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VOL. XXXVIII.]

JULY, 1947

[No. 1

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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— THE —
DUTCH IN CEYLON

VOL. I.

BY
R. G. ANTHONISZ, I. S. O.

*Copies may be had at the D. B. U. Hall
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Journal of the
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XXXVIII.]

JULY, 1947.

[No. 1.

**THE BOER PRISONER-OF-WAR IN CEYLON
(1900—1902).**

(Continued from last issue)

BY R. L. BROHIER, F.R.G.S.

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X.

Odds and Ends.

Diyatalawa became historic ground on account of what happened in four years. Whatever public opinion had to say, and this was by no means little when a prisoner-of-war camp in Ceylon was originally mooted, there were few projects which proved a more striking success, and eventually received more whole-hearted support, than the discovery and development of Diyatalawa. A great service had been rendered to the Empire at a critical moment, and in the happy way of blundering along without design or plan, a great service was rendered to generations yet unborn.

When Diyatalawa ceased to do service as a concentration camp, and the Boer prisoner-of-war, with the guards who watched them, had departed, it became a ghost-town of unoccupied huts—a striking picture of desolation and abandonment. There was considerable speculation as to what would be the next move. Rumour had it that the heads and staff, and the advisers of the War and Colonial Offices, were contemplating an order which would obliterate this admirably fitted-out encampment. A proposal was in fact made to dismantle the buildings and sell the material on the spot. The press, vehemently protesting, declared such action a thousand pities, and even worse.

Facts were marshalled to show that a providential solution lay at hand for solving the objection to Nuwara Eliya, which was being used at that time as a Sanatorium for 'Tommy Atkins'. In marked contrast, Diyatalawa offered a climate which was not blanketed for months on end with mist and rain during the monsoon, or which was uncomfortably damp and cold. It was urged that nothing could exceed the convenience which Diyatalawa offered, with a first-class broad-gauge railway touching its limits and communicating direct with the

Port of Colombo, for the movement of troops at short notice. Here lay the opportunity, so public opinion declared, for establishing a Ceylon Military Sanatorium, a model of its kind, an example to the whole Empire, and the best possibly in the Indian and Eastern world.

Other sober-minded folk, who took stock in the light of opportunities for developing the country, prophesied to what extent Diyatalawa would expand if it was selected as a permanent Military Camp and Sanatorium. They foresaw a market which would promote the establishment of stock and poultry farms, of orchards and fruit gardens; and how residential bungalows and cottages were bound to spring up in the environs. These and more were the predictions made 45 years ago.

Even the most obstinate opinion could not gainsay the wisdom and the tact with which the Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, followed up one step of foresighted statesmanship by another which has conferred such immense benefit on the Island. In response to the clamour, a three-fold scheme was authorised by His Excellency detailing the probable uses to which the camp would be put in the future. It was to serve as a 'rest camp' for the Military and the Imperial Navy in Eastern Waters; an encampment for the Ceylon Volunteers (later known as the Ceylon Defence Force); and lastly as a place of recess for the Survey Department.

The last proposal was the only one which excited doubt and comment. The disadvantages which the junior officers, who from the bulk of the staff, would have to face were prominently pictured. It was shown that they were by no means overpaid, that the necessaries of life in the camp and its neighbourhood were not in general easily procurable at rates at which they were sold elsewhere. Disapproval was voiced in a series of questions: Are all these men to be compelled to live for three months of each year at a cost exceeding their ordinary expenditure? Is the public exchequer to meet this by a payment of batta to which they are not, under the existing regulations, entitled? What about their families? What of those to whom these three months of 'recess' are the only time during which they have an opportunity of seeing anything of the ordinary town life?

The essentially modern Diyatalawa which has materialised from the empty shell which was left by the Boer prisoner-of-war, owes its modernity to the presence of the Military, Naval and Survey Camps within its borders. Foreign goods, garden produce, beer, Scotch whisky and tobacco, replace markets for quaint curios, bone and wooden trinkets merchandised by the Boer craftsmen. Tapering firs and pines, and giant gums hide the original bare "town of silver sheen". Electricity illuminates it at night. And there can be no question that in the years which have clothed it in its present modern garb, Diyatalawa has been voluntary witness to many other great services to the Empire at critical periods of stress and anxiety.

The visionary who predicted the development of the neighbourhood, if he be still alive to remark: "I told you so!", has but to take you on the rolling downs and let your eye scan the private houses and cottages

which have sprung up, sheltering in the valleys or behind wind-belts. He will illustrate the great demand and short supply of building sites by quoting the soaring price of land—since the beginning when sixty rupees an acre was considered a good price. The dream of garden and orchard has taken tangible form on the gently undulating greatly increased hill-slopes, and the pioneer efforts of the Uva Orange Farm specialising in lime juice products have proved the commercial possibilities, with modern methods of manufacture, of fruits collected from the orchards.

And as the eye moves round scanning the lower valley, it will pick up the clear cut line of motorable road, built on the gravel track laid by the Boers. This road places within a distance of four miles, a comfortable and well-ordered hotel for the visitor who would see Diyatalawa—an Imperial experiment of the Boer War, and the result of Governmental afterthought.

XI.

Travelled Gentlemen.

For some considerable time after the Boer prisoners-of-war left Ceylon, books, periodicals and letters sent or written to friend and acquaintance conveyed news of their home-coming, and threw light on their experiences in settling down to the altered conditions in South Africa. Repatriation Boards had been established to replace the farmers on their farms, and relief works had been organised on a large scale in the Orange River Colony to provide work for the Boer who might otherwise find himself unemployed. The Britisher who had already established himself in South Africa jocularly referred to the repatriated Boers as "travelled gentlemen".

The case of Jan Coetzee, a Boer farmer who was a prisoner-of-war in Ceylon, is typical of the experiences of many others who had set out to re-establish themselves, their families and household, on their farms which had been left abandoned for several years. Coetzee had been discharged at a port in Africa after an uncomfortable sea-voyage—in fact many of the Boers made very bad sailors, and did not want to see the 'big dam', as they called the sea, any more.

Like his comrades in misfortune, Jan had been fairly generously treated by the Repatriation Board. He had signed a bond for £50 and had received in exchange two mules, two long-horned oxen, a plough, six bags of seed-wheat, six of mealies, three of seed-potatoes, one of flour, some sugar, coffee, candles and soap. He knew his bond would never be called for.

Jan, his vrouw in rusty black gown and wide brimmed bonnet, with their *kinders*, and a Zulu waggon driver who is also general factotum, were bivouacked at a forsaken wayside station on the Central South African Railway. At dawn the following day, the mules and the oxen were yoked to a waggon. The family stowed themselves away on bags and blankets, and the Zulu tugging at the reins looped round the horns of the 'leaders' of this mixed team, set the procession going.

The road was easy. It was just a track from which the undergrowth had been worn by traffic. In the wake of the procession a cloud of impalpable powder was stirred up by the wheels and hoofs. After three hours driving they all caught sight of their goal. The waggon rattled down a slope to what was Jan's home. He looked at the change wrought during the interval of absence, and contemplated war's toll. He saw an empty rude cattle kraal with a stone-mortarless fence. The framework of a brick house partly stripped of its thatched roof. An acre of land which had once been cultivated, but was now choked with weeds. A patch of slender stemmed trees in a hollow, and a dam breached by the rains, holding up a shallow sheet of water.

The vrouw entered her house followed by the bairns. There was a general taking of stock. In the living room nothing remained but a settee. The room beyond was stark bare. Shell explosion or fire had carried off a part of the roof, but it certainly hadn't removed the furniture. These, most likely, had been annexed by the Kaffir predatory bands who had made the most of the advantage which was offered to them.

The Government having placed Jan and his family on the farm whence they came, with stores enough to meet their wants for a month, made it clear that their share of work had been done. It was at this stage left to Jan, and his comrades all over the country, to do something. Their position was desperate. The rains were due very shortly. Delay to prepare the ground for seed spelt no harvest. Both the mules were worn out and glanders was rife in the district. The oxen were poor, many of them in the clutch of rinderpest. Happily, the beasts which Jan had selected were healthy. Within a few hours of their arrival he had settled down to a job. The oxen stolidly paced up and down the little field. With luck, the corn was going to show itself in tender green clumps before the month had run out.

Many a keen observer of the trend of affairs was known to remark: "These ruined Boers are certainly undismayed and dignified under disaster. Few other peoples would display such fortitude and bear such heavy losses with so even a mind".

Yet another reference to a Boer repatriated from Ceylon is made by Mr. E. F. Knight, the popular special correspondent to the *Morning Post* in those days. Writing to that paper from South Africa, he described how on a visit to a Boer's farm, he was greeted by the farmer and his sturdy boys. The Rouxville Repatriation Commission had allowed them eight oxen with which to begin ploughing. "He has brought a good deal of land under cultivation since his return from Ceylon", said Mr. Knight, "and he made us a very welcome present of some of the fine potatoes and onions which he had produced. Like the other farmers I met, he was hopeful of the future".

The scheme behind the relief work in the Orange River Colony was based on efforts to improve the Government Farms, while giving employment and a means of livelihood to the Boers released from concentration camps. The main idea was to build dams on the farms and

irrigate as much of it as possible on a co-operative basis, and then to cut it up into lots for settlers. Each of these relief schemes was placed under a British Officer who was both organiser and administrator. Besides, he was also paymaster, as a large number of things had to be bought and paid for—spades, horses, forage, etc. His staff included an engineer, a store-keeper, and a time-keeper, as well as clerks.

Most of the relief schemes attracted a large number of Boers, who came with their wives and children. The men got good pay, 4s. 6d. a day, and the "bosses", 7s. 6d. a day. Drawing conclusions from a letter describing one of these schemes, it would appear that the main job was to get the dam built for the irrigation works. The writer says: "The first sod has been cut, and we calculate that it will take 18 months to 2 years to get the work finished. In the early stages, until the engineer was ready with the levels, the labour was turned on to planting up a garden, the idea being to ensure a supply of vegetables to the inmates of the camp. It was reckoned that each man would have to pay only nine pence per week for his vegetables, and that he would get a selection of potatoes, onions, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower or beetroot. Pretty cheap! But of course Government supplied seed and manure *gratis*. We have also got a grocer and a butcher's shop—so, as you see, we are getting on".

The following extracts are culled from a letter written by J. N. van Zyl of Fourisburg, a Boer repatriate who had spent 2½ years as a prisoner-of-war in Ceylon: "I am glad to say that the Boers who returned to South Africa from Ceylon are quite reconciled to British rule. A good percentage of the claims have been paid out and the promises made to us in Ceylon have been amply fulfilled, so that we have no cause for complaint with the Government". Another prisoner-of-war writes: "Funny how friendly we are now, when only a short time ago we, British and Boer, were doing our best to shoot one another!" The irreconcilables had dwindled down to a great minority and apparently were "mostly young men with more bravado than sense".

Many a letter which was written by the Boer on his return, to friends in Ceylon, made very feeling references to the hospitality they had received when they were banished from their home and friends—"being daily reminded of this fact by the barbed wire enclosure". One of the most pleasing gestures on record was a simple souvenir: a photograph of the Paarl Gymnasium Boys' High School, Cape Colony, which was sent to Mr. C. F. Vanderwert, then residing at Hill Street, Colombo, with the following lines penned on the back of it: "as a small remembrance of your highly appreciated kindness shown to my brother while a prisoner on your Island—H. K. J. Van der Spuy".

The 'brother' referred to was a Boer prisoner-of-war at Diyatalawa. On parole he made the acquaintance of Mr. Vanderwert who did what little he could to make this Boer's brief stay in Colombo as pleasant as possible. Few incidents had surprised the recipient of the souvenir more than this evidence of how much these homely folk appreciated a little kindness.

XII.

The Last Call.

Soldiers, sailors and civilians in very large numbers, have carried away memories of Diyatalawa with its billowy waste of patanas, and its amphitheatre of girdling mountain ranges. It is doubtful if there be any of this vast crowd, who have not made pilgrimage to the picturesque cemetery a little beyond the Survey Department Offices and quarters. It is readily picked out by the isolated clump of fir trees surrounded by patana which carpet the ground below them with a mosaic of sunlight and shadow.

When the Boer camp was originally planned, this secluded site on a quiet knoll was requisitioned as a sleeping place for those who would never leave the scene of their transient abode. Here, as month gave way to month, one might have seen row upon row of tombstones rise.

On the southern side of this hallowed acre there are 133 graves in six lines, separated by pathways paved with white stones, where the Boers were buried. On the northern side there are two lines of British dead mostly from the regiments on guard. Nearly all who were buried here when Diyatalawa was a prisoner-of-war camp had succumbed to the epidemics of enteric fever. Victor and vanquished thus lie side by side having responded to the "last call".

The peacefulness of the surroundings of this cemetery kindles an indefinable sadness as the eye scans the lines of crosses. Each one of the Boer graves has the same Celtic cross above it and a board which bears particulars of the man lying underneath, together with a reference to a text from Holy Writ. The cross and the carved inscription were originally of wood, the handiwork of the Boers themselves. It was possible to pick out the inscriptions which had been carved by one and the same unknown craftsman. More recently, a concrete cross and slab have replaced the wooden memorial.

A closer study of the inscriptions of the Boers who sleep their last so far away from their homeland shows that they are nearly all familiar Dutch names coming down from families who were the pioneers of South Africa and had been in the Great Trek.

There are many names reminiscent of the great figures of the war, and some of which are of special interest to Ceylon. In the Boer section there is but one name which is typically English: George Dickson, but he was a Free Stater from Bethlehem. Robinson is another, but his Christian names, Daniel Johannes, show that he too was born a Dutchman. There are two inscriptions bearing the name Kruger, and one with the name Cronje—a Commandant. The name Olivier, and Pretorius, is repeated over and over again upon the tablets. Among the Christian names there were several which were scriptural. It is not difficult to imagine the mood of the Boer father who named his son Belshazzar.

The youngest in this roll of dead is Douw van der Walt of Bloemfontein, aged 16 years. Abraham J. Wiessener of Thaba Nchu, O.V.S.

was another who was but a lad of 16. Pathetic to recall, it was mostly the youth that appear to have fallen victims to the stream of death which enteric fever let loose, and several who died between September, 1900, and February the following year were still in their teens. The oldest man to be buried here was 90 years of age.—David J. Henop of Kroon Stad, O.V.S. Another veteran who had answered his country's call and would appear to have died irreconcilable on the 10th of December, 1902, or seven months after he was free to leave, was Pieter Jordaan Dordreche of K.K., aged 87 years.

One of the most remarkable tablets is erected over the grave of W. J. R. Bretz of Bloemfontein. It shows him as having been 144 years old. His death is the last recorded, with the date: 17th December, 1902. To have twice outlived the Psalmists' span of life is indeed a very unique reckoning; but the probabilities are that this is one of the many errors which have been introduced during periodical renovation by the irresponsible and indifferent.

The tragedy of these simple inscriptions can be traced in many other diverse ways. For instance, imagine the blank despair of a Christmas ushered in with five funerals, preceded by six on the 23rd of December. Contemplate the coincidence of Jacobus F. Greyling and Jacobus L. Greyling being buried on one and the same day. They were both Free Staters, the first 25 years of age, from Wepner; the second 23 years old, from Ficksburg. Were they brothers? And there is the case of the two Prinsloes of Ficksburg, one aged 18 who died on the 15th of March 1901, the other aged 51 who died 3 days later. Were they father and son? And did the father not will to live when his son was taken away?

There are many names on the list which are familiar locally: Laurens, van den Berg, Steyn, van Wyk, van Rooyen, de Bruin, Wille, de Klerk. Three bore the surname Nel: Andries J. Nel, Jan I. Nel and Johannes H. Nel. There are two de Jongs, one from Rouxville, the other from Bethulle who died within a fortnight of each other, the one 44 and the other 38 years of age.

Five graves are marked by marble or stone monuments which have replaced the simple cross. One of these commemorated the burial place of General Oliver's son. In 1918, the Government of South Africa caused a stone obelisk to be erected in a central position overlooking these graves. On three sides of it, marble slabs with leaded lettering display a full list of all those Boer prisoners-of-war who lost their lives in captivity or on parole.

The locks in the gateway of the wired boundary have somewhat rusted, proving that the cemetery has not been put to very frequent use after the Boer camp was closed nearly four decades ago. Yet, though the years have rolled by, they have not staled interest in this—the one and only visible link with the Boer prisoners-of-war in Ceylon. As one passes out of this well ordered sanctuary, far away from the bustle and din of urban activity, who will gainsay that it is better that these Boers should lie here, amidst the lemon-scented grasses which scatter their fragrance when the tussocks wave in the wind, than in the congested

environs of a city. They were accustomed to the silence of vast spaces in their homeland.

Records show a few deaths among the Boer prisoners-of-war in the Ragama Camp and Mount Lavinia, and among the cases transferred from these camps to the General Hospital. Their remains are interred in the General Cemetery in Colombo. One of them, by name Frederic Scott, had been an inmate of the Mental Asylum for some months. Mathius Johannes Uys died of natural causes on board a transport in the Colombo Harbour; and another who died at the General Hospital was P. R. Massy. In all these cases, the funerals took place with full military honours, the Gloucesters invariably supplying the firing parties. The Revd. David Tweed, and the Revd. W. C. Fleming, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon, officiated at these burials. Henrich Stock, a German mercenary, died while on parole at Veyangoda. He was buried at Ragama with military honours.

A rather unique application was made to the Ceylon Government asking that the remains of Mr. Koch, a Boer prisoner-of-war who had died at the General Hospital in Colombo, be transported to South Africa at the expense of the Imperial Government. This as may well be expected was refused. Two years later, an application was made by the widow of a deceased Boer named Lourens Pieter Geldenhuys, a Free Stater, who died in the Colombo Hospital in January, 1902, for permission to have his remains removed for re-interment in the applicant's farm. The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Loos, on behalf of Geldenhuys' people in South Africa, moved the Court for an order. The interested party had consented to meet all expenses connected with the removal. This application was allowed, and after exhumation under the direction of the Sanitary Officers and the Cemetery Keeper, Mr. A. W. Raffel, the remains were taken to South Africa by the Natal liner Umsinga on the 2nd of April, 1904.

XIII.

The Roll of Honour.

In a work published in 1913, Mr. J. Penry Lewis, C.M.G., of the Ceylon Civil Service, embodied the labour of a lifetime in a record of "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon" which were of historical or local interest.

The inscriptions at the Boer Cemetery at Diyatalawa are of course not of such historical importance in a comparative sense of antiquity as the monuments of the Portuguese and Dutch occupation of Ceylon, or of early British times. This is perhaps why they have not been made available for the use of the historian of a future or the public who find interest in them. But it does seem a pity if on that score alone something is not done to record such details as are available of the mortuary inscriptions of the South African prisoners-of-war, before some modern changes sweep away these relics of a short but unique period in the history of Ceylon.

The writer has essayed this task, which might otherwise be unattempted, on a twofold urge. First, as an antiquarian pastime while stationed at Diyatalawa. Secondly, to show the mistakes in figures and lettering which were creeping in every time these obituary notices were renovated or repainted.

There are 86 plates in all which will be included when this work is published in book-form for us. The following details complete the roll:—

Name	Home Town	Date of Death	Age
1 Hendrik Gert Venter	Johannesburg, Z.A.R.	11 Sept.	36
2 Martinus Hermanus van Staden	Bethlehem, OVS	15 Sept.	48
3 Adravaan Hendrik Badenhorst	Bloemfontein, OVS	26 Sept.	17
4 Daniel Johannes Robinson	Wepener, OVS	8 Oct.	23
5 Barend Petrus van den Berg	Potghefstrom, Z.A.R.	11 do	23
6 Jan Andertan Coetsee	Thabanch, OVS	18 do	55
7 Daniel Rudolf Strubel	Thabanch, OVS	21 do	18
8 Jacobus Johannes Venter	Bethulie, OVS	25 do	20
9 Frans Cornelis de Jonge	Rouxville, OVS	30 do	44
10 Johannes Martinus Pretorius	De Wetsdorp, OVS	31 do	39
11 Wessel Laurens	Wepener, OVS	31 do	19
12 Balsazar Johannes Rautenbach	Bethlehem, OVS	31 do	22
13 Daniel Nicolaas Smith	Ladybrand, OVS	2 Nov.	36
14 Cornelis A. L. van Tonder	Ladybrand, OVS	9 do	18
15 Jacobus Johannes Fick	Wepener, OVS	12 do	21
16 Johannes Jacobus de Jonge	Bethulie, OVS	14 do	38
17 Saul Jacobus M'Jburg	Bloemfontein, OVS	14 do	25
18 Andries Olivier	Ficksburg, OVS	14 do	17
19 Johannes Stefanus Smit	Heidelberg, Z.A.R.	14 do	25
20 Gert S. Lubbe	Thabanch, OVS	16 do	—
21 Cornelis Andrie Costhu J'zen	Smithfield, OVS	17 do	24
(Monument) Ferrar Reginald Mostin Cleaver	Johannesburg, Z.A.R.	18 do	36
22 Nic. J. Becker	Smithfield, OVS	18 do	36
(Monument) Andrias S. Henning	Smithfield, OVS	21 do	30
23 Henderik P. N. van Wyk	Vrede, OVS	22 do	42
24 R. F. v.d. Walt	Thabanch, OVS	23 do	41
25 Douw P. J. Steyn	Bethlehem, OVS	23 do	47
26 Daniel de Villiers	Ficksburg, OVS	23 do	25
27 Christian B. Kotze	Wepener, OVS	24 do	23
28 Theunis D. Kruger	Bethulie, OVS	25 do	29
29 Frans G. Laupsoher	Klipsriver, OVS	25 do	38
30 Alexander J. Bernadie	Ladybrand, OVS	25 do	18
31 Leopold Badenhamer	Duitschland	26 do	21
32 Jan J. Brooks	Harrismith, OVS	26 do	30
33 Abraham J. Wiessener	Thabanch, OVS	27 do	16
34 Michiel O. Roux	Bethulie, OVS	27 do	33
35 Andries P. Du Plessis	Bloemfontein, OVS	28 do	19
(Monument) J. H. Olivier	Ladybrand, OVS	28 do	22
36 Jacobus P. van Rooyen	Wepener, OVS	29 do	19
37 Johannes H. Grobler	Smithfield, OVS	1 Dec.	22
38 Gerhardus C. Olivier	Ficksburg, OVS	2 do	42
39 Petrus J. Niemand	Winburg, OVS	6 do	35
40 Johannes A. van Niekerk	Bethlehem, OVS	6 do	28
41 Philip de Bruin	Ladybrand, OVS	6 do	21
42 Stephanus J. Du Preez	Wepener, OVS	6 do	25
43 Pieter G. P. Schuttee	Winburg, OVS	8 do	12
44 Dirk C. Breed	Ficksburg, OVS	10 do	18
45 Josia J. C. Lombard	Ladybrand, OVS	12 do	22
46 Andries J. Nel	Reddersburg, OVS	14 do	27

Name	Home Town	Date of Death	Age
47 Johannes D. van Collier	Winburg, OVS	15 do	47
48 Cheristoffel J. P. Langeveld	Bloemfontein, OVS	16 do	16
49 Douw van der Walt	Bloemfontein, OVS	16 do	16
50 Johannes H. Fourie	Ficksburg, OVS	19 do	17
51 David J. J. Lamprecht	Smithfield, OVS	19 do	21
52 Johannes A. Bester	Winburg, OVS	20 do	20
53 Andries J. S. Smal	Smithfield, OVS	23 do	22
54 Lodewyk Wille	Ficksburg, OVS	23 do	27
55 Petrus Fourie	Ficksburg, OVS	23 do	47
56 Willem van Aswegen	Smithfield, OVS	23 do	17
57 Cornelis J. Weber	Johannesburg, Z A R	23 do	35
(Monument) 58. Jacob J. W. Barry	Ticksburg, OVS	23 do	17
59 Jacobus F. Greyling	Wepener, OVS	24 do	25
60 Jacobus Hugo	Rouxville, OVS	24 do	44
61 Jacobus L. Greyling	Ficksburg, OVS	24 do	23
62 Johannes M. Booysen	Zastron, OVS	24 do	20
63 Johannes J. van Biljon	Krugerdsdorp, Z A R	24 do	39
64 Willem N. J. Oosthuizen	Winburg, OVS	25 do	27
65 Stephanus J. L. de Jager	Bethulie, OVS	26 do	23
66 Dirk C. H. Human	Rouxville, OVS	27 do	24
67 Floris P. Coetzee	Dewetsdorp, OVS	27 do	29
68 Marthinus H. Swanepoel	Smithfield, OVS	30 do	34
69 George F. Rautenbach	Thabanchu, OVS	30 do	36
70 Jan G. Venter	Bethlehem, OVS	31 do	20
1901			
71 Jacobus V. Geldenheuis	Brandford, OVS	5 Jan.	46
72 Dirk J. Swat	Harrismith, OVS	22 do	22
73 Andries A. Volschenk	Harrismith, OVS	30 do	19
74 Gert P. J. Grobbelaar	Winburg, OVS	2 Feb.	44
75 Christoffel J. Smith	Heilbron, OVS	10 do	40
76 Hendrik Hendriks	Smithfield, OVS	12 do	17
77 Jacobus C. F. S. van Rensburg	Smithfield, OVS	11 do	28
78 Roelf C. du Plessis	Wepener, OVS	14 do	31
79 Tobias B. Wiese	Bloemfontein, OVS	27 do	23
80 George Dickson	Bethlem, OVS	5 Mar.	43
(Monument) 81 P. A. H. Grobler	Thabanchu, OVS	5 do	51
82 Pieter W. Prinsloo	Ficksburg, OVS	15 do	28
83 Lourens R. Prinsloo	Ficksburg, OVS	18 do	51
84 Philippus Ablingtonaut	Smithfield, OVS	19 do	29
85 Zacharias A. de Beer	Kroonstad, OVS	19 do	19
86 Petrus N. Palm	Thabanchu, OVS	21 do	31
87 Johannes J. Britz	Senekal, OVS	19 Apl.	21
88 Pieter J. Pietersen	Rouxville, OVS	29 do	26
89 Pieter S. van Heerden	Winburg, OVS	6 May	28
90 David J. Henop	Kroonstad, OVS	12 do	90
91 Majiel G. Nezar	Ficksburg, OVS	10 Jul.	22
92 Gert H. van Niekerk	Johannesburg, Z A R	15 do	21
93 Petrus L. Moolman	Ficksburg, OVS	13 do	40
94 Jan I. Nel	Wepner, OVS	5 Aug.	39
95 Philippus J. Wessels	Harrismith, OVS	15 do	33
96 Johann L. Oliver	Rouxville, OVS	28 Sep.	53
97 John M. Haley	Rouxville, OVS	9 Oct.	18
98 Barend J. v. d. Berg	Bethulie, OVS	21 do	33
99 Johannish vande Venter	Thabanchu, OVS	31 do	17
100 Nicolaas M. Routenbach	Thabanchu, OVS	2 Nov.	24
101 Izak A. van Niekerk	Ficksburg, OVS	10 do	22
102 Weynand J. Wessels	Winburg, OVS	15 Dec.	23

1902

1 Mar. 59

103 Hermanus P. Nieuwoudt

Jagersfontein, OVS

Name	Home Town	Date of Death	Age
104 Eijbert A. Mijburg	Jagersfontein, OVS	3 do	57
105 Jan Philep Hartman	Thabanchu, OVS	16 Apl.	17
106 Abram P. Coetsee	Johannesburg, Z A R	2 Jun.	35
107 Hendrik N. Schueman	Harrismith, OVS	8 do	46
108 Corneles J. Roos	Bethlehem, OVS	8 do	55
109 Phillippus R. Dupreez	Smithfield, OVS	27 do	27
110 Christiaan G. F. Strydom	Heidelberg, OVS	2 Jul.	43
111 Christiaan J. Liebenberg	Senekal, OVS	11 do	55
112 Martha F. F. Riekert	Pretoria, Z A R	20 do	27
113 Gert F. D. Gering	Bethulie, OVS	26 do	37
114 J. G. V. Deventer	Thabanchu, OVS	31 do	27
115 Roelof Cornelis Lindeque	Ladybrand, OVS	1 Aug.	22
116 Petrus J. S. G. Kruger	Smithfield, OVS	10 do	21
117 Commandant Gideon G. Cronje	Barkley Oost, K K	13 do	53
118 Philippus J. Willbr	Winburo, OVS	29 do	31
119 Nicolaas J. G. Laubsodhi	Wepener, OVS	15 Sep.	46
120 Henry G. Smith	Klerksdorp, OVS	17 do	34
121 Johannes H. Nel	Rouxville, OVS	17 Oct.	32
122 Alwyn H. J. Scholtz	Harrismith, OVS	28 do	34
123 Marthinus Albehtse	Ladybrand, OVS	15 Nov.	47
124 Jan Jonathan Duraid	Wepener, OVS	16 do	19
125 Abraham B. S. Fourie	Wepener, OVS	21 do	56
126 John G. Pieterse	Senekal, OVS	26 do	24
127 Ignatius M. de Klerk	Ficksburg, OVS	8 Dec.	46
128 Pieter J. Jordaan	Dordrecht, K K	10 do	87
129 Andries R. J. Venter	Bethulie, OVS	13 do	21
130 W. J. R. Bretz	Bloemfontein, OVS	17 do	144?

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- (i) Which describes their arrival, and the discovery of Diyatalawa.

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- (ii) Boer Town—Some facts and fallacies.

- (iii) The Boer in Sport and Pastime.

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- (iv) Boer Personalities—Great and Little.

- (v) Other Prisoner-of-war Camps.

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- (vi) British Guards and Boer Escapes.

- (vii) Spotlight on their Medical History.

- (viii) Good-bye to "Our Guests."

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CONCLUDED:

ADDENDUM.

THE BOER PRISONERS OF WAR IN CEYLON.

BY L. G. POULIER.

In the April number of the *Journal* an account of absorbing interest appeared from the gifted pen of Mr. R. L. Brohier. It displays much research and accuracy, but on one point I think Mr. Brohier's information is not correct. He refers to the solitary case of the shooting of a "Prisoner" who tried to escape.

I had the story first hand from three perpetrators of the "Shooting". They were Beinhauer (Australian), Levin (French), and Potgieter (Boer). They were fed up with the restrictions and staged a stunt to get even with the guard. They stuffed a dummy in a white shirt and slacks, perfect in its camouflage even to the slouch hat, which came down below his ears covering the top half of his face. They bided their time till the Commanding Officer and his staff were at dinner. The guard by the barbed wire usually at this time relaxes and takes a seat at one end of his beat with his back to the wire. When the coast was clear these three "Hooligans" deftly threw the dummy over the barbed wire so as to alight on its feet in between the double lines of wire.

It alighted on its feet and was in a standing position. The "Prisoners" then put out all the camp lights and the white figure could be seen for some distance in the dark. The sudden "black out" aroused the guard by the wire. He rose and started his patrol. About thirty feet away he spied the white figure and challenged three times. There being no response he fired and knocked the figure prone. He forthwith reported the incident. There was a hullabaloo. The Commanding Officer and his staff along with the Medical Officer abandoned their mess and rushed to the scene.

With the aid of a flickering lantern they cut the wire, and as the guard stooped to pick up the "dying man" a loud cheer burst forth from the blacked out "Prisoners" camp. The Commanding Officer who had a sense of humour took it all in good part, though he and his staff were inveigled away from their meals, and so the matter ended.

I rather suspect that the guard who did not like the discomfiture circulated the story that a live "Prisoner" was shot as at that time secrecy was the order of the day.*

Later these three "Dare-devils" staged another avenging stunt at Ragama. They and the whole camp were peeved at the order "Lights out at 9 p.m." That was the hour they wished to have some reading or a few indoor games such as chess etc. They stood it for some time. Beinhauer then got a brain wave. He managed to procure a heavy piece of iron piping about 18 inches long. Along with his mates he ran

* Mr. Brohier informs us that the Medical Reports reveal one case where a Boer in attempting to escape was shot at and killed. This is mentioned in chapter VII; page 39, Vol. XXXVII, Part 4.—Ed.

a length of thin coir rope between the rafters and the thatch of the roof of the camp, and let down both ends to hang limp about ten feet apart. One end of the rope was lashed to the iron pipe. The other end hung free near Beinhauer's bunk. Beinhauer then stuck a candle on one end of the iron pipe and made it stand on a low stool. Before the lights went out at 9 p.m. Beinhauer lit the candle and the "Prisoners" put out the other lights and retired to their bunks at 9 p.m.

The guard noticed a light burning and shouted "Lights out" several times. There was no response. Eventually he came in cursing and swearing and stooped to snuff out the candle. As he did so Beinhauer quickly drew in the free end of the rope and suddenly let go.

The pipe rose to a height of about 8 feet and dropped on the head of the guard, inflicting a good-sized injury. His forage cap was no protection as it was worn sideways.

He reported the incident. An enquiry followed. There was no evidence and no trace of the rope, the pipe or the stool. Anyway the whole camp was penalized with three days indoor detention and no recreation. Later, on representations made, the "Lights out" was extended by half an hour.

ENGELBRECHT—The full story of Engelbrecht probably did not reach Mr. Brohier. I believe he was the last Boer Prisoner in Ceylon and the only one who refused to take the oath.

He was a personal friend of mine and confided in me. He was grateful to me for the little assistance I could give him. He was given a shanty in Hambantota by the Assistant Government Agent. After the A.G.A. left the District he was sued by the owner of the shanty for rent and arrears. I appeared in Court for him.

The landlord's Proctor asked Engelbrecht in the witness box, "Why did not the A.G.A. make arrangements for you?"

Answer: "That is what I also wish to know". The landlord's case was dismissed. Later a question was raised in the House of Commons as to why a Boer Prisoner-of-war was sued for house rent when it was the duty of the Ceylon Government to house him.

Engelbrecht was a marksman. He once shot and killed a leopard in the air when the brute sprang at him from a tree. He was obdurate on the question of taking the oath.

Governor Blake was at the time travelling from Badulla through Hambantota. He stopped his car near Engelbrecht's shanty and sent for him. Said the Governor, "I hear you are the last Boer Prisoner-of-war in Ceylon. Why do you refuse to take the oath?" He answered, "I hear you are the Governor of Ceylon. I wish to keep your friendship and not lose it if I tell you why". The Governor proceeded with a problem in his mind which he could not solve.

When Engelbrecht related this yarn to me I put him the same question. He replied, "I have no objection to tell you. I was a scout rider under General De Wet. Before setting out with one of his messages we took an oath together, namely, that neither would surrender

under any circumstances. If I am confronted with De Wet and he tells me that he has surrendered, I am prepared to take the oath." Such was the loyalty and chivalry of Engelbrecht—not a trained soldier in the art of "do or die", but a plain farmer whose sense of loyalty commanded admiration.

When the Government realised his spirit, and by way of appeasing Whitehall, he was appointed Game Sanctuary Keeper at Yala.

Here he was visited by many sportsmen who came to the shooting reserve for resident sportsmen. They used to leave empty champagne bottles behind in which Engelbrecht used to store his kerosine. These bottles, like the "ju-ju" of East Africa, had a fateful turning for him in his life.

It happened that a minor Government official in the Tangalla District had an axe to grind with his opposite number in Hambantota. He cunningly devised a deep-set intrigue, a cheap scheme involving no risk. He merely started a rumour in Tangalla that Engelbrecht had surreptitiously supplied cattle to Captain von Muller, the Commander of the German Raider No. 1, some of whose crew had landed at Kirinde at night. In support of this he added another lie, that the party had enjoyed themselves—witness the empty champagne bottles in the heart of the jungle. His object was to get his opposite number in Hambantota hauled over the coals or punished as an accomplice, for he was the man on the spot and it was his first duty to report anything hostile to the Island's safety. This nefarious scheme however misfired as the Military concentrated on Engelbrecht and did not care a hoot about the origin of the rumour. The Civil Authorities were nonchalant. The result was that a bomb had descended on poor Engelbrecht and he became the victim to a vicarious punishment.

Being a time of emergency with a war on, the rumour spread fast, and down came Colonel Jayawardene (Intelligence Officer) with an armed Military guard of two Non-Coms to investigate. It was on every body's lips and there was no secrecy about it. I heard the Colonel interrogate the Rest House Keeper in Hambantota. "What Sir" said he, "this all false"—with a true prophetic ear. "I know Engelbrecht is not a man of that type. You will never get at the truth of this".

Nevertheless the Colonel went to his camp and lo! there were the empty champagne bottles.

Engelbrecht's explanation was discounted, and he was arrested. Passing through Tangalle the party halted at the Rest House.

Engelbrecht sent for me and I rushed to the place to find the party gone. He told me later that the guard declined to allow him to see me and give instructions about his affairs.

All his personal belongings in the heart of the jungle were stolen.

The story of his imprisonment is pathetic in the extreme. He demanded a trial and refused to wear prison clothes. The Warder hit back by declining to give him his own clothes on the plea that the rules did not allow him. So Engelbrecht remained naked in a dark

room in imprisonment for three months. He told me he never once heard the note of a bird which he loved to hear in the jungle, and if he had any implement, even a pin, he would have taken his life, for he could not distinguish night from day.

He was released after three months without trial. Probably the Military found him innocent. He then came to me with a tale of sufferings, hoping he would be able to get relief in a law suit for damages. I was very sorry to disappoint his hopes for the DORA (Defence of the Realm Act) was then in force.

Eventually he died with the stigma on him that he assisted the enemy. Some time later I came into possession from a reliable source of the facts of the nefarious scheme.

He had a large collection of freak deer antlers, one with the tines converging, making a sphere like a football. All these with his personal belongings were stolen after his death.

I have only one pair of freak antlers to remember him.

All I could do for him to retrieve his fair name, of which he was very jealous, was a failure as the Authorities were adamant or perhaps did not want to lose prestige.

Twelve years later came the second *Emden* under the command of Captain Withoef, who was second in command to von Muller in the famous Raider. While giving an address at the Rotary Club in Colombo in 1931, he described the daring exploits of the Raider and the gallant behaviour of von Muller towards his captives, when he casually remarked, "We left your beautiful Island alone. There was no point in attacking a small Island".

At long last I had got my chance and forthwith wrote to Captain Withoef and placed Engelbrecht's case before him. He sent me the following letter which the Times of Ceylon kindly published, along with a photograph of Captain Withoef and my humble vindication posthumously of the character and fair name of a straight, sincere, and brave man.

The originator of the false rumour and his intended victim are both now no more.

The Letter.

DE KOMMANDANT.
DES KREUZERS EMDEN.

Trinkomali,
5th February, 1931.

Dear Sir,

With many thanks for your kind letter I may be allowed to inform you that the old "Emden" never received a supply of cattle and there never was the least connection with your beautiful Island or anywhere else.

I am Sir, yours very sincerely,
(Signed) S. WITHOEF.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WILLE OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff)

I

Daniel Willé of Einbech in Hanover married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th February 1792, Mariana Pelpella, and he had by her:—

- 1 Johan Christoffel, who follows under II.
- 2 Ernst Leygenes, who follows under III.
- 3 Jan Diederich, who follows under IV.

II

Johan Christoffel Willé, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th May 1806, Johanna Petronella Jansz, and he had by her:—

- 1 Adriana Elizabeth, born 6th January 1808, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1822, Frans Wilhelm Schumacher.
- 2 Margaritta Frederika, born 4th April 1811, married at Ratnapura by Governor's licence, dated 30th April 1825, Cornelius Abraham Markus.
- 3 Johan Joseph, who follows under V.

III

Ernst Leygenes Willé, died 1st February 1829, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 12th June 1812, Johanna Jansz.
 - (b) 23rd October 1815, Anna Maria Schumacher.
- Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Piternella Henrietta, baptised 13th February 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd January 1839, Patrick William Herft.

IV

Jan Diederich Willé, died 1st July 1865, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd July 1815, Catharina Piers.
 - (b) In St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 7th September 1843, Catharina Cassel-Smith.
- Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Johanna Maria, born 10th April 1816, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd May 1836, John William Vander Wall.
- 2 Adriana Gerhardina, born 18th June 1819, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th June 1856, John Robert Camp.

- 3 Johannes Emanuel, born 10th February 1821, died 27th March 1862.
- 4 Martin Luke, who follows under VI.
- 5 Arnoldus Henricus, born 5th July 1825.
Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 6 John Francis, who follows under VII.

V

John Joseph Willé, born 28th June, 1813, married Dorothea Elisabeth Van Cuylenburg, born 13th November 1811, daughter of Henricus Cornelis Van Cuylenburg and Anna Paulina Dorothea Helmke. (D.B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 81). He had by her:—

- 1 John Mical, born 2nd September 1837.

VI

Martin Luke Willé, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1849, Maria Petronella Rodrigo, and he had by her:—

- 1 John Edward, who follows under VIII.
- 2 Catherine Elizabeth, born 20th September 1857.
- 3 Henry Edmund, born 4th February 1861.
- 4 Edwin Oliver, born 20th August 1862.
- 5 Matilda, born 7th January 1866.

VII

John Francis Willé, born 11th August 1845, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st June 1863, Maria Charlotte Kidd, born 10th June 1847, died 25th September 1928. He had by her:—

- 1 John Benjamin, who follows under IX.
- 2 George Alfred Henry, who follows under X.
- 3 Winifred Lawrence, born 15th January 1873.
- 4 Evelyn Millicent, born 23rd April 1876.

VIII

John Edward Willé, born 2nd April 1856, died 19th August 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th May 1880, Emelia Louisa Mary Gerlach, and he had by her:—

- 1 Stephen Lawrie, born 3rd July 1881.
- 2 Assedah Margaret, born 21st September 1882.
- 3 Letitia Theodora, born 31st August 1885, married James Aloysius Joachim.
- 4 Reginald Embleton, born 27th February 1888, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 23rd July 1931, Anna Violet Priscilla Paul.
- 5 Claudina Winifred, born 26th September 1890.
- 6 Norbert Ernest, born 22nd December 1892.
- 7 Muriel Florida, born 18th July 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1926, Herbert

Alvin Sanford Loos, born 1879, son of Arthur Duncan Grant Loos and Catherine Maria Blackett. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 99).

IX

John Benjamin Willé, born 16th March 1869, died 28th August 1945, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th January 1893, Ellenor Drusilla Baillie, born 19th February 1874, daughter of Charles Edward Baillie and Henrietta Emelia Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 108).
- (b) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th December 1895, Eva Cecillia Sophia Baillie, born 12th October 1869, died 27th June 1897, sister of (a) supra.
- (c) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th December 1902, Elsie Viva Mc Carthy Heyzer, born 5th September 1881, daughter of Julian Jonathan Heyzer, Proctor, and Laura Mc Carthy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28).
- (d) In the Scots Kirk, Kandy, 15th February 1922, Rosamund Stella Ferdinand, born 21st September 1884, daughter of George Gerard Ferdinand and Anne Frances Taylor.

Of the third marriage, he had:—

- 1 Elsie Iris Brenda, born 14th April 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th October 1928, George Vernon Frank Willé, who follows under XI.

- 2 Eileen Edna, born 4th April 1906, married:—

(a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th June 1925, Frederick Peter Harris Speldewinde, Chief Charges Officer, Customs Department, born 12th December 1896, son of Peter Harris Speldewinde and Evangeline Louisa Cadenski. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 77 and 81).

(b) At Colombo, 10th August 1940, Claude Lawrence Speldewinde, born 5th April 1913, son of Claude Horace Speldewinde and Laura Grace de Zilwa. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 81).

- 3 Beatrice Myra, born 13th December 1907.

X

George Alfred Henry Willé, Proctor and Notary Public, Member of the Legislative Council, 1924—1931, Member of the State Council, 1936—1947, born 31st March 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th September 1896, Rosaline Anne Brohier, born 31st October 1872, daughter of Richard Annesley Brohier, Justice of the Peace for the Island, Assistant Auditor-General, and Harriet Ann Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129, and Vol. XXXI, page 199). He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Elaine, born 10th March 1898, died 21st December 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th

June, 1930, George Vernon Schokman, Proctor and Notary Public, born 18th May 1898, son of Walter Horace Schokman, Planter, and Ulrica Antoinette Amelia Trant Beling. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 136, and Vol. XXV, page 111).

- 2 Evill Merle, born 8th August 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th December 1934, Richard Vernon Metzeling, Th.B., Collegiate Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, born 16th July 1901, son of Arthur William Metzeling, C.C.S., and Jane Agnes Martenstyn.

- 3 Irene Gladys, born 23rd December 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th April 1926, Cecil Alexander Speldewinde, LL.B., Advocate, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Estate Duty and Stamps, born 3rd May 1892, son of Charles Gerard Speldewinde and Rosa Frederica de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 76, and Vol. XXXIV, page 79).

- 4 George Vernon Frank, who follows under XI.

- 5 George Eustace Neil, B.A. (Oxon), B.A. (Lond), born 4th April 1906, married at Colombo, 22nd August 1940, Ruth Marion de Vos nee Johnson, born 19th November 1906, daughter of Henry Keith Johnson and Ruth Barbara Garvin (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 145, and Vol. XXXIV, page 112).

- 6 George Alfred Herbert, who follows under XII.

XI

George Vernon Frank Wille, B.A. (Lond), Advocate, Assistant Commissioner of Prison and Probation Services, born 22nd October 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th October 1928, Elsie Iris Brenda Wille, referred to under IX, 1. He had by her:—

- 1 George Vernon Frank (Peter), born 13th August 1931.

- 2 John Michael, born 10th May 1938.

XII

George Alfred Herbert Wille, Proctor, born 23rd November 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th October 1940, Joyce Eleanor Schokman, born 3rd September 1916, daughter of Cuthbert George Schokman, Supervising Engineer, Public Works Department, and Leah Van Geyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 76, and Vol. XXV, page 117). He had by her:—

- 1 David Ian, born 10th September 1948.

Notes:—(1). In 1847, the Government of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies sent a remittance for the relief of widows and orphans of the servants of the late Dutch Government who were not already in the receipt of any pension from Government, and Anna Maria Schumacher, widow of Ernst Leygenes Wille, referred to under III, was one of the recipients. (Government Notification dated 17th July 1847).

- (2) In the re-constitution of the Legislative Council in 1924, the Burgher Community alone became entitled to return two elected members. In addition, the Burghers were assigned a nominated seat. In the contest for the Elected Seats, George Alfred Henry Wille, referred to under X, and Nathaniel John Martin were returned, and the Nominated Seat went to Hermann Albert Loos. George Alfred Henry Wille failed to enter the Constitution of 1931, but this was compensated for by his re-appointment to the Council in 1936 where he rendered much service for over a decade. (D.B.U. Journal. Vol. XXXV, pages 17 and 18).



CEYLON IN THE SIXTIES.

(Continued from our last issue).

Kalutara was then, as now, one of the principal outstations, and the Burghers were represented there in almost every profession and calling. The law claimed the Orrs, Thomases, VanderWalls and Hepponstalls among others. One of the junior Proctors was Hector Van Cuylenburg, who was in process of time to represent the Community in the Legislative Council and to receive the honour of Knighthood. The teaching profession was represented by Frederick William VanCuylenburg, the father of the Inspector of Schools of that name, who was in charge of the Government Boys' School, while his daughter held a similar office in the Girls' School. Dr. Peter Henry VanCuylenburg, the father of Sir Hector, was Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Henry Morgan VanCuylenburg, his brother, held the office of Registrar of Lands. The Rev. John Adrian Poulter was the Wesleyan Minister. The Church of England had not yet fully established itself here, fortnightly services only being held in the District Court by the Rev. Barcroft Boake, who travelled down from Colombo for the purpose.

The Burghers took their full share in Benevolent and Literary activities. Dr. P. H. VanCuylenburg was the Secretary of the Friend-in-Need Society and the Rev. J. A. Poulter the Treasurer. Edward Orr was the Treasurer of the Kalutara Reading Room, while Arthur Wellesley VanCuylenburg was the Secretary of the Kalutara Literary Association. Among the private Surveyors were George Anthony de Hoedt and Peter Frederick Ebert. One of the four shops in the town was owned by Herod Jansz. There is no reason to suppose that he was a stony-hearted man like the bearer of this name of Biblical fame. Names of families occur that are now extinct or almost so, e.g., Gambs, Jakéy, Kerkowen, Koys, Neyah, Sougarsz.

An office, which has now ceased to exist, or the designation of which has been changed, is that of Turnkey attached to the Fiscal's Offices of Kalutara and Panadure. The latter town was not as important then as it is now, compared with Kalutara. There was no school or hospital, and only one shop. The only Stamp Vendor was Herardus Silva, the first name being probably another rendering of Herod.

Like Kalutara, its sister town Negombo was fully representative of the Burghers. Neither of these towns had yet attained to the dignity of an Assistant Agency, both forming part of the Revenue District of Colombo. Hence the District Judge of these places combined in his own person a multiplicity of offices, among them being Commissioner of Requests, Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Coroner, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Chairman of the District Road Committee. But the country had not yet progressed very far, and it is unlikely that these numerous offices imposed a heavy strain, physical or mental, on the holders of them. The District Judge of Negombo at this period was F. C. Willisford, son of the ubiquitous Doctor of that name, who was

probably drafted into the Civil Service in consideration of his father's varied services.

There were seven Proctors practising in Negombo, of whom may be mentioned E. G. Sisouw, C. W. Kalenberg, and J. J. Koertsz. The Sub-Collector of Customs was W. E. Gratiaen, father of Dr. E. S. Gratiaen and Richard Gratiaen. The latter, following in his father's footsteps, rose to be Chief Clerk of the Customs Department. George Henry Leembruggen was Inspector of Police, and Maria Leembruggen was in charge of the Girls' School. The name of Peter Leembruggen appears as a Surveyor as also does that of Peter James VanLangenberg. A Cricket Club was in existence, and the District Judge, Willisford, was the Chairman of it. A coach ran between Colombo and Negombo, taking $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the journey each way. The classification of passengers was on a racial basis, Europeans being charged 8 shillings and Natives half that amount.

Kegalle was at this time an Assistant Agency attached to the Western Province. The Kacheheri was in its infancy, the staff consisting of the Assistant Government Agent, a Head Clerk (with no clerks under him), an Interpreter, and a Native Writer. The Superintendent of Minor Roads was John Rudd, who afterwards became a Superintendent of Police, and the clerk of the District Road Committee bore the imposing name of John William Holland. There were seven Proctors, among them being N. J. Austin, the compiler of a series of Law Reports, and J. H. Barber of chocolate fame. Dr. A. G. Maartensz, father of the late Mr. L. M. Maartensz was Assistant Colonial Surgeon, while one single clerk sufficed for the Post Office. The Rev. G. H. Gomes did the work of S.P.G. Missionary. Two Proctors, viz., Henricus de Livera and Philip de Saram, were able to cope with the work of the Avisawella and Pasyala Courts. The clerk of the former Court was Francis Frederick Theodore La Brooy.

Ratnapura was an Assistant Agency presided over by F. R. Saunders, who later rose to high office in the Service. His Head Clerk was John Henry Schroter, the bearer of a name of some distinction in Dutch circles. The Interpreter of the Kacheheri was Mudaliyar L. C. Wijesinha, who was destined to go down to history as the translator of Part II of the Mahawansa. The Superintendent of Minor Roads was George Pettitt, probably a son or near relative of the C. M. S. Missionary bearing that name, while George Michael Wille was Clerk to the Committee. Among Proctors we find the names of Drieberg, De Zilwa, Oorloff and Vandenberg. Dr. J. W. Margenout was in medical charge of the District, and the Rev. William Henry Gomes, probably a brother of George Henry Gomes, was S. P. G. Minister.

The Central Province was presided over by P. W. Braybrooke, with J. A. Swettenham, who left Ceylon afterwards to return as Colonial Secretary, to help him in the Kacheheri. Cecil VanLangenberg was Chief Clerk, among the other members of the staff being G. A. Poulier, J. A. Ebert, E. D. Bartholomeusz, and C. A. C. Ebert. The Superintendent of Minor Roads was Napoleon Hippolyte Silva, whose patronymic was Silva, but who had to acquiesce in a change of name in

deference to popular spelling. The Municipality, which had not long been established, was divided into four Wards, named after Churches in the vicinity of each, viz., St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Catherine and St. Anne. The members representing the first two were Advocate C. L. VanderWall and Advocate James VanLangenberg, the names of both being associated in later years with the Legislative Council. J. A. Poulier was Chief Clerk, F. A. Jonklaas Third Clerk, and Charles VanDort Chief Inspector. Offences against Municipal laws were tried by a Bench of Magistrates, who sat on three Saturdays in the month.

The redoubtable Thomas Berwick was the District Judge, with George Wambeek as his Secretary. There was a Deputy Queen's Advocate permanently stationed in Kandy, the office being held by Owen William Cecil Morgan. There were about forty Justices of the Peace, all of them being Europeans. Among lawyers we find, in addition to those already mentioned, the names of Beven, Eaton, Ferdinands, Siebel, VanTwist, Staples, Pompeus, Andree and Joseph. The Fiscal's Office had as Head Clerk John-Brooke de Hoedt. There was a European Superintendent of Police, with William Vincent Woutersz as his Assistant, and two Inspectors, Peter Liebert Keegel and John George Maartensz.

Archdeacon Mooyart was the Church of England Chaplain, and the Rev. John Watt represented the Church of Scotland. The elders of the latter Church included R. P. Jansz, George Wambeek and W. V. Woutersz. The Post Office was run with the aid of only six clerks. There were 25 sub-Post Offices, including such large towns as Badulla, Matale, Gampola and Nuwara Eliya. Teldeniya Post Office enjoyed the distinction of having a lady in charge—a distinction which, it is believed, it was to repeat in more recent years by having a female Rest House Keeper. The medical care of the District was in charge of Dr. H. Dickman, with Dr. J. T. Morgan and Dr. F. A. VanderSmagt to assist him.

The Railway and Telegraph Departments were largely staffed by Burghers, while the office of Registrar of Lands was filled by George William Edema, a senior Advocate. The leading Bank was the Oriental Bank Corporation, which had on its staff, among others, John Gerard Paulusz, the grandfather of our Government Archivist, who combined banking with stamp vending. Other Banks were the Chartered Mercantile Bank and the Bank of Madras, each with one clerk only. Under "Physicians" we find the names of John Robert Ebert and Francis William Ferdinands. Three tailors carried on business, among them being one named Wappoo, with the high sounding *alias* of Lord Chesterfield! The watchmenders were three in number, one of whom was Charles Magnus Cramer, a name afterwards to become familiar in Colombo in the same branch of work.

There were two Libraries—the Kandy United Service Library and the Central Town Library, the former managed exclusively by Europeans and the latter exclusively by Ceylonese. The town had a newspaper, *The Kandy Herald*, the proprietor of which was H. S. Baylis, and the Editor John Capper, who was afterwards connected with the

Times of Ceylon. The paper was published once a week, on Thursdays. The Kandy Choral Society, composed of both Europeans and Ceylonese, whose object was "the culture of vocal music", had eleven members on the Committee, the Conductor being John Hill and the Secretary and Treasurer Frank Byrde. There were two Masonic Lodges, one confined to Europeans exclusively and the other open to Ceylonese as well.

Gampola had only three Proctors, Edgar Edema, William VanDort (brother of Dr. W. G. VanDort), and C. W. de Hoedt. Dr. W. G. VanDort was in medical charge of the District. He was also the Assistant Secretary of the Gampola Reading Room, the Secretary being Dr. John Thwaites, who was probably a private medical practitioner, as he appears under the designation of "Physician". Nuwara Eliya was an insignificant place, the Kachcheri staff consisting of only three officials—the Assistant Government Agent, a Clerk (John William Francis Bartholomeusz), and an Interpreter. Three Proctors sufficed for the Court, one of them being James George Bartholomeusz. Four persons bearing European names are classified under the designation of "Farmers".

Badulla was an Assistant Agency, with W. E. T. Sharp in charge, and Edwin VanderWall as Head Clerk of the Kachcheri. The Bar consisted of two Advocates and seven Proctors, all but two of the latter being Burghers. Among officers of the Public Works Department appears the name of Henry S. Potger, the father of Lady Schneider. There were Government Schools for boys and girls, Frederick Grenier and his wife being in charge of them, Dr. Frederick Keyt was in medical charge of the District, and the Rev. C. W. de Hoedt looked after the spiritual wants of the Anglicans. Haputale had a Police Court with two Proctors appearing before it, one of them, John VanderWall coming all the way from Kandy. Galagedera also enjoyed the advantage of a Police Court, one of the Proctors being M. G. Willenberg.

Matale had its Kachcheri and Police Court, one of the Proctors being Francis Albert Prins, the father of Dr. Lorenz Prins. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had a branch here. A coach plied between Kandy and Matale, the fares being 8 shillings for Europeans and 5 shillings for Natives. Dambulla also had its Court but no resident Proctors. The only other Government institution was a Telegraph Office.

J. R. T.

(To be continued).

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF CROZIER OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff).

I.

John Crozier of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh in Ulster, Eire, arrived in Ceylon in 1840, born 24th June 1808, died 5th April 1855, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th September 1846, Xavinia Bastiansz, died 15th December 1865. He had by her:—

- 1 Jane Adelaide, born 29th July 1847, died 27th April 1926, married in the Scots Kirk, Kandy, 26th February 1864, John Christian Pereira.
- 2 Charlotte Wilhelmina married John James de Zilwa.
- 3 John Cornelius, who follows under II.
- 4 George Martin, who follows under III.

II.

John Cornelius Crozier, died 5th June 1890 married Laura Emelia Van Cuylenburg, born 11th February 1861, died 1894, daughter of Frederick William Van Cuylenburg and Sophia Harriet Wootler. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 82). He had by her:—

- 1 Sophia Rose, born 1st November 1876, died 2nd April 1911, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st December 1894, Francis Albert Vander Straaten Prins, born 7th September 1869, died 2nd March 1914, son of Francis Albert Prins and Adeline Elizabeth Muller.
- 2 Louise Estelle, born 29th July 1877, died 21st October 1939, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 25th April 1903, Harold Percival Pereira, born 2nd January 1877, son of John Christian Pereira and Jane Adelaide Crozier. (Vide I, 1, supra).
- 3 Rhoda Verna, born 20th August 1879, died 10th May 1910, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st December 1903, Hermann Wilhelm Richard Vanden Driesen, born 8th March 1877, son of Richard Vanden Driesen and Lucy Emelia Andriesz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 59 and 61).
- 4 John Louis Bertram, who follows under IV.
- 5 Winifred Laura, born 4th June 1886, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd June 1920, Alfred Louis de Witt, born 22nd March 1883, died 24th April 1940, son of Robert James de Witt and Lucy Wilhelmina Fernando.

III.

George Martin Crozier, born 29th March 1851, died 31st July 1923, married 26th May 1876, Elizabeth Anne de Niese, died 2nd September 1906. He had by her.

- 1 Ethel Olive, born 21st July 1877, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, Oliver Struys, born 10th March 1880, son of Oswin Struys and Mildred Birtha Roelofs.
- 2 Claude Ellerton, who follows under V.
- 3 George Otley Brian, who follows under VI.
- 4 Ellis, studied Medecine, and left for England.

IV.

John Louis Bertram Crozier, born 10th November 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th November 1908, Ethel Rose Ferdinands, born 2nd September 1884, daughter of Frederick William Ferdinands and Henrietta Jansz. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 81). He had by her:—

- 1 Fradrick Bertram, who follows under VII.
- 2 Kathleen Sophia Rose, born 7th April 1911.
- 3 Vernon Eric, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Hester Phyllis, born 13th April 1914, died 17th December 1936.
- 5 Patrick Lawrence, who follows under IX.
- 6 Ernest Francis, who follows under X.

V.

Claude Ellerton Crozier, born 27th May 1879, married in St. Stephens Church, Negombo, 1st June 1904, Violet Rosamund de Zilva, born 28th January 1884, daughter of John James de Zilva and Charlotte Wilhelmina Crozier (vide I, 2, supra). He had by her:—

- 1 Elvy Myrl, born 25th May 1905.
- 2 Charlotte Eileen May, born 21st May 1906.
- 3 Lena Myrtle, born 16th April 1908.
- 4 Edward Merrick, born 16th July 1909.
- 5 Shelton Llewellyn, who follows under XI.
- 6 Claude Ian Vernon, born 18th October 1912, died 3rd May 1940.
- 7 Ida Grace, born 8th June 1914.
- 8 Ellerton James Patrick, born 5th December 1915.
- 9 Ellis Penry O'Neil, born 10th November 1919.
- 10 Esther Vera, born 14th July 1923.

VI

George Otley Brian Crozier, born 12th November 1882, died 12th May 1936, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 3rd June 1908, Sybil Brechman Joachim, born 13th March 1889, daughter of Cecil Henry Joachim and Clara Sophia Brechman. He had by her:—

- 1 Gwendoline Phyllis, born 5th October 1912, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 25th October 1930, Eric Denzil Lalmont.

- 2 Dorothy Sybil, born 14th July 1915, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th March 1935, Christopher Patrick Koch, born 17th March 1909, son of Edwin Godfried Koch and Ida Marguerine Garvin. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 133, and Vol. XXXIV, page 112).
- 3 Marjorie married..... Caspersz.
- 4 Clara Beatrice, born 11th March 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 23rd April 1938, Vernon Maartensz Joseph, born 20th April 1905, son of Ernest Henry Joseph and Isabella Louisa Maartensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 27, and Vol. XXXIII, page 41).
- 5 Iris, born 13th September 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 7th April 1947, Arthur Eric Kellar.
- 6 Ellis Brian, born 18th September 1921.
- 7 Douglas Otley, born 7th April 1925.

VII

Frederick Bertram Crozier, born 1st December 1909, married in the Registrar's Office, Colombo, 29th July 1936, Esmeralda Kathleen Baptist, born 5th May 1916, daughter of Samuel Melville Baptist and Daisy Ethel Nugara. He had by her:—

- 1 Fitzroy Bertram, born 28th November 1937.

VIII

Vernon Eric Crozier, born 20th June 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd September 1937, Phyllis Lilian Rode, born 25th September 1913, daughter of Basil Alden Van Geyzel and Adelaide Lilian Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 103 and 112). He had by her:—

- 1 Roderic Terence Basil, born 14th October 1938.

IX

Patrick Lawrence Crozier, born 22nd February 1916, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya:—

- (a) 27th December 1941, Doreen Clair Brohier, born 24th July 1919, died 29th September 1943, daughter of George Waldemar Kingsley Brohier and Nora Clair Don. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 212).
- (b) 18th August 1945, Lilian Marjorie Stork Winn, born 2nd June 1917, daughter of Ernest Adolphus Winn and Lilian Austin Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 25).

Of the first marriage, he had:—

- 1 Patrick Kingsley Neil, born 18th September 1942.
Of the second marriage, he had:—
- 2 Jennifer Cheryl, born 8th May 1947.

X

Ernest Francis Crozier, born 27th March 1918, married in St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 27th December 1943, Bernice Lorna Newman, born 3rd January 1919, daughter of Louis Newman and Violet Bulner. He had by her:—

- 1 Jeanne Camila, born 28th October 1944.

XI

Shelton Llewellyn Crozier, born 20th March 1911, married in the Registrar's Office, Colombo, 5th November 1938, Gladys Aileen Sela, born 7th October 1907, daughter of Albert Valentine Sela and Aileen Kathleen Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 23). He had by her:—

- 1 Gladys Dawne, born 13th July 1943.



HIGHER APPOINTMENTS.

From the list of passes in the recent Civil Service Examination, we find that there is a fairly even distribution of honours in proportion to the numbers in each community who competed for places, though the results cannot be regarded as satisfactory as far as our own Community is concerned. But no improvement in this respect can be expected until the young men of our Community realise that much more is expected of them than to fill subordinate appointments when they are qualified for something higher. We have now passed the stage when the summit of one's ambition was a Government clerkship or a minor post in a mercantile office. The government of the country is passing into the hands of the people, and we must be prepared to take our place with the other communities in the work of administration. This does not mean that everyone must aspire to high office at one bound. Our Community must continue to supply recruits to fill the lower rungs, but the ambition of every young man must be to fit himself for higher office.

As in the Government service, so in the mercantile. Higher appointments which were exclusively filled by Europeans in the past are now open to the people of the country, but here again it is education that is the deciding factor. The days when long and faithful service were at length rewarded by appointment as book-keeper or as a minor staff officer, with little work and even less status, are gone, and young men of education, who are able to shoulder responsibility, are now being given the chance to prove their worth. It is gratifying to know that in most cases they have risen to the occasion and have justified their appointment, but it would be a mistake for them to suppose that once they have attained this position, there is nothing more to be done but to sit back and rest on their laurels. It is up to them to take every opportunity for self-improvement, and to shew that no deterioration in efficiency or character has resulted from the new policy of giving greater responsibility to the people of the country.

While on this subject, one cannot but note with disappointment the very small number in our Community who now seek to enter, or succeed in entering, the Government Clerical Service. Time was when this Service was almost exclusively manned by them, and so well did they acquit themselves that they gained the oft-quoted commendation of Sir Emerson Tennent of being "the brazen wheels of the Service that keep the golden hands in motion". This Service opens up avenues of promotion to higher office that were never dreamt of in Tennent's day, and offers opportunities of advancement to those who are unable to enter the higher Services by direct recruitment. It is true the process of advancement is slow, but everyone cannot expect to reach the top at one bound, and the Clerical Service offers at least a reasonable prospect of attaining in course of time to something worth striving for.

J. R. T.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF WILLENBERG OF CEYLON.

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Attendorff).

Jacobus Willenberg arrived from Batavia, and married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 23rd October, 1837, Anna Margerita Gomes. He had by her;—

- 1 Matthew George, who follows under II.
- 2 John Henry who follows under III.
- 3 Caroline Wilhelmina, born 15th July 1841, died 11th June 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th May 1856, Robert Arnold Schokman, born 29th March 1835, died 12th May 1884, son of Jan Hendrick Schokman and Johanna Christiana Herman. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 106 and 110).
- 4 Jane Maria, born 29th November 1844.
- 5 William Robert, born 22nd August 1846.
- 6 Philip Raymond, who follows under IV.
- 7 Emma Cecilia, born 9th October 1850.
- 8 Mary Eliza, born 30th May 1852.
- 9 Charlotte Agnes born 25th June 1854.

II.

Matthew George Willenberg, Proctor, born 11th August 1838 married Margaret Ellen Toussaint, born 30th September 1849 daughter of John Waterloo Toussaint and Charlotta Sophia Vor Conradi. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 36, and Vol. VI, page 67). He had by her:—

- 1 Milda Letitia, born 1886, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 8th October 1914, Ignatius Wasse Rodriguez, born 1879.
- 2 Florence Lucretia, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 4th April 1918, Rudolph Spencer Drieberg Hoffman, son of Andrew Philip Hoffman and Alice Zitella Drieberg. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 11).

III.

John Henry Willenberg, born 16th December 1839, died 1918, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th December 1862, Laura Harriet de Niese, born 1st October 1846, died 1919. He had by her;—

- 1 Cyril Brian, born 31st March 1868.
- 2 Eustace Augustus, who follows under V.
- 3 Evelyn Lucretia, born 6th April 1866, died 14th December 1938, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 15th May 1893, Vincent Edwin Anthonisz, born 21st December 1865, died 15th January 1901, son of Gerardus Henricus Anthonisz and Susanna Magdalena Ludovici. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. III, page 62, and Vol. XXXIV, pages 52 and 55).

- 4 Basil Ethelred, who follows under VI.
- 5 Mabel Lavinia, born 1872, died in Calcutta, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th December 1895, Charles Granville Frugtniet.
- 6 Maud Elaine married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 29th June 1892, Walter Alexander Pereira.
- 7 Rosamund Clodine, born 30th June 1885, married in Holy Trinity Church, Nuwara Eliya, 8th March 1924, Noel Stanley Woutersz, born 14th December 1890, son of Henry Vincent Woutersz and Mary Jane Siers.
- 8 Millicent.
- 9 Norman, died in Singapore.

IV.

Philip Raymond Willenberg, Minister of the Methodist Church, born 25th September 1848, died 25th June 1929, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, Janet Marion Smith, born 30th August 1849, daughter of Henry David Smith and Henrietta Louisa Poulter. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXIV, pages 22 and 103). He had by her:—

- 1 Frances Marian, married in the Methodist Church, Kandy, Donald Herft.
- 2 Philip Edward, who follows under VII.
- 3 Esther Janet, married Harry Vanderwert.
- 4 Elsie Marian, married Percy Clement Herft.
- 5 Richard Willoughby, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Mary Frances, married Richard Hallock.
- 7 Leah Augusta.

V.

Eustace Augustus (Hugh) Willenberg, born 1st June 1864, died 23rd November 1946, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 5th February 1894, Harriet Emelia de Neys, and he had by her:—

- 1 Gwendoline Laura, born 1896, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 2nd March 1935, Cecil Percival Clement Foenander, born 11th June 1888, widower of Catherine Maria Loos, and son of Clement Eugene Foenander and Laura Emelia Foenander.
- 2 Viola Dagmar, born 25th March, 1897, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagriya, 13th June 1925, Clarence Edwin Anthonisz, born 3rd May 1895, died 30th June 1934, son of Vincent Edwin Anthonisz and Evelyn Lucretia Willenberg (vide III, 3, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, pages 55 and 56).
- 3 Edna May, born 25th May 1899.
- 4 Hugh George Neville, who follows under IX.

VI.

Basil Ethelred Willenberg, born 14th April 1876, died 9th June 1944, married in the Registrar's Office, Kollupitiya, 7th October 1901,

Ellen Georgiana Hayes Walker, died 21st July 1933, and he had by her:—

- 1 Noble Glencora Maxwell, born 9th May 1898, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 17th November 1920, Thomas Sydney Mulholland, born 25th April 1893, son of Thomas Mulholland and Magdalene Elizabeth Sparks of Australia.
- 2 Willie George Shelton Ivor, who follows under X.
- 3 Louise Mignon Arthurine, born 18th July 1905, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 7th July 1928, Thomas Harold Cox.
- 4 John Western Irwin, born 6th April 1907, died in infancy.
- 5 Olive Irene Stella, born 11th December 1908.
- 6 Basil Ethelred, born 4th April 1910.
- 7 Granville Barnes, who follows under XI.
- 8 Rachel, born 2nd July 1913, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 7th June 1934, Willis Arthur Pereira.
- 9 Leah, born 2nd July 1913, died 23rd August 1913.
- 10 Frank Elmo, who follows under XII.
- 11 Beulah Rosemary, born 25th July 1920, married in the Roman Catholic Church, Ambepusse, 26th July 1941, Mervyn Schubert Holmes and Katharine Laura de Zilwa.

VII.

Philip Edward Willenberg, born 1st August 1879, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 21st December 1904, Lucille Frances Carron, born 22nd April 1881, daughter of Vincent Arnold Carron and Laura Frances Spittel nee Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 164 and 165, and Vol. XXVIII, page 135). He had by her:

- 1 Lucille Janet, born 13th September 1906, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 22nd December 1930, Wilfred Gerald Edema, born 4th October 1908, son of Wilfred Olkie Edema and Nina Lorenz Andree.
- 2 Philip Willoughby, who follows under XII.
- 3 Herbert Edward Annesley, born 16th May 1918.

VIII.

Richard Willoughby Willenberg, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond), Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Colombo, born 13th May, 1884, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 17th April 1912, Eva Markus, born 11th December 1884, daughter of Charles Peter Markus, Proctor, and Caroline Evelyn Daniels. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 50). He had by her:—

- 1 Audrey Evelyn, born 21st March 1917, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 28th August 1941, Harold Victor Theodore La Brooy, Advocate, born 31st March 1914, son of Percival Frederic Augustus Theodore La Brooy, Proctor, and Edith Gertrude Wambeck. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 78, and Vol. XXVII, page 73).

- 2 Harold Richard, Leading Air Craftsman, Royal Air Force, born 16th June 1919.

IX.

Hugh George Neville Willenberg, born 11th December 1901, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 8th September 1928, Amelia Gladys Eliza de Saram, born 21st May 1900, daughter of Charles Christopher de Saram, Planter, and Harriet Eliza Newman. He had by her:—

- 1 Malcolm Hugh, born 31st July 1929.
- 2 Althea Gladys, born 22nd March 1931.
- 3 Eustace Newman, born 5th October 1932.
- 4 Renate Needra, born 25th October 1933.
- 5 Yvonne Neliya, born 31st December 1936.

X.

Willie George Shelton Ivor Willenberg, born 14th May 1903, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 10th September 1927, Gertrude Pearl Walker, born 6th August 1907, daughter of Frederick George Campden Walker and Gertrude Fransz. He had by her:—

- 1 Ione Verna, born 27th June 1928.
 - 2 Norma Marian, born 8th January 1930.
 - 3 Tralice Ivor, born 4th October 1931.
 - 4 Chomondsley Ralston, born 1st April 1933.
 - 5 Carmen Monica, born 6th October 1935.
 - 6 George Eardley, born 13th May 1937.
 - 7 Daniel Aliston, born 14th June 1939.
 - 8 Shelton Malcolm
 - 9 Ralph Emerson
- } born 30th September 1941.

XI.

Granville Barnes Willenberg, born 11th December 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 18th April 1938, Esme Victoreen Annestia Alphonso, and he had by her:—

- 1 Douglas Errol Barnes, born 8th June 1939.
- 2 Loraine Victoreen Clarice, born 3rd December 1940.

XII.

Frank Elmo Willenberg, born 5th February 1917, married in Christ Church, Matale, 2nd April 1945, Doris Winifred May Ferdinands, daughter of Lionel Hugh Ferdinands and Lillian Gertrude Meynert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 80, and Vol. XXVII, page 160). He had by her:—

- 1 Devereux Emerson, born 13th February 1946.

XIII.

Philip Willoughby Willenberg, born 19th February 1909, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 1st August 1931, Angel

Erin Louise Obeyesekere, born 13th November 1913, and he had by her:—

- 1 Philip Maurice, born 26th October 1932.
- 2 Louise Willoughby, born 18th November 1933.
- 3 Marlene Jeanette, born 4th March 1937.
- 4 Christopher Ronald, born 26th August 1938.



NOTES OF EVENTS.

Summary of Proceedings of the General Committee—15th April, 1947. (1) The Hon. Mr. A. E. Keuneman drew attention to the neglected condition of the Dutch portion of the Batticaloa Cemetery and suggested that the attention of the Archaeological Commissioner and the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts and Monuments Committee should be drawn to the matter. (2) Mr. L. Thomasz was elected Bar Secretary.

*20th May, 1947:—*The amount to the credit of the St. Nicolaas Home Fund was reported to be Rs. 20,714.49. (2) It was resolved to repair the Billiard tables at a cost of Rs. 1,900 approximately, and to increase temporarily the tariff for the use of the tables.

The Journal. A new volume of the *Journal*—No. XXXVIII—opens with the issue for July, 1947. This means that this well-known publication, so essential to the well-being of the Community, has closed the 37th year of its existence. This is a noteworthy achievement, as publications of this nature usually enjoy but a brief life in this country. The virility of this Magazine is due to the loyalty of a handful of members, who with unfailing regularity contribute to its pages, and to them we offer our sincere thanks.

We should also like to express our gratitude to those members who, not being able to help with literary contributions, have assisted to keep the *Journal* alive by prompt payment of their subscriptions for many years. They take the same pride in the punctual appearance of the *Journal* as those who are more directly connected with it. We should like to see their example followed by the younger members of the Union, very few of whom we are able to count as subscribers. We have a total of only 75 subscribers when we should have several times this number. The subscription is only Rs. 5 per annum, and we hope soon to be in a position to record a large accession of new subscribers.

Obituary. We regret to record the death in England on 7th June of Dr. Frank Grenier at the age of 79. Winning the University Scholarship from St. Thomas' College, Dr. Grenier proceeded to England and won high medical distinctions. He then returned to Ceylon and began his career in the Medical Department as Visiting Surgeon of the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital at Jaffna in 1892. He served as Deputy Colonial Surgeon in Dickoya and Nuwara Eliya. After a visit to England for research work in tropical diseases, he returned to Ceylon and was connected with the General Hospital, Colombo, from 1909 until his retirement in 1926 from the post of Senior Physician. After his retirement Dr. Grenier lived in Nuwara Eliya, where he had a consultant practice. He went to England about 12 years back.

Dr. Grenier's wife predeceased him a few years ago. He leaves a son who practises as surgeon and physician at Paignton, Devon,

and two daughters Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. T. Hunt, of J. D. McLaren and Company, (Colombo), Limited, and Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. A. N. Bruce of Carson, Cumberbatch and Company, Limited.

Another death which occurred during the quarter is that of Mr. Hugh Percival VanderStraaten, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edmund VanderStraaten, who in his earlier days took an active interest in the work of the Union. He leaves a widow to whom we extend our deep sympathy.



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