelo Pegalotti* of Genoa and *Dominga Perez*. He had by her:—

- I *Catharina van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 21 April 1680, m. at Colombo 2, Oct. 1694 *Hendrik Tuchter* of Amsterdam.
- II ANGELO VAN GEYZEL (who follows under II)
- III *Petronella van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 5 November 1682 m. at Colombo 29 January 1702 *Dirk Tempestel* of Deventer, *Vaandrig*.
- IV *Francina van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 27 Oct. 1689. m (1) at Colombo 11 May 1710 *Joost van de Rondewerken* and (2) at Colombo 29 Jan. 1739 *Gerrit Valck* of Colombo, Boekhouder.

II

ANGELO VAN GRYZEL, Surgeon, bap. at Colombo 9 Nov. 1680, m. (1) at Colombo 4 Dec. 1707 *Anna van der Rondewerken* baptised at Colombo 8 July 1688 daughter of *Christian van de Rondewerken* and *Plantina Pleger* and (2) at Colombo 31 January 1711 *Anna Solter* of Colombo. Of the 1st marriage:—

- I *Frans van Geyzel*, bap. at Colombo 16 September 1708
- II *Christiaan van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo September 1710. Of the 2nd marriage:—
- III *Susanna van Geyzel*, bap. at Colombo February 1712, m. at Colombo 6 February 1729 *Jacob Hinderman* of Bylevelt.
- IV *Anna van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo Jan. 1713 m. (1) at Colombo *Joachim Schwalbe* of Neuenhalden, Sabandaar, Colombo, and (2) at Colombo 19 September 1756 *Engelbert de Moor* of Colombo, Boekhouder.

- V *Francina van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 17 March 1715.
- VI JOHANNES VAN GEYZEL who follows under III.
- VII *François van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 23 January 1718.
- VIII DIRK VAN GEYZEL (who follows under IV).
- IX *Petronella van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 8 February 1720 m. at Colombo 26 November 1741 *Abraham Dormieux*.

III

JOHANNES VAN GEYZEL, Consumptie-boekhouder, Calpentyn, bap. at Colombo 9 Aug. 1716 m. (1) at Colombo 23 Dec. 1742 *Francina Toussaint* (IV 24) and (2) at Colombo 9 May 1755 *Catharina Salomina Prik* (IX 127) (widow *Johannes Schut*).

Of the 1st marriage:—

- I *Angelo van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 22 September 1743, m. at Colombo 18 May 1770 *Susanna Maria Vogelaar* of Colombo and had by her:
 - (1) *Maria Francina van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 24 February 1771.
- II *Maria Valentina van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 10 Oct. 1745
- III *Louis Ertman van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 14 Dec. 1746
- IV *Anna Maria van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 2 March 1749 m. *Bernard Hendrik von Bergheim* of Straatsburg.
- V *Josina Johanna van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 14 June 1750, m. *Fredericus van Essen* of Zwol, *Vaandrig*.
- VI *Johannes Jacobus van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 23 Jan. 1752.
- VII JOHANNES JUSTINUS VAN GEYZEL (who follows under V)
- VIII PIETER VAN GEYZEL (who follows under VI) Of the 2nd marriage:—
- IX *Johanna van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 4 April 1756, m. 2nd May 1773 *Jan Carl Andriess* of Colombo, Boekhouder, widower of *Thomasia Gertruida Mohr*
- X *Hendrik Nicolaas van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 3 July 1757, m. (1) at Colombo 11 July 1786 *Johanna Elizabeth Meier* of Colombo and (2) at Colombo 30 April 1797 *Francina Perera*.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

(1) *Casparus Henricus van Geyzel*, bap. at Colombo
14 May 1798

XI *Arnoldus van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 22 September 1765.

IV

DIRK VAN GEYZEL, boekhouder at Tutucorin, bap.
at Colombo 17 Dec. 1719, m. at Colombo 28 September
1749 *Johanna Fybrandsz* of Colombo.

He had by her:—

I *Johan Angelo van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 13 Sept. 1750.

II DIRK FRANÇOIS VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under VII.)

III *Justinus Rutgaart van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 12 May 1754

IV *Catharina Elizabeth van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo
21 Sept. 1755. m. *Frans Ledulx*, widower of *Anna
Maria Heyzer*.

V

JOHANNES JUSTINUS VAN GEYZEL bap. at
Galle 13 April 1753, m. (1) at Colombo 9 June
1782 *Johanna Engeltina Sperling* of Colombo and
(2) 15 February 1784 *Johanna Petronella Menges*
of Colombo.

Of the 2nd marriage:—

I JOHANNES ADRIANUS VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under VIII)

II LOURENS JACOBUS VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under IX)

III *Johannes Corneles van Geyzel* bap. at Colombo 12
April 1789

VI

PIETER VAN GEYZEL bap. at Calpentyn 10
November 1754, m. at Colombo 25 June 1786
Helena Petronella Scheen of Colombo.

He had by her:—

I HENRICUS PHILIPPUS VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under X)

II *Dirk Angelo van Geyzel* bap. 13 May 1792

III *Susanna Johanna van Geyzel* bap. 19 January 1794.

VII

DIRK FRANÇOIS VAN GEYZEL, Boekhouder, bap. at
Colombo 7 May 1752. m. 15 June 1777, *Maria Johanna
van Swieten* of Galle. He had by her:—

I *Henricus van Geyzel* bap. at Galle 25 July 1779.

II *Johanna Petronella van Geyzel* bap. at Galle 25 December
1781, m. (1) at Galle 22 June 1800. *Charles Torriano*
of London, Lt. 1st Batt. 9th Infantry and (2) 21 March
1805 Rev. *Michael Christiaan Vos*, bap. Cape 6 January
1760, son of *Jan Hendrick Vos* of Batavia and *Johanna Bok*.

III *Dirk Joan van Geyzel* bap. at Galle 7 May 1786.

IV *Maria Francina van Geyzel* bap. at Galle 20 January 1788.

V *Antonia Francina van Geyzel* bap. at Galle 15 Aug. 1790.

VIII

JOHANNES ADRIANUS VAN GEYZEL bap. at
Colombo 18 February 1787 m. *Frederica Petronella Inges*. He
had by her:—

I *Johanna Adolphina van Geyzel* b. 22 July 1811.

II *Johanna Philipina van Geyzel* b. 10 January 1813.

III *Johannes Justinus van Geyzel* b. 20 February 1815, m.
Sophia Wilhelmina.....and had by her:—

(1) *Matilda Frederica van Geyzel* b. 6 September 1840.

(2) *Eliza Jocelyn van Geyzel* b. 16 March 1842.

(3) *Jane Caroline van Geyzel* b. 20 April 1846.

(4) *Georgiana Wilhelmina van Geyzel* b. 29 March 1849.

IV *Johannes Magnus van Geyzel* b. 25 May 1817.

V *Johanna Margareta van Geyzel* b. 15 July 1821, m. (1)
Jan Baptist Micolle and (2) *George Elders*.

VI *Henrietta Florentina van Geyzel* b. 22 July 1825.

VII *Josina Petronella van Geyzel* b. 13 April 1828.

VIII *Petrus Arnoldus van Geyzel* b. 15 August 1830.

IX

LOURENCE JACOBUS VAN GEYZEL bap. Colombo
24 March 1785, d. at Colombo 3 November 1845, m. *Salomina
Martina de Waas* and had by her:—

I *William Jacob van Geyzel* b. 27 March 1814 m. (1)
24 October 1838 A. L. *Daniel* and (2) *Maria Carolina
de Jong* (IX. 125)

Of the 2nd marriage:—

(1) *Margaret Julia van Geyzel* b. Feb. 1851.

II *Johanna Wilhelmina van Geyzel* b. 19 June 1816.

III *Johanna Engeltina van Geyzel* b. 13 November 1817, m.
George Earde.

IV *William Edward van Geyzel* b. 11 February 1820,
d. 21 September 1845, m. at Colombo 24 January 1842
Ann Tisler.

V *Albert Carl van Geyzel* b. 21 March 1823, m. at Colombo
10 October 1842 *Catharine Margaret Backhouse* d.
Colombo 20 November 1843, and had by her:—
(1) *Catharine Alexandrav van Geyzel* b. 8 November 1843,
d. Colombo 1 September 1846.

VI *Caroline Dorothea van Geyzel*, b. 7 March 1825.

VII *Gerardina Elizabeth van Geyzel* b. 9 October 1827.

VIII *Fredrik Hendrik van Geyzel* b. 17 February 1830.

IX *Anna Henrietta van Geyzel* b. 28 December 1831.

X *Johan Abraham van Geyzel* b. 15 September 1834.

X

HENRICUS PHILIPPUS VAN GEYZEL b. Colombo
6 February 1789, d. 19 October 1834 m. 9 October 1820
Johanna Petronella Soysa b. Colombo 31 August 1807, d. there
19 November 1876. He had by her:—

I *Pieter Edward van Geyzel* b. Colombo 11 December
1822, d. Colombo 2 January 1877. m. (1) Colombo
4 June 1846 *Josephine Wilhelmina Bock* b. 16 Aug. 1823,
d. 7 June 1866 and (2) *Antonetta Merciana Raffel*.

Of the 1st marriage.

(1) PHILIP EDMUND VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under XI.)

II JOHN WILLIAM VAN GEYZEL (who follows under
XII)

III *Charles Leonard van Geyzel* b. Colombo 22 October
1827, d. 25 February 1851.

IV *Wilhelmina Arnoldina van Geyzel* b. Colombo 11 Nov.
1829, d. 22 August 1863 m. 22 November 1849 *Peter
Cornelis de Kretser* b. 23 November 1827, d. 30 May 1896

V *Cornelia Adolphina van Geyzel* b. Colombo 17 September
1832, d. 7 February 1862.

VI PIETER VINCENT VAN GEYZEL (who follows
under XIII.)

XI

PHILIP EDMUND VAN GEYZEL b. Colombo 8 March
1847, m. Colombo 12 September 1872 *Anna Maria Joseph*
b. Colombo 31 May 1850. He had by her:—

I *Edmund Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 12 July 1873.

II *Percival Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 26 August 1874,
d. Colombo 12 March 1901, m. there 26, May 1898 *Florena
Grabau* b. Colombo 18 November 1877 d. Colombo
11 November 1908, and had by her:—

(1) *Percival Alexander van Geyzel* b. Colombo 12
March 1899.

III *Alden Noel Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 28 Dec. 1875,
m. Colombo 12 September 1900 *Claribel Heyn*,
b. Colombo 17 March 1876. He had by her:—

(1) *Claribel Louise Elaine van Geyzel*, b. Colombo
30 September 1901.

(2) *Eileen Eunice van Geyzel* b. Colombo 14 September
1903.

(3) *Ouida Zelia van Geyzel* b. Colombo 15 October 1906.

(4) *Doreen Noelle van Geyzel* b. Colombo 15 November
1908.

- IV *Reginald Harris Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 12 November 1877, d. 9 September 1905.
- V *Henry Allan Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 19 February 1879.
- VI *Ainsley Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 12 August 1880.
- VII *Cyril Walwyn Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 10 February 1882, d. Colombo 3 January 1900.
- VIII *Basil Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 22 June 1883.
- IX *Anna Millicent van Geyzel* b. Colombo, 1, May 1885, d. Colombo 22 December 1898.
- X *Lena Louisa van Geyzel* b. Colombo 29 Oct. 1887, d. 24 January 1904.
- XI *Leslie Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 1 August 1888.
- XII *Ina Ilaine van Geyzel* b. Colombo. 5 September 1890.
- XIII *John William van Geyzel* b. Colombo 24 January 1893 d. Colombo 1 October 1906
- XIV *Vernon Eric Joseph van Geyzel* b. Colombo 20 October 1894, d. Colombo 7 June 1895.

XII

JOHN WILLIAM VAN GEYZEL b. Colombo 24 January 1826, d. Colombo 15 October 1888 m. Colombo 29 May 1848 *Antonetta Ursula Thomasz* b. Colombo 11 June 1828, d. Colombo 23 July 1871. He had by her :—

- I *Agnes Mary van Geyzel* b. Colombo 2 September 1849, m. Colombo 28 January 1874 *Oliver Christoffel Raffel* b. Colombo 4 April 1850.
- II *Alice Eleanor van Geyzel* b. Colombo 20 July 1851, d. Colombo 30 April 1852.
- III *Charles Walter van Geyzel* b. Colombo 6 May 1853, m. Colombo 28 June 1882 *Emma Eliza Ferdinandsz* b. Kandy March 1864. He had by her :—
- (1) *John William van Geyzel* b. Colombo 26 September 1883.
- (2) *Ruth van Geyzel* b. Colombo 8 September 1884.
- (3) *Leah van Geyzel* b. Colombo 9 December 1887.

- (4) *Charles Walter van Geyzel* b. Colombo 29 November 1890.
- (5) *Vivian Allan van Geyzel* b. Colombo 21 September 1894.
- (6) *Bertha Ellen van Geyzel* b. Colombo 17 February 1897.
- IV *Laura Jemima van Geyzel* b. Colombo 26 July 1854.
- V *Andrew William van Geyzel* b. Colombo 15 Jan. 1856.
- VI *Francis Maud van Geyzel* b. Colombo 20 February 1860, m. 20 May 1889 *Edgar Henry Mottau* (V 55) b. Colombo 28, July 1855, d. Colombo 6 April 1906.
- VII *Ann Edith van Geyzel* b. Colombo 28 October, 1861, m. 5 June 1902 *James Henry de Kretser* b. Colombo 8 February 1860.
- VIII *Alice Adeline van Geyzel* b. Colombo 19 May 1863, m. 24 May 1888 *Charles Lorenz Wambeek* b. Colombo 26 November 1860.
- IX *Elien Jocelyn van Geyzel* b. Colombo 17 February 1865.
- X *Colvin Thomasz van Geyzel* b. 28 October 1867 m. Colombo 13 September 1899 *Antoinette Aileen Baling* b. 8 November 1876 and had by her :—
- (1) *Frederick Christopher William van Geyzel* b. Colombo 30 May 1901.
- (2) *Cecil Theodore van Geyzel* b. Colombo 19 Dec. 1902.
- (3) *Colvin Leonard van Geyzel* b. Colombo. 4 Sept. 1905.

XIII

PIETER VINCENT VAN GEYZEL b. Colombo 15 June 1835, d. Colombo 7 February 1862 m. 16 May 1860 *Harriet Engelina Woutersz* b. Colombo 6 October 1840, d. Malacca 31 August 1889. He had by her :—

- I *Clara Lavinia van Geyzel* b. Colombo 7 February 1861, m. Kandy 20 May 1880 *Wilfred Archbald Estrop* b. Colombo, 1st September 1853, d. Kuala Lumpur 21 Sept. 1908,

- II *Edwin James Allen van Geyzel* b. Colombo 14 July 1862 m. Singapore 3 February 1891 *Flora Maud Pengelly* b. Singapore 5 February 1873, d. Kuala Lumpur 17 May 1904. He had by her :—
- (1) *Herbert Grattan van Geyzel* b. Singapore 30 April 1892
 - (2) *Clarence Lancelot van Geyzel* b. Port Dickson 28 April 1899 d. there 10 April 1900.
- III *Donald Schumacher van Geyzel* b. Colombo 22 March 1864 m. Selangor 22 May 1896 *Florence Sophia Bartholomeusz* b. Colombo 29 September 1878. He had by her :—
- (1) *Robert Benceflo van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 7 April 1897.
 - (2) *Dolinda Harriet van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 13 September 1898.
 - (3) *Donald Woutersz van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 6 September 1899 d. there 1 November 1899.
 - (4) *Donald Stanley van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 26 April 1903.
 - (5) *Claude Grattan van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 15 July 1905.
 - (6) *Percival Victor van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 17 July 1907.
 - (7) *Hazel Ethnè van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 14 October 1908.
- IV *Lizzie Isabel van Geyzel* b. Colombo 10 February 1866, m. Selangor 26 December 1895 *David John White* b. at Kirkenbright (Scotland) 27 September 1864.
- V *Henry Grattan van Geyzel*, b. at Colombo, 1 November 1867, d. Kuala Lumpur 2 January 1888.
- VI *Richard Vincent van Geyzel* b. at Colombo 20 September 1869 m. Kalutara 1 February 1897 *Lilian Margaret Hepponstall* b. Kalutara 17 February 1868 and had by her :—
- (1) *Richard Lionel Hepponstall van Geyzel* b. Kuala Lumpur 8 March 1898.

- (2) *Lilian Margaret van Geyzel* b. at Kuala Lumpur 8 August 1899.
 - (3) *Aldryth Mignonne Engeline van Geyzel*, b. at Kuala Pelah 13 August 1901.
 - (4) *George Vincent Hepponstall van Geyzel* b. Kalutara 27 December 1902
 - (5) *Isla Daphne van Geyzel* b. Seramban 3 June 1906.
 - (6) *Naomi Ella Glen van Geyzel* b. Port Dickson 22 August 1908.
- VII *Anna Ursula van Geyzel* b. Colombo 13 August 1871, m. Selangor 13 November 1891 *Richard Daniel Andree* b. Colombo 11 September 1867, d. Negri Sembilan 21 February 1897.
- VIII *Theodosia Florence van Geyzel* b. Colombo 12 June 1873, d. at Kuala Lumpur 31 March 1895, m. Selangor 26 November 1892, *Oliver Eustan Jansz* b. Galle 31 January 1866.
- IX *Amy Engeline van Geyzel* b. Colombo 9 February 1876.
- X *Albert Edward van Geyzel* b. Colombo 9 November 1877.
- XI *Rosaline Esther van Geyzel* b. Gampola 28 November 1879.

DE KRETZER

(Correction—Vol. X. Journal D. B. U. p 22)

DE KRETZER (X. 22)

(Additions and corrections)

Tribby Everard van Houten de Kretzer is the child of *Cecil Hubert de Kretzer* and *Vivienne May van Houten*.

F. H. de Vos.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF KELLAR OF CEYLON

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

I

STEVEN KELLAR of Schweinfurt (Bavaria) m. at Galle 21 January 1770 *Johanna Jacobsz* and had by her:—

- I *Stephanus Cornelis Kellar* b. 6 December 1772.
- II *Gerardus Valentyn Kellar* b. 27 March 1774, m. 20 October 1804 *Anna Susanna de Silva* of Matara.
- III *Johanna Wilhelmina Kellar* b. 5 September 1778.
- IV *Anna Magdalena Kellar* b. 12 Dec. 1779, d. 25 Nov. 1807, m. 15 October 1804 *Johannes Jacobus Deutrom*.
- V DANIEL CHRISTIAAN KELLAR (who follows under II)
- VI *Laurens Stephanus Kellar* b. 2 July 1784.

II

DANIEL CHRISTIAAN KELLAR b. at Galle 25 December 1780 m. (1) *Catharina Dorothea Hartel* and (2) 27 March 1805 *Johanna Sibilla Ephraums*.
Of the 1st marriage:—

- I *Cornelis Gysbertus Kellar* b. at Matara 9 April 1803 m. *Honrietta Thomasia Kellar* and had by her:—
(1) *Archibald William Kellar*, b. 19 February 1836.
Of the 2nd marriage:—
- II NICOLAAS WILLIAM HENRY KELLAR (who follows under III)
- III GEORGE FREDERICK KELLAR who follows under IV
- IV *Joseph Lambertus Kellar* b. 1 October 1812
V *Edward Kellar* b. 5 June 1816, m. *Josina Emelia Attendorff* b. 8 May 1830 daughter of *Gerard Johannes Attendorff* and *Jacoba Margareta Keuneman*.
- VI *Johanna Dorothea Kellar* b. 15 July 1822.

- VII *Johanna Carolina Kellar* b. 16 July 1825.
- VIII *Johanna Henrietta Kellar* b. 28 December 1829
- IX *James Martin Kellar* b. 13 July 1832 m: (1) *Louisa Kemps* and (2) *Agnes Poulrier*

III

NICOLAAS WILLIAM HENRY KELLAR bap. 5 August 1810, m. 12 October 1840 *Frederica Charlotta Catharina Ephraums*, b. 6 April 1821, daughter of *Cornelis Adrianus Ephraums* and *Anganita Clara van Ingen*. He had by her:—

- I *Henry Daniel Kellar* b. 17 July 1841.
- II *Laurel Charlotte Kellar* b. 19 February 1843.
- III *Caroline Margaret Kellar* b. 29 August 1844
- IV *Arthur Edward Kellar* b. 27 July 1849.

IV

GEORGE FREDERICK KELLAR b. 16 March 1811 m. 15 May 1837, *Gertruida Elizabeth Bogaars* bap. at Galle 16 Aug. 1818, daughter of *Henricus Marinus Bogaars* and *Anna Maria Dorothea Baptist*.
He had by her:

- I *Daniel Henry Kellar* b. 10 February 1836.
- II *Margaret Helen-Kellar* b. 6 March 1839, m. *Daniel Gauder*
- III *John Edward Kellar* b. 27 March 1841.
- IV *Juliet Eliza Kellar* b. 8 January 1843.
- V *George Frederick Kellar* b. 16 August 1844, m. (1) 1875 *Laura Keuneman* and (2) 22 January 1879 *Alicea Margaret Attendorff*.
- VI *Charles Edward Kellar* b. 5 August 1848, d. 1862.
- VII *Juliet Charlotte Kellar* b. 4 October 1849.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

BY BAAS KEUVELAAR

It has been stated by an eminent Dutch jurist in his treatise on the "Law of Marriage" that Russian wives measured the love their husbands had for them by the number of blows they received from their lords and masters, but that with the pacific Dutch a wife is an object of tender care and affection. But this theory was sadly upset in Ceylon by the conduct of Stephanus de Broezer the *baas* of the *wapen kamer* of Colombo. Stephanus de Broezer was, to use a term to which exception has been taken recently, a native—yes, gentle reader—a native—of Utrecht. His wife Anna Steen was also born in that city and had come out to Ceylon with other young-lady friends as immigrants. They had not been in Ceylon many months before they married and were living quite happily in a house in Keyzer Street, Pettah, Colombo. Of course both de Broezer and his wife did not know a word of Portuguese.

One day there was a function, in anticipation of his marriage, at the house of Sin-José, an assistant to the arm-cleaner at the Armoury, and de Broezer, as the "boss," was specially invited to be present. De Broezer never refused these invitations. He was fond of good cheer and the food cooked by his wife in the Dutch style never appealed to him. In fact this was the only apple of discord between him and his wife who was young and not very particular about what she ate so long as she could keep a clean and tidy house and dress decently like the rest of the Dutch women at Colombo of her social standing. Sin-José was living with his widowed mother, an old Portuguese dame with quite a reputation as a good cook. Everything made by her was *muito saboroso*. De Broezer knew this and would not have missed the function for anything. Needless to say de Broezer did justice to the good things provided, but what took his fancy most was a dish of fritters called *filhos* (pronounced fee-oss), which he devoured with evident relish.

After many and deep potations of *gloria*, he walked home with an unmistakable *slinger* determined to give his wife a talking-to for her ignorance of cooking. In order to make doubly sure of the dish, he kept repeating the word *filhos* on his way home, when he stumbled over a stone and the word was clean erased from the tablets of his memory. So that, as was to be expected, he did not enter the house in a very cheerful mood. What with a heavy tongue and a clouded brain, it was in vain that he tried to explain what these *filhos* were. Enraged at his wife's lack of intelligence he struck her with his fist on her forehead. Her anger being roused, she flung a paper-weight at him which just missed making a hole in his skull. De Broezer was very sorry. In the midst of his profuse apologies, noticing a lump on his wife's forehead, he shouted out "There! Its just like that." "*Ga, loop na de hel*" said Mrs. de Broezer, who did not much relish the idea of her forehead being used for a practical demonstration of what a *filho* was and could not restrain her language, which was, I admit, a trifle "cursory." The result of all this was that Mrs. de Broezer packed up her things next morning and started for Galle with her little son Hentje. She stayed at the house of Martha Hornhovijs, a fellow passenger on the voyage out and the wife of the *schaft-baas* Martin Schmidt. It was not long before this little disagreement between de Broezer and his wife was the common talk of Galle, and the Commandeur's wife, who always made it a point of going into every social lapse that took place in the Island, sent a special message to the Company's *dochter* to come and see her and give her all the news about the incident. Of course the Commandeur heard all about it, and in order to prove to de Broezer that what he (de Broezer) considered a disqualification was, in the opinion of the authorities, a qualification, appointed Mrs. de Broezer assistant to the *schaft-baas* in special charge of the culinary department. Having on the advice of her lawyers obtained letters of *venia agendi* or something of that sort, she sued de Broezer for a dissolution of her marriage and custody of her child on the ground of intolerable cruelty. He charged her with

malicious desertion but did not appear on the trial date to defend the suit, and Mrs. de Broezer got judgment with an order that de Broezer should pay 7 rix-dollars a month for 15 years as maintenance of herself and her child.

Things went on like this when de Broezer's fancy again turned to thoughts of love. There was living at this time at Colombo a young Portuguese woman by name Dominga Fernandez who was much admired by the young bloods of the place and quite deservedly. Always merry and bright, very pretty and flirtatious and always "top" for anything, it was somewhat surprising to superficial observers, that she remained single, but she had high notions about her family. According to tradition she was descended from a westernized Indian prince, a *beau sabreur* who in ancient times adopted the name of Domingo Fernandez, although evil-minded and malicious people said that he was only an *azulador*. About this time there was discovered opposite the site of the old college of the Jesuit Fathers at Colombo a tombstone stating that "aqui jaz Domingo Fernandez primeiro mestre de esgrima etc." This rather confirmed the grounds of Dominga's pretensions and de Broezer, in his jagged way, seeing somewhat of an intimate connection between a *baas* of a *wapen-kamer* and an *esgrimidor*, proposed to Dominga, who accepted him thinking it great fun to be married to a Hollandez who knew not a word of Portuguese — a *farricoco* as she nicknamed him, as he had a mournful and solemn look like unto that of an undertaker at a funeral. The wedding was one of the pleasantest functions at Colombo for a long time. Dominga's father and mother, who belonged to the wealthy upper-class Portuguese, were most lavish in their hospitality. Dominga was flitting about here and there, chaffing everybody and acting like a giddy flapper or *bakfisch* as the Duitschers would say. What tickled Dominga's fancy most was a wedding gift to de Broezer from Galle from a nameless donor, viz. a *filhos* pan with an inscription in Portuguese to the effect that he should take it with him to the *terra quente* (hot land) when he went there. De Broezer was the only person

who saw nothing funny in it. The pan however was hung up in a prominent place in de Broezer's drawing-room and remained there till the events hereinafter recorded. Although opposites in every respects, de Broezer and Dominga had many years of wedded bliss when, to the great sorrow of every one at Colombo, Dominga died of a chill contracted at a moonlight *appasura* party on the Kelani river. De Broezer was disconsolate and thought of retiring from the Company's service and re-patriating, but before doing so, he went to Galle ostensibly to see his son Hentje who was stationed there as a *boekhouder*. Mrs. de Broezer was also getting tired of the East, and having "made her pile" her thoughts turned to the *Ultra Trajectum* of the ancients. De Broezer having made kind inquiries after Hentje's mother, the latter, to show she had no ill-feeling, was inclined to let by-gones be by-gones. In fact the dead embers of love were soon aglow with fire and Stephanus de Broezer and Anna Steen, both of Utrecht, were again united in the bands of holy matrimony at the Church at Galle, to the great amusement of everybody. There was some difficulty about the entry in the marriage register. Both de Broezer and Anna objected to be described as divorced parties. The Predikant solved the difficulty by describing the marriage as a *tweede huwelyk* (second marriage) and why there should have been a second marriage has always been an insoluble problem to most latter-day people at Galle. Hentje, who was now a married man with a family, decided to remain in Ceylon. Mr. and Mrs. de Broezer returned to Colombo to sell their things and make preparations for the voyage home. When Mrs. de Broezer saw the *filhos* pan she thought she had seen one like it at Galle, probably a "fake," but she was quite certain that their *filhos* pan was the very one that belonged to the Portuguese Viceroy, and decided to take it to Holland as interesting relic. They returned to Holland with the Return Fleet taking with them the historic *filhos* pan. They had not been at Utrecht many weeks when the museum authorities, hearing of this pan, were desirous of acquiring it for the museum. So one day the Director of the Institution called to see the

pan. Mrs. de Broezer explained that it belonged to a Portuguese family of Fernandez of Ceylon related to the Viceroy Affonço Albuquerque to whom it was given by his grandmother on his departure to the Indies (*terra quente*). She explained that it was for baking some sort of Portuguese fritters the name of which she once had in front of her head but that it was not there now. She had also had some family jars. The Director offered a fancy price for the pan which was of course accepted, and the pan has ever since been gracing the museum shelves with a ticket attached to it giving its history in detail. A learned Dutch professor read a paper on the pan at a special meeting of the Literary Branch of the museum. It was entitled "The Genesis of the *poffertje* pan, or Dutch Gastronomy in the East Indies." The object of the paper was to prove that the Dutch *poffertje* pan was evolved from the *filhos* pan. Mr. and Mrs. de Broezer were present and received the thanks of the meeting for having consented to part with their priceless treasure. Mrs. de Broezer was asked to give them a practical demonstration of how the Portuguese *filhos* were made in Ceylon but pleaded ignorance and said that perhaps her husband could do so, but de Broezer mendaciously explained that he knew nothing about *filhos*. Hentje's descendants are still undecided as to whether they should seek membership of the Union. Whenever the subject is hinted to them they say in good Ceylonese "What Union"! They are still sitting on the fence.

It is always a pity to disturb harmless illusions which after the lapse of centuries have been invested with the sanctity of facts. But I believe readers of the JOURNAL always like to listen to these anecdotes of the "Good Old Days."

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

II.

Pieter Dolhoven the *baas* of the *wapen-kamer* of Galle believed in the doctrine of the equality of man. It was a very dangerous doctrine to "monkey with" as he found to his cost. Where he got such a heterodox notion was a riddle to the Hon'ble Company. The Predikant tried to expel this doctrine from the brain of the deluded Dolhoven, but in vain. If Dolhoven had kept his views to himself, or had put them into practice in a less obtrusive manner, it would not have mattered much, but he was not built that way. His opinions and doings were the talk of all Galle in official and social circles, and matters were brought to a head by his strange conduct in having his garden-cooly, Loku Banda, as his guest at a dinner given at his house. Needless to say that the dinner was not voted a success, most of the guests having beaten a hasty retreat on various pretexts, including the Mudaliyar of the district.

It appeared that the Commandeur of Galle, Steven van der Linden, whilst on an embassy to the King of Kandy some years ago, when he held the rank of Onderkoopman, bought Loku Banda, who was then a small boy, at Kandy, and brought him to Colombo as a present to his wife. But Loku Banda did not remain long in the service of Mr. van der Linden. On a complaint by Mrs. van der Linden's pet ayah that Loku Banda had used the word *umba* in addressing her, he was transferred to Dolhoven who welcomed him as a man and a brother. The incident at the dinner referred to reached the ears of the Governor who called upon the Commandeur to report on the matter. At the investigation held by him, the Commandeur came to the conclusion that Dolhoven was a bit of an ass, but that he carried out the duties of his office to his entire satisfaction. The Governor was not satisfied and asked the Commandant of the station, Dolhoven's immediate superior;

to say what he thought of the matter. The Commandant sent in his report that Dolhoven was a "bounder," a disgrace to the Dutch in Ceylon, and that he should be "hoofed out" of the Company's service, at once. Thereupon Dolhoven was called upon by the Governor to explain his conduct. He had no explanation to offer except that he thought, with due deference, that it was for him, and no one else, to decide whom he should have at his dinner table and that it was a gross piece of impertinence on the part of outsiders to dictate to him as to whom he should place under his mahogany. No doubt all this was technically sound, but the prestige of the Hon'ble Company had to be maintained. The matter ought to have ended here. But Mrs. Dolhoven, who though considerably on the wrong of fifty was not yet an extinct volcano, posed as an out-and-out Christian woman and had imbibed many of the weird notions of her husband on the brotherhood of man. Needless to say that Dolhoven suspected the Commandeur of playing a double game and that amicable relations soon after ceased between the Dolhovens and the vander Lindens, and it was not long before Mrs. Dolhoven's old *tupas* nurse came to her with the usual "*Nona nukke ove. Gentes te fallar não*" (Has lady not heard? People say that) the stereotyped preamble to some piece of scandal, and propounded the startling theory that the Commandeur's maternal grandmother and Loku Banda belonged to the same family. Of course the old nurse could not explain how it was beyond *gentes te fallar*, and she was naturally afraid to disclose the names of her informants. How *gentes* came to "*fallar*" can only be explained by the fact that by-gone incidents are generally related by subsequent generations with little additions and corrections of their own to suit their own palates, with the result that facts are distorted, and people, who do not take the trouble to verify what they hear and take everything on trust, are woefully misled and deceived. The koster, as the oldest inhabitant of the place, was appealed to by Mrs. Dolhoven who was determined to search the church registers as diligently as she had been searching the Scriptures as a teacher at the Sunday School at Galle. This

attenuated old fossil only said *que dodece* (what nonsense), but he promised to get an extract from the register recording the baptism of Steven van der Linden. This shewed that Steven van der Linden was baptised at Galle as the son of Jan van der Linden and Monica Roosbeek. Now the question was who were the parents of Monica Roosbeek? Pieter Dolhoven was determined to find this out. He obtained leave to go to Colombo for a week on urgent private business, but diligent search in the church registers there disclosed nothing about Monica Roosbeek. The koster at Colombo however, who seemed to know his business, asked Dolhoven to make search in the *ledematen* roll in the Galle church. The koster at Galle of course had heard of these lists, and search having been made therein, it was discovered that Monica Roosbeek had come to Galle with an *attestatie* from Jaffna. Mrs. Dolhoven thought that this evidence was quite sufficient for their propose and asked Dolhoven to write to the Commandeur to say that he (Dolhoven) finds that he has all this time been entertaining an angel unawares, and that the Commandeur would be pleased to hear that Loku Banda was a sort of nephew to him. When the Commandeur got this letter he was so enraged that he walked into the armoury with a stick in his hand to give Dolhoven a good thrashing: but finding Dolhoven surrounded by muskets, bayonets and other lethal weapons, the *argumentum baculinum* had to be abandoned and a threat of legal proceedings had to take its place. This set Dolhoven thinking, and it dawned on him that his letter to the Commandeur was a bit "previous," and that unless he was fortified with evidence to prove his assertions he would have no leg to stand on, as the lawyers would say. From the Jaffna church registers Dolhoven got an extract recording the baptism of Monica Roosbeek, she being the daughter of Daniel Roosbeek and Maria de Haan, and Maria de Haan was described in the marriage register as *van Kandia*. Buoyed up with this piece of information he wrote to the Commandeur to say that he had conclusive evidence that the Commandeur's maternal grandmother was a Kandyan woman and that he had no doubt that,

if further evidence were needed, a search in the Kandy tombo would establish the relationship between Loku Banda and Maria de Haan, and that he had given Loku Banda the name of Loku Banda de Haan van der Linden.

This was more than the Commandeur could stand, and although he had a vague terror of the documentary evidence collected by Dolhoven, he launched his action against him for the injurious statement that he (the Commandeur) was related to the slave Loku Banda. Dolhoven answered relying on his documentary evidence and was prepared to prove by one of the King of Kandy's courtiers that he (van der Linden) had told him (the courtier) that he (van der Linden) was befriending Loku Banda as the latter was related to him (the Commandeur).

This rather frightened the Commandeur, who always professed a great contempt for genealogy, but, on the advice of his lawyer, he wrote to his people in Holland to find out exactly who Maria de Haan was. Search among the archives of the V. O. C. proved that, according to the log-book of the good ship "De Wassende Maan," (Capt. Hollebeek). Jan de Haan and Sara Koningshoven (husband and wife) were passengers on board that ship bound for the Indies in the year 1670, and that on the voyage they were pursued by pirates and had to seek refuge in the Mediterranean where they touched at Crete (Kandia) where Maria de Haan was born. The log-book also stated that the child was baptized by the ship's predikant, the captain standing sponsor and entertaining the passengers to a big dinner on board in celebration of the event, and that the ship afterwards safely arrived at Galle after a very pleasant voyage without a single death on board. The will of Jan de Haan made at Galle by which he left all his property to his wife Sara Koningshoven for life, and after her death to his only child Maria de Haan *geboren te Kandia*, was conclusive.

During the pendency of the case, for in those days the period of incubation in these matters was even longer than now, Loku Banda de Haan van der Linden was married to a *weeskind* of unknown parentage. Invitations were issued to every one at

Galle except to the Commandeur. This was a brilliant idea of Mrs. Dolhoven who thought that she could thus put down the pride of the Commandeur. She saw to it that this fact was made public at Galle through the gossips of the place.

The wedding was celebrated with the usual festivities. The bridegroom in his speech said he was sorry that no invitation was sent to his uncle the Commandeur, the strained relations between the latter and the Dolhovens not permitting of their descending to such an act of courtesy. The Commandeur however was right glad that he was spared.

The day for the trial of this *cause célèbre* was drawing nigh. Each party had his documentary evidence ready, but took good care that the other side knew nothing of its nature. As the Commandeur held the letter written by Dolhoven, the latter had to admit the use of the words complained of. Under these circumstances, the judge, who had taken a high degree in law at Leyden and was quite learned on points of the *onus probandi* of the jurists, held that the Commandeur could not be expected to prove a negative (i. e. that he was not related to Loku Banda) and that Dolhoven should prove his case. Mrs. Dolhoven was present in court to instruct their counsel as to the questions to be put to the witnesses. The case began by the Commandeur being called. He admitted in the most unconcerned manner that his maternal grandmother was born at Kandia, which raised a smile of satisfaction on the face of Mrs. Dolhoven, but the Commandeur denied that he ever made the statements alleged to have been made by him to the King's courtier. The name of this courtier was called but he was not present. A special messenger however from the Kandyan court informed the judge that the king had threatened to have the courtier thrown by the elephant if he dared to give evidence against his old friend the ambassador Steven van der Linden. Under these circumstances Dolhoven had to close his case and the Commandeur, having put in his papers, the judge had no hesitation in giving judgment for the Commandeur as claimed, commenting on the conduct of Dolhoven in not very complimentary terms. Needless to say that

Dolhoven soon after left the service of the Honourable Company and Mrs. Dolhoven soon ceased to subscribe to the "Society of the Brotherhood of Man" (Die Gesellschaft Menschlicher Brüderschaft) a society started in Germany as a part of the pro-native policy of *friedliche Durchdringung* (peaceful penetration) adopted by the Huns even in those days.

The native friends of Loku Banda put down the misfortunes of himself and the Dolhovens to his being "beaten by *wass*" some mysterious agency which brings ruin to the unduly presumptuous. Acting on the advice of his friends, Loku Banda reverted to his old Kandyan name, and adopted the Kandyan costume. His wife changed her name into Suddu Menika, and having taken to wearing the *sara*, left for Kandy with her husband. The King of Kandy forgave Loku Banda his little indiscretions. As Loku Banda was a good mimic, he appointed him his court jester, with the honorary title also of Dutch interpreter. The Dolhovens left Galle and settled down in some obscure village close to Bentotte and became merged in the village population. But the incident of the Commandeur's lawsuit used to be related to within the memory of the oldest inhabitant alive in the middle of the 19th century, as one of the many events which created a flutter in social circles in Galle in the "Good Old Days."

SACRIFICE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The loss of life which so commonly attends the construction of large and important public works is often regarded in India as the necessary propitiation made to the presiding deity for the successful accomplishment of any work. No great work, the Indian believes, can be done without a sacrifice; and there is a deeper truth which underlies the popular superstition.

The present war is making that truth clearer and more real to us. On all sides we hear the call for sacrifice. This is a war, we are told, for civilization against barbarism, a war to ensure henceforth the peaceful development of national life. For a cause so high every man, woman, and child must be prepared to suffer, to forgo accustomed pleasures and occupations, and to undertake duties which are not only irksome but which may be burdensome and even dangerous. First, luxuries go; then necessities become more difficult to get; new taxation adds to our burdens. Restrictions are placed on our ordinary liberties. Our letters are censored, and we are not allowed to know all there is to be told. Such restraints are galling to a free people or to those accustomed to freedom; but, after all, they are of small account in the great struggle. The element of sacrifice is hardly perceptible. In many cases we give out of our abundance and are deprived of what we scarcely miss; and though for the moment there may be some irritation, it is possible that we find compensation for any hardship in improved health, enforced leisure, and a wider mental outlook. We are taught, at any rate, and taught in the surest way, that the nation is greater than the individual, that the common good is of far more essential importance than the interest of any particular person, family, or community.

But the war goes on, and our optimism—not to speak of our self-confidence—is seen to be less securely grounded than we thought. More men are wanted, more money, more of our time, our labour, and our personal liberty. Many go out from us who do not return, and their places must be filled. So

husbands, fathers, sons, and lovers are torn from us. There is the pang of parting, which is increased by the feeling that we part probably, almost certainly, for ever. And what fond hopes, what sweet dreams, are now surrendered! Yet, there is no alternative; the sacrifice—for now there is sacrifice—must be made.

“ I could not love thee, Dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.”

The history of all nations exemplifies this truth. All patriotism is founded on it; national freedom and national progress require it. No public good can be achieved without it. And the essential element is that the individual, more especially the individual with lofty and unselfish aims, must suffer, and must be willing to suffer, for the safety or the advantage of the community. The individual's time must be given without stint to the cause for which he fights. His money must be spent on it. His thought must be constantly upon it, devising schemes, foreseeing difficulties, preventing mistakes, and keeping always in view the goal towards which he is striving. His labour must be given unceasingly, and it may be that even his life is part of the sacrifice required, and more than life his reputation.

For it is one of the ironies of life that the man who unselfishly sacrifices himself with all his powers and resources for the good of his community is the very man whom his community treat worst. This is why many men who seem well fitted to lead a cause shrink from doing so. They have neither the courage nor the temper required for leadership, though they may have all the other gifts necessary. They are ready to advise, to give their money, and to use their influence as far as that can be done without inconvenience to themselves. But to come forward into the arena; to stand in the light of day as an avowed champion of a just but difficult cause; to bear patiently the slings and arrows of hostile criticism, or, what is worse, the cynicism and neglect of his own party; to keep unshaken his own faith; and to press forward undaunted along the road that

lead to victory—these are qualities without which leadership is impossible, and it is not given to all men to possess them.

The moment a man takes up a worthy cause either on his own impulse or at the entreaties of his party—he becomes subject to misrepresentation and reproach from a number of those for whose advantage he strives: not only from opponents outside the camp but from those within the camp for whose good he has come forward. There are the fears, which they call caution, of the timid and the subservient. There is the weakness of those who are afraid of ridicule or of drawing upon themselves the wrath of opposing interests, and of those who despair of success, measuring the strength of the opposition by their own want of courage. There are the platitudes of the indolent who are content to let things go on as they are, since no “practical” benefit will follow success, and possibly their particular interests might suffer. These are the usual difficulties in the way of every reformer. But when he persists and success begins to reward his persistence, then other troubles appear. Individual jealousies are aroused; for if it be true that “in the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us,” it is not improbable that in the success of our friends we sometimes find something which does displease us. Then it is that a leader has most need of patience and of loyal and disinterested support. His actions are misrepresented, his words are misinterpreted, he is suspected of personal aims and ambitions, and every mishap is set down to his account. Certainly, the critics may be insignificant and the slanderers may be few; but a sensitive nature is easily afflicted, and dull ingratitude is often harder to bear than the most virulent opposition.

Yet, it seems to be time that we learnt more fully the hard lesson of subordinating personal aims for the common good, even if we lose or suffer thereby. Sacrifice is the law of life, of the higher life. The mother sacrifices herself for her babe, the father for his family. The school-boy stands up for his school and in his games sinks himself for the benefit of his

eleven. Periods of stress like the present bring this elemental truth home to us; and those who cannot realize the truth and steadily pursue it in *every* action, are obviously proclaiming themselves the least worthy members of any community.

For, as the sacrifice of self is the hardest sacrifice to make, the heights of sacrifice can be reached only by the worthiest. Our capacity for sacrifice is the measure of our nobleness. "'Tis mightiest in the mightiest." The greater our capacity for it, the nearer we approach the Divine idea; for Divine Love itself measures itself by the extent of its sacrifice: God so loved the world that He gave His Son for us.

B.

NOTES AND QUERIES

20 Batje suo Gato. (Journ D. B. U. X. p. 51). I believe I can throw some light on Mr. F. H. de Vos's query as to the origin of this phrase. More than half a century ago there lived in Galle an old man known familiarly as Batje Philipsz, who occupied a small house near the ramparts, behind the upstairs building belonging to the van der Spars, then used as the Telegraph Office and now occupied by Mr. Hayley. Old Batje was I believe a ship-chandler or a keeper of a sailors' home. At any rate he had something to do with the ships which called at the port. The story is that a cat belonging to him was once carried to Europe by a seaman and restored to him after many months (or years?) on the return voyage of the ship. I never heard the particular circumstances under which this adventure befell the cat, nor do I know the precise date. It must have been a good many years ago; because the phrase, in the sense referred to by Mr. de Vos, was used in Galle as far back as I can remember. The story was always related as an actual occurrence. It is certainly curious that it should coincide with the hackneyed proverb in many languages. I may add that the name Batje, long after the old man's death, became the common nickname of several members of his family, who, I know, owned baptismal names of a more dignified sound; but who, I think, in no way resented the application.

R. G. A.

21 INTERMARRIAGES OF DUTCH DESCENDANTS AT

JAFFNA IN 1843—1854

1843	1850
Beekmeyer and Parkison Britto and Triton Philipsz and Triton Toussaint and Anderson Hardy and Leembruggen	Keegel and Anderson Slemmerman and No'an Frynsbergh and Garnier Toussaint and Brechman Hanibalsz and Martinez De Niese and Vanderhoeren Lopisz * and Augustyn Wuyk and Vause Roelofsz and Speldewinde Heynsbergh and Marsallies
1844	1851
Leembruggen and Riberg De Valliere and Kretltzheim Philips and Lopisz * Vanzyl and Theile Thiedeman and Wittebron Melder and Jansz	Pietersz and Augusteyn
1845—7	1852
Langslow and Kriekenbeek Lopisz * and Petersen Weber and Rodrigoe Philipsz and John Ebell and Koch Toussaint and Anderson Toussaint and Gratiaen	Jason and Alexander Moses and Adriaansz
1848—9	1853
Kriekenbeek and Toussaint Burke and Keegel Vanderstraaten and Keegel Speldewinde and Grenier Maartensz and Margenout Theile and Vandergucht Bartholomeusz and Vandergucht Koch and De Niese Lopisz * and Augustyn De Hoedt and Janszjie Grenier and Margenout Toussaint and Gratiaen Pieterzen and Orpheus Tyken and Wittebron	Pietersz and Alexander
	1854
	Augustyn and Appellsez Theile and Marsoliet

* Three attempts to spell the same name
The Anderson in the list was Dutch or Scandinavian

The above list was compiled by me when I went through the registers of the Fort Church at Jaffna when stationed there some twelve years ago; I have been on the point of destroying it often, but it occurred to me on such occasions that a quaint list of surnames representing a social phase at Jaffna that to a large extent has passed away and containing Dutch patronymics that are now possibly extinct in the Island might be of some interest—at least to the members of the Dutch Burgher Union. They do not all represent intermarriages—there are some English names such as Parkison, Hardy, Langslow and possibly Garnier; some Irish such as Burke and Nolan; and two Tamil or Portuguese, to wit Britto and Rodrigoe. There are also some names that are probably names of descendants of slaves of the servants of the Dutch Company who may have intermarried with the poorest class of Dutch descendants such as Triton, Orpheus Jason and perhaps Moses, for their Dutch masters were fond of giving these slaves fantastic classical or Biblical names which ultimately became surnames. Most of the Burgher families left the Peninsula in the time of Mr. Dyke (which extended from the early 'Thirties to the late Sixties' ousted by the thrifty industrious and persistent Tamil, avid of an English education. Such cognomens as Wuyk, Frynsbergh and Marseliet or Marsallies I have never heard in Ceylon and they may be extinct.

I should have stated that these registers belong to a period when the Fort Church at Jaffna was used both by the Dutch and English Churches. What became of the earlier Dutch registers I do not know nor apparently does anyone else, but the English registers seem to have been personal to the chaplain and to have been carried about with him. There are Jaffna entries in the registers of St. Peter's Church, Fort, Colombo.

J. P. LEWIS.

22 DUTCH CHRISTIAN NAMES—FEMININE.

The following is an alphabetical list of feminine Christian names from the same register and for the same period. Many of these are now being superseded by English names, which

seems a pity. The process was only just beginning in the Forties for among the double names appearing in the register of this period we find a "Nancy Wilhelmina." Such old-fashioned names as Alletta, Augenita, Benedita, Christiana, Cleona, Merciana, Philipina, Rudolphina and Susannet and Susannet would hardly find favour in these days of Mauds, Muriels, Daisies, Violets, and Pansies.

Adeleida	Gerradina
Adriana (twice)	Gertruida, Gertruyda
Alletta	Johanna (a dozen times)
Anna	Magdalena
Annetta	Maria
Augenita	Matilda
Barbara	Merciana
Benedita	Petronella
Cielia	Philipina
Christiana	Rudolphina
Cleona	Susanna (three times)
Cornelia	Susannant
Dorothea (three times)	Theodorah (sic)
Emelia	Wilhelmina (four times)
Frederica (twice)	

J. P. LEWIS

23 The Johnston Mss.—Four "Reports" by Captain Gualterus Schneider are published as "The Johnstone (*sic*) Mss. No. 1," in a pamphlet of 18 pages. There is also a "Sketch of the Hexagam Corle" as a frontispiece. The Reports are official letters (all dated January 1812) to Robert Boyd, Commissioner of Revenue and Commerce. The first is on Crown Forests, the second and third on the improvement of paddy cultivation, and the fourth on the appointment of Land Surveyors. The twelve Surveyors recommended by Captain Schneider are Messrs. Breard, Reymers, Rudolphs Pegelot, Hopker, Chikera, Zeylirando, Nazon, Hesler, Rivers, Tavel, and Jonklaas. Their salaries vary from 50 to 100 rix dollars and they are appointed to twelve districts in Ceylon.

B.

NOTES OF EVENTS

3RD QUARTER 1917.

Meetings of the Committee. The monthly meetings of the Committee were held on the 5th July, 2nd August and 6th September

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

- Mr. Harris Oswald Beven—Colombo
 „ Edward Justin Buultjens—Matara
 „ Cornelius Stewart Dickman—Colombo
 „ Hubert Randall Kriekenbeek—Colombo
 „ Neil Schokman—Colombo

Obituary.

Mr. F. A. Prins, Jr.

DUTCH BURGHER UNION OF CEYLON

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Agterbos, F. H.	Lieutenant ter zee, Batavia
Albrecht, C. E.	Colombo
Albrecht, E. L.	Colombo
Aldons, Mrs. R. C.	Colombo
Altendorff, D. V.	Colombo
Altendorff, G. H.	Matara
Alvis, A. W.	Colombo
Alvis, C. L.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Alvis, C. M.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Anderson, S. W.	Nuwara Eliya
Andree, A. P.	—
Andree, Mrs. Ann W.	—
Andree, C. H.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Andree, P. G.	—
Anthonisz, A. L.	Colombo
Anthonisz, A. W.	Tangalle
Anthonisz, C. A.	Galle
Anthonisz, E. A.	Galle
Anthonisz, E. M.	Baddegama
Anthonisz, F. L.	Colombo
Anthonisz, G. St. E.	Bambalapitiya
Anthonisz, H. C. R.	Ratnapura
Anthonisz H. E.	—
Anthonisz, H. G.	Galle
Anthonisz, M. M.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Anthonisz, P. E.	Chilaw.
Anthonisz, R. G.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Anthonisz, Mrs. R. G.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Anthonisz, W. H.	Ragama
Anthonisz, W. H.	Anuradhapura
Anthonisz, W. R.	Dodanduwa
Arndt, A. R. T.	Galle
Arndt, V. E. F.	Wellawatte
Austin, J. E.	Matara.
Barber, W. E.	Kandy.
Bartholomeusz, A. E.	Bambalapitiya
Bartholomeusz, A. R.	Havelock Town, Colombo.
Bartholomeusz, A. W.	Colombo.
Bartholomeusz, C. W.	Dikoya
Bartholomeusz F. R.	Colpetty, Colombo
Bartholomeusz, F. J.	Dehiowita

Bartholomeusz, H. H.	Colombo
Bäckmeyer, Very Rev. D. B.	Kandy
Beling, A. C.	Dehiwela
Beling H. P.	Colombo
Beling, W. W.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Bere, Dr. R. A. F. Lach de	Royal Dutch Navy, Batavia
Baven, H. O.	Colombo
Blazé, J. T.	Colombo
Blazé, L. E.	Kandy
Blazé R. E.	Badulla
Boelen, Dr. H. J.	Samarang
Boer, Dr. Alice de	Colombo
Brohier, A. B.	Bambalapitiya
Brohier, A. P.	Kalutara
Brohier, Charles A.	Bambalapitiya
Brohier, C. P.	Wellawatte
Brohier, Mrs. H. L.	Colombo
Brohier, Dr. L. C.	Badulla
Brohier, Mrs. Marian	Wellawatte
Brohier, R. L.	Wellawatte
Buultjens, E. J.	Matara
Buultjens, G. F.	Kandy
Buuren, A. E. van	Colombo
Caspersz, D. J.	Colombo
Christoffelsz, A. E.	Jaffna
Christoffelsz, B. M.	Wellawatte
Christoffelsz, E. J.	Kegalle
Christoffelsz, Dr. E. L.	In Europe
Christoffelsz, H. C.	Wellawatte
Christoffelsz, Dr. H. S.	Colombo
Christoffelsz, Mrs. J. E.	Wellawatte
Christoffelsz, W. S., 1. S. O.	Colombo
Christoffelsz, Mrs. W. S.	Colombo
Claas, T. B.	Negombo
Claessen, J. G.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Clementi-Smith, Mrs. N. G.	Colombo
Cohen-Stewart, Dr. A. B.	Samarang
Collette, G. W.	Negombo
Collette, H. A.,	Colombo
Collette H. Ancel	Colombo
Collette, H. H.	Bandarawela
Collette, J. A.	Bambalapitiya
Collette, T. F.	Kaloliya via Mirigama
Collette, T. W.	Colombo
Conderlag, W. P.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Cramer, C. V.	Bambalapitiya

Cuylenburg, A. C. van	Colombo
Cuylenburg, F. W. van	Colombo
Cuylenburg, H. R. H. van	Colombo
Deutrom, A. E.	—
Deutrom, B. A.	Mount Lavinia
Deutrom, C. H.	Bambalapitiya
Deutrom, H. A. L.	Peradeniya
Deutrom, P. L. A.	Mount Lavinia
Deutrom, W. D.	Bambalapitiya
Deutrom, W. E.	Bambalapitiya
Dickman, C. S.	Bambalapitiya
Dort, Miss Aline van	Colombo
Dort, C. O. van	Bambalapitiya
Dort, Ernest F. van	Colombo
Dort, Evan M. van	Negombo
Dort, Miss Grace van	Colombo
Dort, Dr. H. A. van	Colombo
Dort, Dr. W. G. van	Colombo
Drieberg, Allan	Colombo
Drieberg, B. L.	Avisawella
Drieberg, C.	Peradeniya
Drieberg, C. B. H.	Bambalapitiya
Drieberg, J. G.	Colombo
Drieberg, W. D.	Wellawatta
Driesen, H. van den	Colombo
Driesen, J. W. van den	Anuradhapura
Ebell, G. V.	Colombo
Ebell, P. H.	Colombo
Ebert, E. C.	Kalutara
Ebert, E. F.	Slave Island,
Ebert, F. W.	Colombo
Ebert, J. O.	Bambalapitiya South
Ephraums, A. E.	Colombo
Ephraums, A. F.	Galle
Ephraums, C. P.	Galle
Ephraums, E. L.	Galle
Ephraums, H. A.	Colombo
Ephraums, R. L.	Galle
Ernst, A. H.	Matara
Ernst, Dr. A. H.	In Europe
Ernst, C. H.	Matara
Ernst, G. F.	Matara
Felsing, E. O.	Colombo
Felsing, Mrs. G. S.	Wellawatta
Felsing, J. M. O.	Colombo

Felsingcr, S. O.	Slave Island	Houten, F. P. van	Bambalapitiya
Fey, G. M.	Royal Dutch Navy, Batavia	Huybertsz, Dr. H.	Galle
Foenander, Miss A	Wellawatta	Jansen, C. A.	Kandy
Foenander, Cyril	Wellawatta	Jansz, C. A.	Panadura
Foenander, C. V.	Dehiwala	Jansz, G. W.	Bambalapitiya
Foenander, E. W.	Bambalapitiya	Jansz, J. C.	Colombo
Foenander, Dr. F. V.	Jaffna	Jansz, Karl	Matara
Foenander, J. M.	Dehiwala	Jansz, O. C.	—
Foenander, Miss R.	Wellawatta	Jansz, P. P.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Foenander, S. P.	Colombo	Jong, L. V. de	Colombo
Francke, Rev. G. R.	Galle	Jong, Michael de	Slave Island
Fretsz, A. L.	Havelock Town, Colombo	Jonklaas, A. C. B.	Hambantota
Fryer, J. A.	Colpetty, Colombo	Jonklaas, E. G.	Gampola
Fryer, Mrs. J. A.	Colpetty, Colombo	Jonklaas, R. W.	Kandy
Garvin, Dr. T. F.	Colombo	Joseph, Cyril	Wellawatta
Geyzel, A. N. van	Bambalapitiya	Joseph, Edwin	Colombo
Geyzel, A. W. van	Colombo	Joseph, Mrs. Edwin	Colombo
Geyzel, Dr. C. T. van	Colombo	Joseph, E. H.	Bambalapitiya
Geyzel, Dr. C. W. van	Slave Island	Joseph, E. M. C.	Kegalle
Geyzel, D. S. van	Bambalapitiya	Joseph, Eric	Bambalapitiya
Geyzel, E. J. van	—	Joseph, Dr. H. P.	Galle
Geyzel, R. V. van	—	Joseph, Mrs. H. P.	Galle
Geyzel, W. van	Havelock Town, Colombo	Joseph, J.	Colombo
Gratiaen, E. G.	Colombo	Joseph, Rev. L. A.	Colombo
Gratiaen, G. H.	Havelock Town, Colombo	Joseph, O. B.	Colombo
Gratjaen, W. E.	Colombo	Joseph, Dr. S. P.	Badulla
Grenier, Alfred	Wellawatta	Joseph, W. A.	Colpetty, Colombo
Grenier, Bertie	Matale	Kalenberg, Dr. A.	Kurunegala
Grenier, Dr. F. C. H.	Colombo	Kalenberg, F. N.	—
Grenier, G. V.	Colpetty, Colombo	Keegel, Denis	Jaffna
Grenier, H. E.	Colombo	Keegel, N. A.	Kandy
Grenier, W. E.	Kalutara	Keegel, W. A.	Deniyaya
Gucht, T. van der	—	Kelaart, B. C.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Harpe, J. B. de La	Colombo	Kelaart, Colvin	Havelock Town, Colombo
Harpe, J. X. de La	—	Kelaart, T.	Nuwara Eliya
Heer, Sam de	Colpetty, Colombo	Kelaart, W. B.	Colombo
Heer, Dr. S. J. de	Nuwara Eliya	Kelaart, W. H.	Colombo
Hepponstall, W. H.	Kalutara	Kelaart, W. V. G.	Colombo
Herft, W.	Kandy	Kellar, G. E. F.	Colombo
Heyn, G.	Colombo	Kellar, K. E.	Bambalapitiya
Hoedt, F. W. de	Kadugannawa	Keuneman, A. E.	Colombo
Hoedt, G. E. de	Bambalapitiya	Keuneman, G. E.	Matara
Hoedt, Dr. J. W. de	Werellegama	Keuneman, G. P.	Matara
Hoffman, A. P.	Colombo	Keuneman, M. G. G.	Polgahawela
Hoffman, A. P. A.	Colombo	Koch, A. F.	Bambalapitiya
Houter, C. V.	Colombo	Koch, C. E.	Bambalapitiya

Koch, Cyrus	Wellawatte
Koch, Denzil	Heneratgoda
Koch, Edwin G.	Colombo
Koch, E Gladwin	Havelock Town, Colombo
Koch, Mrs. E. H.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Kock, F. H. B.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Koch, G. C.	—
Koch, H. E. E.	Colombo
Koch, Louis H.	Bambalapitiya
Koch, Rosslyn	Dehiowita
Koch, R. V. E.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Koch S. G.	Jaffna
Koelmeyer, G.	Wennappuwa
Kretser, A. G. de	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, C. H. de	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, Colin de	—
Kretser, C. W. de	Wellawatta
Kretser, E. C. de	Colombo
Kretser, Edward de, I. S. O.	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, Ernest de	Colombo
Kretser, H. E. de	Colombo
Kretser, H. E. de, Jnr.	Badulla
Kretser, H. K. de	Matale
Kretser, J. H. de	Colombo
Kretser, L. H. de	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, L. S. de	—
Kretser, Oswald de	Havelock Town, Colombo
Kretser, O. L. de	Matara
Kretser, P. E. de	Kegalla
Kretser, P. H. de	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, S. de	—
Kretser, S. D. A. de	Kurunegala
Kretser, Dr. T. de	Bambalapitiya
Kretser, Mrs. W. de	—
Kriekenbeek, C. H.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Kriekenbeek, Colin	Colombo
Kriekenbeek, Eric	—
Kriekenbeek, H. R.	Colombo
Kriekenbeek, R. A.	Colombo
LaBrooy, C. A. T.	Kandy
LaBrooy, Cyril	Havelock Town, Colombo
LaBrooy, F. E.	Tangalla
LaBrooy, P. F. A. T.	Colombo
LaBrooy, W. E.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Langenberg, A. V. van	Gampola
Langenberg, Mrs. J. A. van	Colombo

Langenberg, J. C. van	Nuwara Eliya
Langenberg, Dr. V. C. van	Gampola
Leembruggen, A. O. L.	—
Leembruggen, C. A.	—
Leembruggen, C. A.	—
Leembruggen, C. T.	Kalutara
Leembruggen, E. L.	—
Leembruggen, G. E.	Jaffna
Leembruggen, Rev. G. H. P.	Bambalapitiya
Leembruggen, D. H. U.	In Europe
Leembruggen, P. C.	Jaffna
Leembruggen, R. H.	Jaffna
Leembruggen, S. M.	Colombo
Leembruggen, Dr. W. E.	Negombo
Loos, Mrs. Beatrice	Havelock Town, Colombo
Loos, Dr. E. R.	Colombo
Loos, Mrs. F. C.	Colombo
Loos, F. E.	Colombo
Loos, H. A.	Colombo
Loos, H. F. E.	In Europe
Loos, Dr. H. G.	Colombo
Loos, J. R.	Colombo
Lourensz, J. B.	Bangalore, India
Ludekens, Miss A. F.	Colombo
Ludovici, Dr. E.	Galle
Ludovici, Dr. H. L.	Matara
Ludovici, J.	Colombo
Ludovici, W. A.	Anuradhapura
Maartensz, A. G.	Colombo
Maartensz, L. M.	Colombo
Maartensz, Mrs. L. M.	Colombo
Mack, A. W.	Colombo
Mack, E. L.	Colombo
Mack, F. T. D.	Colombo
Mack, T. D.	Colombo
Margenout, Dr. W. W.	—
Martenstyn, D. E.	Wellawatta
Martensz, J. A.	Colombo
Martin, N. J.	Chilaw
Martin, S. A.	Chilaw
Meier, Dr. I. E.	Lindula
Meier, Mrs. W. H.	Colombo
Mellonius, J. L.	Colombo
Metzeling, A. W.	Hambantota
Meurling, Mrs. C. L.	Matara
Meurling, E. J.	Matara

Meurling, R. O.	Matara
Modder, C. J.	Bambalapitiya
Modder, Mrs. Edith	Kandy
Modder, F. W. O.	Bambalapitiya
Modder, T. R.	Colombo
Modder, Mrs. R. L. A.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Modder, V. C.	Nuwara Eliya
Moldrich, J. B.	Colombo
Moldrich, V. R.	Galle
Nell, Dr. Andreas	Colombo
Nell, Dr. Winifred	Colombo
Niese, T. A. de	Jaffna
Niese, W. de	Colombo
Ohlmus, A. W.	Colombo
Ohlmus, B. W.	Mount Lavinia
Ohlmus, Dr. E. H.	Colombo
Ohlmus, G. L. F.	—
Ohlmus, J. W.	Wellawatta
Oorloff, J. O.	Kandy
Oorloff, W. O.	Colombo
Paulusz, Dr. C. A.	—
Perkins, H. L.	Matara
Perkins, S. A.	Bambalapitiya
Potger, Malcolm	Badulla
Potger, P. L.	Colombo
Poulier, Dr. A. E. A.	In Europe
Poulier, H. E.	Bambalapitiya
Poulier, J. A.	Colombo
Poulier, L. G.	Tangalle
Poulier, R. S. V.	Colombo
Prins, F. N. H.	Colombo
Prins, G. W. D.	Colombo
Prins, Dr. L. A.	Nuwara Eliya
Prins, Mrs. L. A.	Nuwara Eliya
Raffel, A. W.	Colombo
Raffel, Allanson	Colombo
Reimers, A. H.	Colombo
Reimers, Miss B. M.	—
Reimers, C. L.	Mount Lavinia
Reimers, G. W. P.	Wellawatta
Reimers, R. E.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Rode, A. E.	—
Rode Miss B. M.	Jaffna
Rode, C. A.	Colombo
Rode, Dr. G. A.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Rode, H. A.	Colombo
Rode, J. A.	Bambalapitiya

Rode, J. E.	Wellawatta
Rode, R. D.	Colombo
Rooy, F. B. de	Colombo
Rooy, H. G. de	—
Rooy, S. E. de	Jaffna
Rooy, W. E. V. de	Colombo
Rooyen, Dr. C. E. van	Dikoya
Rooyen, F. J. van	Matale
Rooyen, Dr. G. S. van	Colombo
Rooyen, T. C. van	Hatton
Sansoni, Bertram	Colombo
Sansoni, S. C.	Negombo
Sansoni, S. G.	Chilaw
Schneider, G. S.	Colombo
Schneider, Mrs. G. S.	Colombo
Schokman, C. G.	Colombo
Schokman, Dr. Donald	Mandapan, South India
Schokman, E. H.	Colombo
Schokman, Dr. G. P.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Schokman, J. A.	Colombo
Schokman, Mrs. J. H.	Kandy
Schokman, Neil	Ragama
Schokman, O. P. N.	Kurunegala
Schokman, S. J. C.	Colombo
Schokman, Dr. V. R.	Havelock Town, Colombo
Schokman, W. E.	Colombo
Schokman, W. H.	Matara
Schokman, W. J. H.	Colombo
Schumacher, J. W.	Mount Lavinia
Siebel, C. B. W.	Kandy
Siebel, Miss G. H. R.	Colombo
Siebel, L. E.	Wellawatte
Siebel, P. D.	Colombo
Smagt, F. B. van der	Colombo
Smagt, J. G. van der	Colombo
Spaar, A. M.	Kandy
Spaar, Dr. E. C.	In Europe
Spaar, Rev. J. A.	Kandy
Spaar, R. O.	Wellawatte
Speldewinde, Cecil	Jaffna
Speldewindew, Charles	Bambalapitiya
Spelde indé, H. A. V.	Colombo
Spittel, Dr. F. G.	Colombo
Spittel, Dr. R. L.	Colombo
Staples, H. C.	Wellawatta
Stork, Willem	Hengelo, Holland

Straaten, A. M. van der	Kandy
Straaten, C. A. P. van der	Kurunégala
Straaten, E. A. van der	Colombo
Straaten, H. P. vander	Havelock Town, Colombo
Straaten, Mrs. J. L. van der	Colombo
Straaten, J. W. van der	Colombo
Straaten, J. W. L. van der	Gampola
Straaten, M. O. van der	Colombo
Straaten, P. D. van der	Bambalapitiya
Straaten, P. E. van der	—
Straaten, W. M. van der	Kandy
Straaten, W. P. D. van der	Colombo
Thomasz, W. L.	Colombo
Toussaint, F. G.	Colombo
Toussaint Fred	Bambalapitiya
Toussaint, H. A.	Galle
Toussaint, J. F.	Colombo
Toussaint J. G.	Colombo
Toussaint, J. E.	Matara
Toussaint, M.	Wellawatte
Toussaint, W. B.	In Europe
Toussaint, W. R. B.	Colombo
Twest, Dr. G. W. van	Anuradhapura
Twest, J. T. van	Anuradhapura
Vollenhoven, L. G.	Dehiwala
Vos, C. E. de	Galle
Vos, Dr. C. J. de	Ratnapura
Vos, C. P. de	Colombo
Vos, Miss Evelyn de	Galle
Vos, F. H. de	Galle
Vos, F. W. de	Colombo
Vos, G. B. de	Kandy
Vos, H. C. de	In Europe
Vos, H. C. de	Kandy
Vos, J. O. de	Bambalapitiya
Vos, J. P. de	Bambalapitiya
Vos, Mrs. J. P. de	Bambalapitiya
Vos, O. D. de	Galle
Vos, P. J. de	Galle
Vos, R. A. H. de	Galle
Vos, W. H. S. de	Colombo
Vos, W. D. de	Colombo
Vries, Dirk Hendrick de	Amsterdam, Holland
Wagenvoort, M.	—
Wall, Hon'ble Mr. C. van der	Kandy

Wall, E. H. van der	Jaffna
Wambeek, C. H.	Kandy
Wambeek, C. L.	Colombo
Wambeek, J. F.	Kandy
Wambeek, J. G. A.	Mount Lavinia
Weinman, J. J.	Colombo
Weinman, Dr. L. O.	Colombo
Wendt, Mrs. H. L.	Colombo
Werkmeister, Miss L.	Jaffna
Werkmeister, Miss M.	Jaffna
Werkmeister, O. D.	Jaffna
Werkmeister, Miss P.	Bambalapitiya
Witt A. L. de	Colombo
Witt, R. J. de	Colombo
Woutersz, A. E. S.	Colombo
Woutersz, C. A.	Colombo
Woutersz, H. J.	Colombo
Wright, Dr. V. O.	Kandy
Zilwa, G. S. de	Colombo
Zilwa, W. P. de	Bambalapitiya

EDITORIAL NOTES

Genealogies.—The publication of the genealogies of Dutch Burgher families will always form one of the features of the Journal. Those members of the Union, who have complete genealogies of their families and desire their publication, should communicate with the Editor with a view to their being considered by the Genealogical Committee.

As considerable delay is caused in endeavours to bring the genealogies up to date, special regard will be paid to the earlier genealogy of families connecting them with the original settler. Later genealogical details can always be supplied afterwards by existing members of families. It is the earlier history that is apt to be lost or forgotten if not collected and preserved in time.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Members of the Union are entitled, free of charge, to the insertion of notices of

domestic occurrences. These notices must be restricted to a bare statement of the name or names, place, and date of occurrence, and must be sent to the Editor of the Journal a week previous to the date of issue of each number, viz: 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

Standing Committee for Ethical and Literary Purposes.—The attention of members is invited to the need for co-operation in carrying out the objects laid down in sub-section (f) of Rule 2 of the Constitution. Any suggestions on this subject are to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Literary Purposes, Mr. L. E. Blaze, Kandy.

Changes of Address.—All changes of address should be notified to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, Dutch Burgher Union Hall, Serpentine Road, Colombo. This will ensure the safe receipt by members of all notices, invitations, reports, etc.

Those members who have not received their copies of the Journal, are kindly requested to notify the fact to the Honorary Secretary of the Union.

Remittances.—Remittances, whether of subscriptions due to the Union or contributions for special objects, must be made to the Honorary Treasurer of the Union, Mr. A. R. Bartholomeusz, Selkirk, Dickman's Road, Havelock Town, and not to the Honorary Secretary.

Remittances on account of the Social Service Fund must be made to the Rev. L. A. Joseph, Deepdene, Ward Place, Colombo, the Honorary Secretary of the Standing Committee for purposes of Social Service.

Remittances on account of the Building Fund must be made to Mr. W. E. V. de Rooy, Colpetty, Colombo, Honorary Secretary of the Building Committee.
