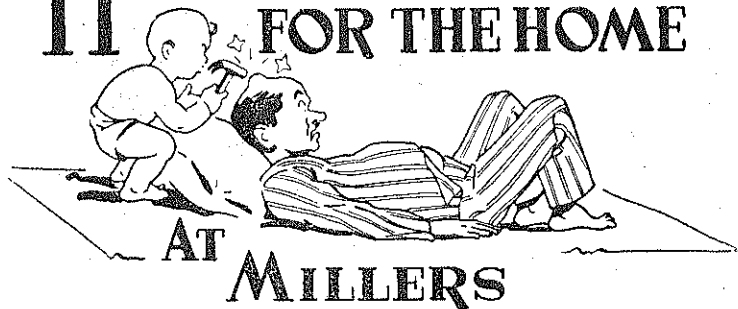


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Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



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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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L. E. BLAZE, C.B.E., J.P.

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The "Ceylon Observer.")*

R. I. P.

Ceylon is today much the poorer by the loss of two prominent and distinguished men. They were ornaments of the Dutch Burgher Community. Both were held in the widest and sincerest respect by all Communities throughout the country they had served so usefully and efficiently. There was very little which was common to both Louis Edward Blaze and George Alfred Henry Wille. There were many things in which they differed. Each, however, carved out for himself a career which is as wide-spread as it is pregnant with achievement.

Mr. Blaze, the elder of the two was in his 90th year. He was active both in body and mind up to the very end. His great will to live grew less after he had participated recently in the Jubilee Celebrations of Kingswood—the school he founded and nursed. Mr. Wille on the other hand spent his latter years in retirement, gradually failing in the flesh although his spirit remained strong. He too had attained the four score span of life and calmly awaited his end: "Content to live but not afraid to die".

It was against the nature and the habit of mind of both Mr. Blaze and Mr. Wille, to be pushful and aggressive, to use invectives or cast aspersions on opponents, however bitter. Their memory is not honoured the less on that account, or from the fact that both were true men who acted up to their convictions.

To do justice reviewing the careers of two men such as these, cannot be counted an easy task. In the pages which follow some attempt has been made to write their biographies. It cannot be denied that these writings do no more than emphasise our respect and approbation, and express our sense of loss. Though both Mr. Blaze and Mr. Wille may have lost pecuniarily and in distinction by the careers they finally adopted, they have set an example in many ways which their countrymen will do well to follow, and which is the finest legacy they have left to those who lament their passing.

BLAZE OF KINGSWOOD

A MEMOIR

"He was not only one of Ceylon's great men, but a man great by any real standard, one of the earth's great men." Such was the tribute paid to the subject of our memoir by his friend, the Rev. A. G. Fraser, when he learnt that this great man of rare understanding, of hospitable and genial disposition, charitable, and most estimable in every relation of life, had passed away. Although Mr. Blazé had neither the ambition nor the opportunity for taking a conspicuous part in public affairs, he counted friends in all classes of society who today deeply and widely lament his death.

In assessing the measure of the loss caused by the death of Mr. R. G. Anthonisz twenty years ago we stated in the pages of the *Journal*: "The fulness of our loss cannot be estimated at present, but will be felt more and more as the years pass by. To us, of this day and generation, it is an inestimable privilege to have known him and held converse with him. To his personal friends, and they are many, there remains the fragrant memory of close and intimate association."

These words are equally applicable to Mr. Blazé, with only this difference. Mr. Anthonisz's ambitions were, in the nature of things, directed for the most part to the upliftment of the Community to which he belonged. Mr. Blazé's efforts took a wider sweep and embraced all communities. Barriers of race, caste or creed had no meaning for him. While being faithful to the Community to which he belonged, and ever watchful of its interests, Mr. Blazé counted some of his closest friends and well-wishers among the other Communities, and was a welcome guest at their homes, from the highest to the lowliest.

Born in Kandy in the year 1861, Mr. Blazé received his education at Trinity College, and true to his instincts, at the early age of 15, he started a College Magazine in manuscript, of which he was both Editor and Manager. In January 1880, having passed the Calcutta University First Examination in Arts, he was appointed Headmaster of the Lower School of the College. He resigned this post a month later to be apprenticed as a proctor student, but soon gave up this study as the Law had no attractions for him, and left for Calcutta in December 1882 to take up the B. A. Examination of the University. Having graduated, for three months in 1883 he taught at Bishop's College, Calcutta, then for nineteen months at St. James' School, to which he came again for five months in

1890. From October 1885 to July 1890 he was Second Master (acting twice as Head Master) in the Boys' High School, Lahore. All these Schools were under High Anglican management, but Mr. Blazé, although not belonging to this persuasion, received a warm welcome, and in after years acknowledged his deep debt to Anglican writings and Anglican friends, with whom he maintained the closest relations up to the date of his death.

Returning to Ceylon in 1891, Mr. Blazé was undecided whether to stay here or to go back to India. The latter alternative held many attractions for him. India had been the great goal of his dreams in childhood and he had already spent eight happy years there—how happy they were can be gathered from the numerous poems written in India at this time which he included in his collection of "Occasional Verses." But he had long cherished a keen desire for a school of his own, which he could work in his own way. Dean Stanley's *Life of Dr. Arnold* was one source of inspiration to him; and something of the Rugby life was suggested him by what he saw at St. James' School, Calcutta. Anecdotes of Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, which he eagerly read and remembered made a deep impression on him, and he saw no reason why boys in Ceylon should not respond in the same way. The point that troubled him most in Ceylon schools, as indeed in all other schools known to him, was the strange distance between teacher and pupils, and the needlessly hostile relations that existed between them. There was despotism in the schools in those days, and not always a benevolent despotism. Mr. Blazé's experience of ten years convinced him that it was quite possible for a school to be carried on without these hostile or even strained relations between teacher and pupil.

Nor did Mr. Blazé approve of the practice in vogue of judging the merits of a school by examination results, and these alone. He was prepared to admit that boys should pass some examinations, but there were many boys who could not, and yet might be a real credit to the school. A school had much more to do, whether by books or by its general atmosphere, than to qualify boys for examinations, and the examination list was not the only, or the best criterion, of the worth of a School. Mr. Blazé was well aware that to start a new School with these two dislikes was to start with the heaviest of handicaps; for the first gave the public an impression of weak discipline, and the second an impression that instruction in the usual subjects was neglected. But he had the courage of his convictions, and the experiment proved in the end to be a complete success.

The School which was to be the testing ground of this novel experiment was opened on the 4th May, 1891, in a house in Pavilion Street in Kandy. There were eleven pupils present on the opening day, but the numbers gradually increased, and two and a half years

afterwards the average daily attendance was thirty-one. Small and slow progress it may seem to us of the present day, but Mr. Blazé never lost heart. He was sustained by the feeling that parents were convinced that the School had come to stay. The teaching staff consisted at first of Mr. Blazé alone, but in the third year he got some assistance, and from then onwards he had not to work single-handed, though the School was poorly equipped from the start and continued so for many years afterwards.

More than once Mr. Blazé had been invited to place the School under the Management of the Wesleyan Mission, but he was strongly averse to this step as he considered complete freedom of action and policy essential to the well-being of the School. In 1894, however, the management of the School was transferred to a Committee representing the Mission, of which Mr. Blazé was a member. A year later the School was recognised by the University of Calcutta as qualified to present pupils for the Entrance Examination, and in 1896 it was registered in Ceylon as a Grant-in-Aid School. The following year Mr. E. H. Spencer, who was to play a large part in the fortunes of the School, arrived from India and joined the staff. At this period the average daily attendance had risen to 54.

The School had now outgrown the accommodation in Pavilion Street and more spacious quarters were required, so a house in Brownrigg Street was secured at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The School began its new life there, the Principal and his family occupying a portion of the building. Various entertainments were organised for raising funds for building improvements, and on completion the old name *Boys High School* was changed to *Kingswood*, after John Wesley's well-known School. With this came another change of designation, *School* and *Headmaster* giving way to *College* and *Principal*, respectively. At this stage, Mr. Blazé secured the sympathy of the Director of Education (then known as Director of Public Instruction), for what he called his "quixotic aim", for after an inspection of the School Mr. (later Sir) Montagu Burrows made the following minute:—"I inspected the School myself. I consider it one of the best conducted and most promising School in the Island".

In 1902 Mr. Blazé introduced an innovation in the history of boys schools in Ceylon Schools when he appointed a lady to take charge of the lower classes. Several years later Mr. Blazé wrote: "Today, lady teachers are found in nearly all boys' schools, and their work is not limited to the lower standards, but the formal appointment we made to our regular staff evoked much comment and some unfavourable criticism. There is now no need to justify the appointment of lady teachers in boys' schools". It was shortly after this that the School suffered a grievous loss by the departure of Mr. E. H. Spencer who had been a tower of strength to Mr. Blazé in the early days. This period also marked a new era in the history

of education in Ceylon with the arrival of the Rev. A. G. Fraser, to whom Mr. Blazé always paid a generous tribute and with whom he was on the friendliest of terms. The Principals of other leading schools closely associated with Mr. Blazé were Stone of St Thomas' and Hartley of Royal.

From this time onwards Kingswood never once looked back, though there was still much needed in the matter of equipment and accommodation—deficiencies which once called forth the following outburst from Mr. Denham—a great friend of Mr. Blazé's; "I consider Kingswood most inadequately housed and extremely badly equipped. It is no reflection on the Principal as it is largely a matter of finance, but it has to be remedied". This day was not far off. In 1916 a block of land in Peradeniya was purchased with the help of a grant from the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London; and a gift of £10,000 from Sir John Radles, M.P., a distinguished Wesleyan Methodist in England, made it possible to embark on new buildings. These were in due course completed, and in the words of Mr. Blazé: "On the 31st December, 1923, my official connection with Kingswood came to an end".

But not so Mr. Blazé's interest in the College which he had founded and nurtured for 32 years. He kept in close touch with his old pupils and made their interests his own. He knew the family history of each one of them, never failing to communicate with them on the occurrence of any domestic event. They went to him in their sorrows and successes and he had always a kindly word for them. He delighted in the company of young people, and like men of great stature he was always able to converse on easy terms with them despite the great disparity in age. This trait finds memorable expression in one of his poems "The Mist":

"As through the morning mists we see
The shape of men move silently,
But closer met, are pleased to find
Some boon companion of our mind;

So in the mists of age and youth,
Where words and customs veil the truth,
We walk unknowing that around
May many a welcome friend be found

Till sometimes on a sudden brought
To fellowship of place and thought,
We see the mists asunder roll,
And start, to find a kindred soul."

The inauguration of Kingswood week in Kandy and the Kingswood service in Colombo helped, in his own words, "to keep the flame of loyalty burning".

Few institutions, if any, have had the joy of celebrating the Jubilee of a College in the lifetime of its Founder. Kingswood was unique in this respect. It was a source of great satisfaction and pride to Mr. Blaze that one of his last acts was that of attending the celebrations in honour of the 60th anniversary of the founding of Kingswood College on which occasion his valued friend Bishop Lakdasa de Mel took the School Service, and the Governor-General, Lord Soulbury, presided at the prize-giving.

No reference to this scholar and litterateur would be complete without some mention of the famous Prologues written by him and recited by a senior boy, which came to be a well-known feature of the Kingswood prize-givings. The idea was suggested to him by verses recited at the Harrow Speech Day in 1890. They contain references to political and other incidents which occurred during the course of the year, and were pressed into service in rhyming couplets in the happy manner that only Mr. Blaze could accomplish. As explained by him, "the doings of the great world outside school are the only topics available for the purpose of a prize-giving prologue, and it would be foolish not to make use of phrases and ideas that have caught the public fancy". The Prologues recited between 1895 and 1923, (with breaks of five years in all when no prize-givings were held) have been collected and published in book form. He also wrote and published much fine verse which certainly deserves to be better known, and edited an anthology of Ceylon verse.

Mr. Blaze's work for Kingswood must necessarily take pride of place in any sketch of his life, but the greatness of his contribution there tends sometimes to obscure how very much he did in other places. His work for the Dutch Burgher Union, of which he was one of the most loyal members, and for the Community in general, was on the same high plane. On leaving Kandy Mr. Blaze made his home in Colombo, and although he had now earned the right to retire from active work, he refused to enjoy the ease he was entitled to. He was still in the zenith of his great powers and accepted the Editorship of "*The Ceylon Independent*" which, by his cultured writings, reached a new standard of excellence. But the work of editing a morning paper was too exacting a task for one at his time of life. He was offered several high educational appointments, and accepted for a time the Principalship of Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa, where he is remembered with affection, but his own private literary work had first claim on him. The late Professor Marrs tried hard to induce him to accept the office of Librarian at the Ceylon University College, which had just been established, assuring him that he would be relieved of much of the distasteful burden of administrative work connected with it, the object of the invitation being to secure for the students the benefit of contact with his personality.

In retirement Mr. Blaze was able to devote more time to the Union, and besides placing his mature experience at the disposal of

the Committee, he contributed articles of lasting value to the *Journal*, of which he was Editor for a time.

The wide range of his writings and lectures can be judged from the very incomplete list appended to this article. He was also instrumental in founding the *Bulletin*, containing a monthly record of the activities of the Union, and was its first Editor. A number of school books of which he is the author, have run into several editions. That at the age of 90 his pen should have lost none of its cunning was shown by the article he contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* a few weeks before he died.

Mr. Blaze was all his life an ardent collector of books and pamphlets on Ceylon, and newspapers cutting about men and matters. Anybody requiring information when writing an article or giving a lecture instinctively turned to him and never went away disappointed. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to help in such researches, and his books of reference were ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of all inquirers, whoever they might be. In course of time he came to be regarded as the only person who could supply information on the most diverse subjects when other sources failed. He had a passion for accuracy born of the scholar's respect for truth, his favourite motto being "Verify your quotations". Indeed, his whole life was a dedication to truth.

Mr. Blaze was also a keen stamp collector. Even match box labels were not beneath his notice, while the genealogies of families interested him deeply. He did not care for honours, but he had to pay the penalty of his rare achievements. He was made a Justice of Peace for his old town Kandy, an honour which pleased him greatly, and in 1929 the distinction was conferred on him of being made an Officer of the British Empire and finally a Commander of the British Empire.

Among Mr. Blaze's other cultural activities may be mentioned his keen interest in the English Association, the Historical Association and the Ceylon Geographical Society. He officiated for many years as President of the English Association. The Ceylon Geographical Society honoured him by electing him a Life Member. Most of his interests in these associations were shared with Leigh Smith, L. Mac D. Robison and John Still. With the latter he was on the closest terms of friendship, and in reminiscent mood used to say that he was the privileged and only person to read, in manuscript, the finest book written by the author of "*The Jungle Tide*". This Mr. Blaze declared was a learned, elegant and popular history of Ceylon, fully documented and ready for the printer. It was never printed, because the author was for some reason or other, not satisfied with his work, and burnt the manuscript.

The genial wit, lively interest and versatility of Mr. Blaze were amply proved by the numerous friends from far and wide who sought him amidst his litter of books, and by the fragrant memories of the great revolutions he had passed thorough in social, political and economic conditions.

Mr. Blaze was a deeply religious man, but he did not make a parade of his religion. He belonged to the Methodist Church, but was the friend of all denominations. He often occupied the pulpit in his and other non-conformist churches and preached a carefully prepared sermon, which he often wrote and re-wrote several times before being satisfied with it. He never raised his voice but spoke in well-modulated tones; his sermons never occupied more than twenty minutes, and he was careful not to speak above the heads of his hearers. Nothing used to give him greater pleasure than to see his friends and old boys at his services, more especially when he occupied the time-honoured Pulpit in Wolvendaal Church. His deep interest in this old church of many memories inspired a poem of eleven verses written in his inimitable style, which appeared in a Souvenir issued on the occasion of the Bi-centenary of the erection of the Church celebrated in 1949.

One day seated in his study which so uniquely carried the impress of his personality, an old friend was told the story of Mr. Blaze's interests and activities in the field of sport. Who would imagine Mr. Blaze as an enthusiastic association and rugby foot-ball player in his day? Picking up the game when he was in India, he turned out later for Kandy Clubs when barely a handful of Ceylonese played rugby football.

The charm of Mr. Blaze's personality lay in his unruffled calm, and this in turn owed its quiet to the spiritual depths in which rested the secure foundations of his being. To him may be applied the words he wrote in tribute to another more than fifty years ago:

"When these mad, restless passions all die down
In some not distant age; when the fierce heat
Of party strife is cool'd; and when men mete
To this and that dead hero his renown—
Who shall receive our time's most splendid crown?

Less fame ev'n he shall have, the warrior true,
Whom on lone Libyan sands mad rebels slew;
Less praise the poet who outlived the frown
Of critics dull and spiteful; less ev'n he
Who late divined earth's hidden mystery,
High-priest of Nature. O how blest are we,
That in this age so glorious we draw breath!
And thou, our King of men! Yes, thou shalt be
Its mightiest victor over Time and Death".

J. R. T.

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- " XIV. No. 1, 1925. Dr. James Loos, M.D.
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KINGSWOOD PROLOGUE 1951

*The last of the famous Prologues written by Mr. Blazé and
 recited at the 60th anniversary of the founding of
 the school.*

Centenaries and Jubilees always,
 With lesser Feasts and festive Holidays,
 Are rays of sunshine on the long, dark road
 Which leads to Wisdom's coveted abode,
 Such light we need who can appreciate still
 The Scholar's learning and the Statesman's skill,
 The kindly heart and understanding mind
 That seeks in poorest things the good to find,
 Thus, loyal Kingswood welcomes with delight
 Your Excellency's presence here tonight.

-:- -:- -:-

Guidance we need for many a crafty fire
 Lures to the city of fulfilled desire.
 Each day we waken to a new surprise,
 And catch at every rumour as it flies.
 Thro' fresh sensations are we daily hurl'd
 From war to war in a war-weary world.
 Wars, tumults, clash of Empires, and the bold
 Assault of new-born nations on the old.
 The years are harsh to peasants and to kings.
 This "Century of new awakenings."

-:- -:- -:-

Compared with these how trivial are our cares—
 The ups and downs of tea and rubber shares;
 Our housing problems, and the soaring price
 Of vegetables, food-stuffs, even rice.
 Tanks for new fields of paddy must come first,
 With water'd arrack for a human thirst.
 How shall we cure the Voter's Leftist slant,
 How check in time the illegal immigrant?
 In crowded schools a difference we see—
 Fee-levying schools, and schools that would be Free.
 Lest Freedom pave the way to careless ease
 Let ceiling prices curb Facilities.
 The accents of the East our senses lull,
 And English teaching is "So deadly dull",
 Guidance we need, extremes to shun, nor stray
 But keep the safe Horatian middle way.

-:- -:- -:-

Thus in our annual round things old and new.
 The Present and the Past we here review,
 Review with gladness, not unmixed with tears,
 Life's varied scene—and Kingwood's sixty years.

GEORGE ALFRED HENRY WILLE

As a scholar, legislator and public-spirited citizen, George Wille was in the true tradition of the nineteenth century leaders of Ceylon like Sir Richard Morgan, C. A. Lorenz and James D' Alwis. He was born on March 31, 1871, the son of John Francis Wille. He had a bright career at the Royal College where he had as school mates several who rose high in the professional and public life of the country, including F. L. Beven, later to become Archdeacon of Colombo. Hector Jayewardene, a brilliant lawyer of his day, C. E. de Vos the Galle Advocate and one time Burgher Member of the Legislative Council, E. H. Prins, Charlie Weinman, Armand de Souza, the able Editor of the "Morning Leader" and J. R. Jayetilleke, famous mathematical master of St. Thomas' College and afterwards Secretary of the Kandy Municipal Council, happily still with us. Amidst this galaxy of talent Wille shone as a scholar but had the misfortune to be just beaten in the University Scholarship examination.

Force of circumstances compelled Wille to start life in the humble role of a clerical servant while his contemporaries went to British Universities or to the Bar. But there can hardly be any doubt that he was fully confident of entering a wider field of public activity when the time was ripe for it. He was not only a great reader but also a keen student of history and politics. As a school boy he would have heard of the achievements of Sir Richard Morgan. William Digby, who wrote the biography of the great Burgher lawyer and statesman said: "A little more zeal for the public good displayed by Ceylonese of all races, such as was evinced by Mr. Morgan and his friends in 1846-51 would result in broadened institutions, a higher conception of corporate life and an existence far more worth living for than that which the majority of Ceylonese are—alas!—content. Particulars of what has been achieved in times past ought to prove an incentive to noble and devoted action in times future." Morgan himself was sent to England by his brothers at the early age of 18 and one of the entries in his diary reads: "I was not born great and do not know whether greatness will be thrust upon me, but—can I not achieve greatness?" A decline in the family fortune compelled him to return not long afterwards. He became a Proctor at twenty and lived to be Queen's Advocate and a power in the land before he died at the early age of fifty-four. His even more brilliant contemporaries, James Stewart died in his early thirties and Lorenz at the age forty-two. It was a time when the span of life of the average Burgher in high positions was rather short. It is pleasant to recall that the lives of L. E. Blaze and G. A. Wille, who passed within a few days of each other, stretched back to the great days of the men whose names are mentioned above.

In due course George Wille left the Government service and became a Proctor. He learned his work in the firm of F. J. and G. de Saram. The mercantile community were under a great debt to F. J. de Saram, F. C. Loos, V. A. Julius and Harry Creasy, the leading Proctors of the day. "There is not a senior agent in the Fort to day", writes



GEORGE ALFRED HENRY WILLE.

(Block lent and Picture reproduced by the kind permission of the Times of Ceylon.)

Sir Thomas Villiers in his book *Mercantile Lore*, "who does not feel it to have been a privilege to work with those men. What friends they were. Always ready to give friendly, helpful service, no matter how impatient one was. Never speaking in a hurry, but just quietly working away to clear all possible obstacles, and finally to produce a conveyance beautifully engrossed and ready for signature."

It was in that school that George Wille learned his work. His wide knowledge of the English language and literature, precision of style and neat hand-writing made him a first-rate conveyancer. He would doubtless have been happy to take a partnership in the firm, but as it was not forthcoming he joined the firm of De Vos and Gratien who were then the Crown Proctors.

While holding a high place in the profession, George Wille was alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. He was Secretary of the Pettah Library for a great many years in his younger days and the older generation will recall his annual reports which were masterpieces of literature. The late Mr. Frederick Dornhorst, presiding at one of these annual meetings referred to George Wille as one of the most cultured young men of that period, summing up by saying that "George Wille's mental capacity was as quick as lightning."

Wille also took a keen interest in the Ceylon Savings Bank. He was a Director of the Y.M.C.A. and his long tenure of office as President of the Ceylon Society of Arts was evidence of his strong belief in the uplifting influence of aesthetic tastes. He also took a lively interest in the work of the Ceylon Social Service League, the Friend-in-Need Society and other bodies which helped the poor of the community. He was an Elder and Scriba of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church for over a quarter of a century.

One of the greatest contributions made by George Wille to the public of Ceylon was in building a solid bridge between the Burghers and other Ceylonese communities. He was a far-seeing man and his reading of history and politics convinced him that the Burghers could not remain aloof. He knew intimately and admired the integrity of men like the late E. J. Samarawickrame and Sir James Peiris who were in the forefront of the campaign for a more liberal form of government. He appeared with them on the same platform and lent the support of his keen intellect and gifts of speech to the cause which they espoused. Wille like Sir James Peiris was a Liberal of the Gladstonian school. He enjoyed the works of Morley, Bright and John Stuart Mill and his speeches had the same clarity and rich content of the models which he assiduously studied.

Dr. N. M. Perera, who rarely agreed with Mr. Wille when they were fellow members of the State Council, paid a well deserved tribute to Mr. Wille the other day in the House of Representatives. He referred to his careful study of the subject under discussion, clear statement of his views and dignity of bearing. He was, indeed a model

councillor, not only taking a great interest in his his work but enjoying it fully. Most of his colleagues in the Legislative and State Councils, with the exception of the Prime Minister, have passed from the political scene.

The present generation are not always appreciative of the niceties of debate and the decorum which characterised an early generation of legislators. Mr. Wille could not be flippant even if he tried. He did not have the sparkle of a Lorenz or a Dornhorst. He had solid qualities and a firm determination to be guided by his own strong convictions regardless of popularity. He never played to the gallery. His courage in often voting on what was considered the wrong side earned him respect.

George Wille's life was a fine example of hard work, a serious purpose in life, high principles, a keen sense of public duty and a belief in the future of Ceylon as the home of all the communities which inhabit it. He lived a good life and deserves to be numbered among the great Ceylonese of the past.

E. W. F.

Another admirer of George Alfred Henry Wille whose identity is not disclosed contributes the following sketch which he claims:

written from personal knowledge as I once was Mr. Wille's pupil and have followed his career since closely." It should be noted that these lines were written in Mr. Wille's lifetime.

Mr. Wille was a publicist when barely 25 years old, being a regular contributor to the Ceylon 'Examiner', the great lawyers' paper, of which the famous Burgher, Lorensz, was once Editor. When that paper was discontinued after half a century's glorious existence, Mr. Wille was a regular contributor to the Ceylon 'Independent' then in its zenith, having won a great victory by its battle against the Paddy tax under the leadership of its Editor the redoubtable George Wall. The proprietor was Sir Hector Van Cuylenburg, once Burgher Member in Council (at that time papers like the "Daily News" were not in existence).

Mr. Wille next came into prominence as Secretary of the Colombo Pettah Library (a famous institution started by the Burghers in the early days of British rule when English literature was scarce in Ceylon) and he made its annual meetings notable by his Reports which were regarded as literary masterpieces and were published in full, though they ran into a whole page of a newspaper. By these reports he gave such prominence to the institution that Sir West Ridgway, Governor, obtained for it a large loan with the sanction of the Secretary of state to enable it to erect a new building—a unique instance of Government help to a private body. Sir West Ridgway even attended the great series of lectures which Mr. Wille inaugurated to help the building fund (among the lecturers

being Dr. Willey, the socialist, Sir John Fergusson, Sir Alexander Wood-Renton, Sir Anton Bertram, Sir Edward Denham and others) Mr. Wille was elected Secretary year after year for nearly 25 years till the year 1925, when owing to the Pettah being unsuitable for a Library he was instrumental, with the encouragement of Sir Cecil Clementi, in having the present Free Public Library established, the books of the Pettah Library of the Colombo Fort Library forming a nucleus of the new Library. His valuable services to the institution for a period of nearly a quarter of a century were publicly acknowledged at the time by the presentation to him by the members of a gold watch and silver plate suitably inscribed, which will no doubt go down as an heirloom in his family.

In 1911 he was elected Chairman of the largest and oldest Provident Association in the Island (the Ceylon Mutual Provident Association) and gave up office owing to more important preoccupations only when he was a member of the Legislative Council, after serving as Chairman for over 20 years and setting it on a firm foundation. He has been in the fore front of thrift movements for the middle and poorer classes, and even today notwithstanding his multifarious duties he is President of the Ceylon Workers Federation, Provident Association, its only President for 18 years except Sir P. Arunadham who held office for the 1st year and handed over the Association to Mr. Wille. He is the only public man of his standing who for about quarter of a century has taken an interest in the Ceylon Savings Bank, and many of his suggestions made at the Annual Meetings in order to attract depositors, have been welcomed by the Directors and given effect to. He was instrumental in forming the Lawyers' Benevolent Association some 18 years ago and was one of its first vice-Presidents (the Attorney General being ex-officio President).

His interest in public affairs was such that there was hardly a public movement during the last generation in which he did not play a part. He is the only original member living of the Ceylon Social Service League of which he was President for many years in succession to the late Sir James Peiris, and he is still on its Board of Trustees.

He is well known for his knowledge of constitutional matters and when the Ceylon Congress came into existence he had the sagacity to foresee the political reforms in Ceylon could not be stayed, and alone among minority men joined Congress (intending to be a moderating force) and took a prominent part in its affairs side by side with its foremost leaders in other communities (Sir James Peiris, Sir P. Ramanathan, Sir D. B. Jayatilleke and others) and yet such was the general confidence of the Burghers in his integrity and ability that when the Burgher seat was nobly contested 15 years ago on the retirement of the late Mr. Alfian Drieberg (who became a Puisne Justice) he was returned by the Burghers as their "First Member" (there being two members allowed for that new Council) and he won that seat by unique conduct. He asked not his best

friend for a vote on his behalf, though he addressed meetings to educate the electorate. He made a remarkable speech just after his election stating that though a Congress man he was going to help the administration for the good of the country, not to criticise Government. How consistently he kept his pledge, is known to administrators like Sir Hugh Clifford, Sir Herbert Stanley, Sir Cecil Clementi, Sir Murchison Fletcher, Sir Graeme Thomson, Sir Edward Stubbs (and no doubt also to the present Governor though he has been here only a short time) who all held him in the highest regard as did the whole country and the enlightened men of every community.

As Sir Graeme Thomson said on one occasion his work as a member of the Legislative Council was outstanding. Attorneys General, like Sir Launcelot Elphinstone and Sir Edward Jackson were grateful to him for the assistance he always rendered them in Council, and even the Hon. Mr. Huxham according to the press report paid him a great compliment on his speech on the Income Tax Bill which roused so much opposition in higher circles when first proposed. When the First State Council had to be constituted in 1931 he was nominated a Burgher member before anyone else as Government regarded him as an indispensable man, but owing to the startling insolvency of the firm of which he was a partner, Mr. Wille was not able to be in the State Council. But the way he continued his other public duties during a trying time of misfortune won the admiration of all, and the fact that he was nominated, as soon as his technical legal disability was over, as the only Burgher member, was a striking tribute to his worth on the part of Government, which rejoiced the hearts of his friends of every community.

Though never seeking popularity, no one is more highly respected in his community as one who has rendered it great service and brought credit to it.

In what regard he is held by the public at large and how varied and far reaching his activities, is shown by the number of offices he has held, and still holds, in public institutions:—

1. President Colombo Y.M.C.A. (in critical years when its present building was in course of construction and was opened). For its Jubilee a few years ago he wrote its history as one of its oldest members.
2. Chairman, Municipal Education Committee, Colombo.
3. President, Discharged Prisoners Association (he is at present also on the special Home Ministry Committee on prison reorganisation)
4. President, Ceylon Workers Federation Provident Association
5. President, Ceylon Social Service League

6. President, Ceylon Society of Arts (for 10 years—an unprecedented period, his predecessors (high officials) having held it for two or three years—in the course of which the Art Gallery was constructed and opened)
7. Vice-President, Ceylon Economic Society (the Auditor-General being President)
8. Vice-President, Colombo Industrial School
9. Member, Council of Legal Education
10. Member, University College Council (was a member of the Riddell Commission on the University though a protagonist for the Colombo site)
11. Vice President, Christian Literature Society
12. Vice President, Ceylon Lawyers Benevolent Association
13. Member, Committee of the Bible Society
14. Member, Committee of the Public Library
15. Member, Railway Advisory Board
16. Member, Local Government Board
17. Member, Labour Advisory Board

in addition to numerous Committees on which he served, to which the Sessional papers from 1924 bear witness.

All these services do not exhaust his labours owing to the private calls on his time and enquiries by members specially of his own community. He is looked up to by them not only politically as when he led the Burgher deputation to the Donoughmore Commission with great ability and general acceptance in Ceylon) but in all spheres. He is Scriba of the Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon, the highest lay office in that Church. He is much resorted to for private advice and to-day is in his professional capacity Trustee of the trust estate of Frederick Dornhorst K.C. deceased (once Ceylon's Leader of the Bar). He has been a tower of strength to the poor in particular of his community—(his work in connection with the education vote for English-speaking children is only one instance)—while he has worked for the general good with a rare catholicity of spirit. In short there is no one, not even in the majority community, who has for a generation rendered such varied and signal services to the country and is held in such high personal regard by members of all communities.

HISTORIC KALUTARA

KALUTARA basks in the romance of the rubber tree. Both town and district have seen visions—sometimes rosy, but often like the gorgeous sunset only too quickly followed by dark clouds.

But it is of the earlier romance and drama of Kalutara that I would write. Of its land marks, of its early colonization and later European influence—Portuguese, Dutch and British, and of the scroll of life unfolded by the generations of peoples that have come and gone.

So, to begin, if we trail down the corridors of time, and venture into misty centuries long before that patchwork of population which so profoundly affected the social, economic and political life of Kalutara began to filter in, all we shall perhaps see is the principal feature of its landscape—water which has a decided objection to losing itself in the sea.

In the fifth century of our era when the south west monsoon was rolling a surf upon the coast, the migrant Arabs were accustomed to draw up their frail craft into this lagoon. Here these intrepid sailors: "spent two months or more in the shade of the forests and *gardens* and in the enjoyment of a temperate coolness." They described the lagoon by a generic term: "Gob of Serendib".

Thus we witness two facts. The first, that these parts were cultivated and inhabited fifteen hundred years ago; the second, that although geographically known Kalutara was just a speck in a glorious stretch of land and water—nothing more.

As the centuries went by, the ebb and flood-tide of invasions from the neighbouring continent pressed more population into this neighbourhood. Nevertheless it was only from the recital of one such cataclysm which took place in the eleventh century, that we have the first undoubted historical allusion to Kalutara. On this occasion the country was over run by an Indian usurper called Wickramapandi and his mercenaries. He set up his seat of Government on the bank of the Kalu Ganga near where it enters the sea, and he was lord of a Kingdom which virtually stretched from the sea coast to the central mountains, and extended along the coast southwards and northwards to Trincomalie.

They called the capital city after the manner of the time—Wela-pura. This was the one and only town in south-western Ceylon which attained to the dignity of *pura* or "city". Even if as a capital it possessed a stateliness and dignity of another day, its social and political influences were possibly not proportionate to the extent of its territorial command. No relic remains to tell of this dignity to which Kalutara attained, but what we do know is that neither this capital nor the geographical territory it commanded, were destined to survive the exploits of Parakrama, surnamed the "Great". Forcing his way to a throne he expelled all

usurpers, and inspired the story of a re-united Ceylon in the zenith of its greatness.

It would indeed be legitimate to wrest a good deal to stir the emotions from the setting in which we see Kalutara during this period of conquest and prosperity. There is first the silhouette of the Gangatillaka Vihare with its snowy-white *dagoba* poised on the crest of an eminence, with the dark waters of the Kalu Ganga washing its base. There is the little green island which parts the water of the river—sometimes flowing peacefully, sometimes turbulently, and spreads them in the tortuous lagoon before they filter through a small mouth and are lost in the mightier ocean waters that receive them. There is the natural beauty of the graceful coconut groves, which the wise King Parakrama caused to be planted on this coast line reaching out to Bentota, mirrored in the still waters of the lagoon. There are large trees which cast shadows over green *maidans*, and gardens in bloom. All this, and more, the *Sandesa* poems have translated into immortal song.

And such, perhaps, was the panoramic impression one might have got before western ambitions and strategy took a hand in the planning of Kalutara and shattered the aloofness which the country had enjoyed from the beginning of Time. Early in the 17th century a Portuguese engineer, Jorge d'Albuquerque cast his eye on the little hill which commanded the river-crossing and the approach from Colombo.

Scattered over the hinterland there lay rich cinnamon plantations. The produce had to be both protected and collected sword in hand. Moreover, less than fifty miles further south there was the port of Galle. Under the guns of its fortress, royal monopolies of cinnamon, pepper and musk, besides cardamons, arecanuts, elephants, ivory, ebony, gems and pearls, were loaded into vessels which came from Persia and Arabia, the Red Sea, China, Bengal and Europe.

Its key-position as a half-way house, to keep the important route between Colombo and Galle open, was one reason why Kalutara had to be fortified. The forays made by the Kandyan monarch from the stronghold of his mountains on to these lowlands, which had become a scourge and terror to the Portuguese, was another.

So, palisade and earth works were raised on the summit of the green hill. The beautiful Gangatillaka Vihara knew its place no longer, and on its site there came to be erected two bulwarks mounted with "one piece of artillery and two falcons, with all their appurtenances and a well." Behind the *tai pa* or earth walls of the fort they erected a magazine of Stores and ammunition, built of stone, and lime made of oyster-shells transported in *sampans* from Kilakari and burnt on the spot. Originally its garrison consisted of ten Portuguese *Gasados*, but later, they stationed in this Fort a Captain of infantry with his company, and a Chaplain to afford the garrison spiritual comfort.

Thus did the history of Kalutara, without being aware of it, enter on a new chapter. The district was the scene of much sanguinary fighting and clashes between Mayadunna's troops and the Portuguese who supported the cause of Dharmapala, King of Kotte. Battles were fought at Pelenda and Uduwara and indeed there came to be no lack of opportunities for the exhibition of valour.

Nevertheless, although the struggle never relaxed and the tenure of this hardy invader was never free of risk and danger, this was the heyday of Portuguese prosperity in the east. It would not be unreasonable therefore to place in the social atmosphere of the Kalutara of that time the *Conquistadores* and the rattle of sabres hanging at their sides, the *fidalgo* and the switch of silken scarf, tinkle of the guitar and the clash of castanets.

But in the meantime a new and formidable rival had obtained a footing at the Kandyan Court. In 1638, a Dutch fleet in Ceylon waters threw out a challenge to Portuguese power established over maritime Ceylon. The new European invader made many conquests and captured Galle in 1640, eventually taking command of all the coastal territory extending to the Bentota river. Naturally from the point of strategy, Kalutara became a very important Portuguese out post.

Conforming to a ten year armistice arranged between Portugal and Holland the frontier remained unchanged, but in the second year after the truce expired in 1640, both powers were again embroiled in hostilities.

One must needs slip away from the rushing life of the present into the slow-moving and stern conditions of the past, to appreciate the hazards of warfare and the early efforts of these rival nations to reduce and retain Kalutara. There were bloody skirmishes, and a battle at Kaluwa-modera. But when the Portuguese fort at Kalutara capitulated to the Dutch, it was ravaged in turn by the tactics of Rajasingha the Second who was hoping to liberate his country from both combatants. Thus, it came to be turned over once again, by evacuation of the Dutch forces, to the Portuguese.

Kalutara ultimately capitulated to the Dutch forces under General Hulft in October 1655. There were at the time 225 men, beside all the Portuguese residents and Franciscan ecclesiastics who administered the affairs of the Christians in the District. The latter had rushed for shelter in the fort on the advance of the Dutch. The odds were nevertheless against the Portuguese force driven to defend the post, but they gallantly held on, keeping the Dutch and the Sinhalese at bay. They bolstered themselves with the forlorn hope that relief would come from Colombo.

But evidently the Dutch Intelligence Service had done their work well. They knew that nearly a third of the Portuguese army was at Kalutara, and that the garrison could not hold out very long even on the strictest siege rations.

Historians have contended, ironically enough, that had the Portuguese adopted the course of abandoning Kalutara and conserving their man-power, the gallant defence they subsequently put up at Colombo might not have been in vain. Instead they were imposed upon by the Dutch, who even finessed by keeping the news of the surrender of the hapless garrison at Kalutara from reaching Colombo, in order to entice the Portuguese to continue to send the relief detachments which they intercepted and made sure could not retreat.

One of the earliest notices we have of Kalutara in the early period of Dutch occupation, is by a German adventurer named Christoph Schweitzer, who took service under the Dutch East India Company, and kept a diary, of his strange experiences. Under the date 22nd April 1677, he wrote: "I was sent with 30 soldiers to the Fort of Galtura, 8 leagues from Colombo, to have some new ramparts added to it . . ." Amplifying this later he wrote: "I was upon duty in the Fort when our men worked by day on the fortifications and at night stood sentinels (the night lasting but 2 hours) from April to the last of September of the same year, our head officer was Adam Slecht, a Bohemian . . ." This apparently was the first attempt by the Dutch to remodel the crazy fortifications erected by the Portuguese. They raised a strong wall circumvallating the base of the hill, and strengthened this first line of defence with a moat and ditches. Rycklof van Goens, the Dutch Governor and Commissioner of War, also saw to it that a road was made connecting Kalutara with Colombo, "along which eight men could march abreast taking with them field guns."

Passing along the stream of time to the early 18th century, we see this historic land-mark of Kalutara converted into a compact residential fort, complete with a drawbridge. Houses lie behind the high wall on the lower level, and a fortification on the summit terminating in four *Rondels*, or angles, conspicuously surmounted by *bartizans*, or quaintly picturesque stone sentry boxes shaped like pepper-pots. The *glacis* or open spaces fronting the fort extended westwards and southwards.

From the time of its occupation by the Dutch, and throughout the later British period, the history of Kalutara and the District has been one of practically uninterrupted prosperity and agricultural development.

To supplement the indigenous cinnamon, the Dutch planted Coffee of a very superior kind and Pepper. The latter, besides being profitable and easily grown in the shade, proved useful to fill up the interstices in the shortage of cinnamon for exportation to Europe. They also grew sugar-cane to advantage, and some Dutchmen distilled rum.

But the one enduring legacy of the Dutch occupation of the District is the canal system, which has played no small part in enriching the country. On these waterways built by their hydraulic engineers, arrack from the distilleries, coir fibre, and all the produce which

found purchase in markets abroad, were carried in *padda* boats, to the port at Barbryn (Beruwala), or the ware-houses of Colombo for shipment.

In February, 1796, the fort was ceded to British troops under General Stuart. It did not long remain garrisoned after the Kandyan capitulation in 1815. Time was, when it was used as a country retreat by a Chief Secretary, the Hon. John Rodney. On great occasions, they say, he had salutes fired from a "bamboo battery". Here too, in 1824, he buried an infant son, and build a pyramid of brick over the grave carrying the pathetic epitaph appealing to posterity: "to respect and spare the remains of our lost child."

The town was at this time, 125 years ago, pithily described as: "a favourite resort for the invalid", and the district was said to be much sought after by the hunter, as wild animals. "especially deer and hog, abounded in the neighbourhood." But, excepting the claim of Kalutara to be a sanitarium of Ceylon with its "umbrageous walks and cool and salubrious climate", all these are things of the past.

In the early years of the present century utilitarian ambitions devoid of reverence for the past crowned the "green eminence" by the river where Gangatilaka Vibare once stood, with a modern building. This residence of the Assistant Government Agent and the hill on which it stands, are shortly to be turned into a Buddhist shrine once more, while the old Kachcheri and Government House which savoured of mystery have gone their way to make room for Kalutara's new Court-house.

However, in the bits and pieces of Kalutara's romanticism, one quaint land-mark remains—a rampart of vegetation, the fine old banyan tree which extends to a great height and has thrown an arch across the road. Under the graceful and dainty tracery of its filaments and aerial roots, the traffic of an arterial road daily flows. May it be long destined to challenge interest as a typical old-time link of a new Kalutara.

R. L. B.

THINGS IN GENERAL

[FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT]

By Athena

(I.) Dress.

The world of woman is divided into two classes, namely the women who clothe themselves, and the women who dress. The former class consider any time given to the consideration of clothes as wasted, and in the latter class some go to extremes, and the excitement of their lives; or I should say the principal object of their lives, is to dress.

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We would do well to avoid these two extremes, but we should try to acquire some idea of how to deal with the question of clothing ourselves. Clothes should be chosen with due regard to one's purse and one's position in life, taking into consideration the style of one's face and figure, and colouring of eyes, hair and complexion.

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Good taste is shown most in the *details* of a woman's toilette. Dress often is an expression of a woman's personality, and there are many little daintinesses, habits and specialities that reveal what manner of woman you are.

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Some time and thought must be given to the matter of dress, for if clothes must be bought at a certain rate of expenditure, it requires much thought to make as brave a show as possible within the limits of what we can afford to spend.

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The woman who is slovenly in appearance is wanting in self-respect. Women should be "fair to look upon" at all times, and they should always try to be, prettily and suitably dressed. Economy as regards dress should be practised by every woman. This does not mean stint, neither does it mean lavish expenditure, but it does mean the grasp of things on the whole, when we consider the result of a purchase as regards its immediate value, its relative value, and its future value.

The main thing in dress is to suit one's clothes to one's pursuits. Simple washing materials and plain shady hats are most becoming wear in sunny Ceylon, and will be found to suit most occasions for the average girl. For evening wear something more elaborate is needed, but here too simplicity charms. To study what best suits one's style of face and figure, rather than what is the latest fashion, is the only way of making the best of one's appearance.

It is strange that some women let themselves be dressed by some expert in fashion, without caring in the least that her clothes should be some identification of her personality, instead of being yards and yards of some one else's extravagant taste. The idea of personal refinement and individuality is thus lost.

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As the years of our lives increase in number, so our good taste should develop and grow. Our inner selves should tone everything and the clothes we wear, the taste we display in them, the styles we affect, should influence others.

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There is one question with regard to dress that cannot be overlooked, and that is extravagance in it. We can always be suitably and charmingly dressed without indulging in undue extravagance. I think it almost criminal to expend on a single garment a sum that will keep a poor family in food for a week or a month. We need not always aim at wearing the most expensive things when some thing that costs far less but looks quite as pretty to the uninitiated eye will serve the purpose equally well.

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Clothes affect character, and an exclusive devotion to dress lowers a girl's whole character. It shows that in her opinion "the raiment" is more than "the body" with all its wonders and its destiny. It is often said that men dress to please themselves and women dress to please others. Well, why should it, not be so? If it is so, we women have the best of it. We certainly dress to please others. This is why the question of dress is an important one. Our clothes convey impressions of ourselves and we are responsible for the impressions we give, but we must not always be thinking of the impression we make.

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A careless indifference to dress and a slipshod slovenly appearance often heralds a woman's loss of self-respect. Detioration in character is often made visible in carelessness, and disregard for the respect of others in the way we clothe ourselves. Clothes affect character, and character affects clothes! Our clothes affect our own characters, and influence ourselves.

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But as regards the regulation of dress,—to avoid the two extremes, of indifference and slovenliness of dress on the one hand, and of making dress the ruling passion of life on the other,—“when the heart is right, when there is a true and supreme love for religion it is usually not difficult to regulate the subject of dress.”

(II.) The Art of Making a Home.

Man was never a home-making animal. He can provide the materials, and with great art and craft, can design and fashion the most elaborate materials for home-making. But until a woman's hands have shaken up the cushions, pushed the chairs into place, and accomplished a sort of quiet magic, the spirit of home does not come, and the place does not possess that intangible feeling any more than a shop full of furniture

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This mysterious gift of home-making varies greatly in each individual. There are some house-keepers who can never manage to make things quite home-like, no matter how great the profusion of material at their disposal. But let a real home-making woman get into that house, and the difference will be seen at once. Out of the greatest chaos, and from the most unpromising materials, the place will be made to look home-like in the best sense of the word.

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Such a woman can make home anywhere in the world out of a couple of trunks and a box of soap. She will be making tea in a bullock cart and dispensing it with all the charm of home, and she will turn any old tent into a home-like room without effort and without consciousness.

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To a man this gift of home-making looks like sheer magic. He may watch it in the making many hundreds of times, just as he may watch "The Gay Deceiver" at his wonderful tricks, but he can never learn the secret of its doing. All that he knows is that his surroundings are dreadfully uncomfortable until a woman comes and takes them in charge.

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She apparently does little but push the furniture about and hang things on pegs, while declaring that men are stupid and don't know how to manage things. But by the time she has finished, his chair is placed in the most comfortable position, his slippers have crept close to his feet, cigarette ends have disappeared, cigars and matches are handy, and the hard corners in the cushions of his chair have mysteriously disappeared.

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It is only when a man is left by his women-folk to his own devices, by some domestic accident, that he discovers how deep and profound a mystery is this art of home-making.

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He may start with much enthusiasm to camp out in his own house, and may find himself wandering round the strange territory of the kitchen with a new sense of adventure. So far his world has been bounded by his verandah, his dining-room, and bed room, with rare

excursions into the drawing room. His kitchen is a new world to him and he hardly knows half the uses of the mysterious pots and pans he is faced with. He thinks he is fairly expert in eggs and bacon, and essays his first trial in cookery. But somehow the yellow part of the egg smudges into a speckly white, and the whole lot sticks to the pan. The bacon he manages to get under-done and over-done at the same time, with an unwanted quantity of liquid fat.

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Then he worries his mind with the problem of how on earth does she manage to get the eggs, tea, bacon and toast all to table at exactly the same moment, and in the same state of perfect cooking? He finds that with a fair start his egg comes to table, first in the race, piping hot and browned to death, the bacon is a frigid second, tea a bad third and wretched stuff while the toast is as hard as brick and cold as stone.

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The whole meal is a dreadful failure. He can't find the tablecloth, and makes shift with a newspaper, and there comes over him a cold blank feeling of helplessness that he has not known since he was a baby.

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Some how, with her departure, home has vanished into thin air. The furniture and other things are there just as they used to be but he wanders from room to room feeling quite strange, and hating his possessions with a new and deadly hatred.

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If he is a wise man he will realise that without his home-maker he is really homeless, and he will put on his hat and go where he can meet some friends, or where there is some one to talk to. But if he is too depressed for this, he will sit alone in the empty house and listen, with all his ears for the footsteps which will tell him that his home-maker has returned once more.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF PAULUSZ OF CEYLON

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

I

Carel Leonhard Paulusz, Ensign in Batavia, arrived in Ceylon on 13th November 1778 with his wife and son, Johannes Jacobus, who follows under II.

II

Johannes Jocalus Paulusz married:

- (a) At Colombo, 5th June 1803, Wilhelmina Carolina Baarthouwer, daughter of Johan Adolph Baarthaumer of Wergingrade and Elisabeth Wolf, widow of Jan Hendrik Brocks.
- (b) At Kalutara, by Governor's licence No. 955 dated 24th December 1827, Johanna Pietersz.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Margarita Elisabeth, born 1804, died 2nd April 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th July 1819, Ferdinand Carl Van Eyck.
- 2 Beatrice Caroline, born 1806.
- 3 Johannes Gerardus, who follows under III.
- 4 Dorothea Wilhelmina, born 1809, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th September 1825, Hermanns Fernando.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 5 Mary Margaretta, born 1828, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th October 1845, John Peter Pave (widower).

III

Johannes Gerardus Paulusz, baptised 11th November 1808, married in St. Anthony's Church, Kandy 10th December 1834, Helen Catherine Jones, and he had by her—

- 1 John Gerard, who follows under IV.
- 2 Carolina Wilhelmina, born 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th December 1875, John William Van Eyck, born 14th June 1842, widower of Margaret Caroline Micolle, who died on 1st January 1873, and son of Ferdinand Charles Van Eyck and Susanna Cornelia Lemphers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 84).
- 3 Georgiana Dorothea, born 1844, married Thomas White.

- 4 Eliza Sophia, born 16th April 1846, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th July 1863, John Henry Demmer, born 15th November 1836, son of Petrus Harmanus Demmer and Sophia Carolina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 69, and Vol. XLI, page 75).
- 5 William Martin, born 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th October 1879, Susan Wydeman, born 26th November 1857, daughter of Emanuel Lambertus Wydeman and Petronella Charlotta Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 116). He had no issue.

IV

John Gerard Paulusz, Railway Clerical Service, born 6th November 1835, married in the Scots Kirk, Kandy, 16th July 1861, Annie Catherine Thomas, and he had by her—

- 1 Richard Thomas, born 9th March 1862.
- 2 Adolphus Charles, B.A., (Calcutta), born 4th July 1864, died 1934, married 7th January 1886, Roseline Mand Demmer, born 7th July 1865, died 1939, daughter of John Henry Demmer and Eliza Sophia Paulusz, referred to in III, 4, supra.
- 3 Annie Laura, born 20th June 1866, died 9th April 1940, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 23rd August 1890, Robert Ezekiel Blazé, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Prosecutor, Badulla, born 6th August 1863, died 13th August 1918, son of Louis Ezekiel Blaze and Henrietta Charlotta Garnier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, pages 94 and 95).
- 4 Eliza Malvina, born 10th February 1869, died 1896, married 8th June 1895, Samuel William Walton Claasz, born 25th January 1865, died 1st April 1936, son of John Lucas Claasz, and Ernestina Barbara de Hoedt.
- 5 James Gerard, who follows under V.
- 6 Agnes Margaret, born 16th July 1872.
- 7 Ellen Catherine, born 12th December 1874, married in the Methodist Church, Badulla, 3rd April 1899, Augustus Edward Dirckze, Superintendent of Surveys, born 2nd June 1871, died 19th March 1948, son of Edward Stephen Dirckze and Ursula Ebert.
- 8 Ida Mariyn, born 28th May 1876.
- 9 Mabel Edith, born 10th October 1877, died 14th June 1907.
- 10 Percival Ernest, who follows under VI.
- 11 Ethel Clarice, born 25th November 1879.
- 12 John Gerard, born 23rd March 1881, died 3rd April 1881.
- 13 Cyril Augustus, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Warrington in Lancashire, England, born 28th February 1882.
- 14 Clara Constance, born 19th April 1883, died 21st January 1886.

- 15 Hilda Mildred, born 4th September 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 2nd March 1916, Percival Ernest Aldons, born 20th July 1885, son of Roland Cuthbert Aldons, L.M.S., (Ceylon), and Winifred Amelia de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 20, and Vol. XXXII, pages 119 and 121).
- 16 Annie Mylitta, born 4th August 1886.
- 17 Hugh Arthur Robert, Barrister-at-Law, born 4th September 1889.

V

James Gerard Paulusz, Assistant Master, Royal College, Colombo born 4th December 1870, died 21st October 1939, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th December 1897, Mildred Frances Vander Wall, born 28th November 1873, died 13th June 1944, daughter of Wilfred Charles Vander Wall, and Annette Louise Harris. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 155). He had by her—

- 1 Mildred Pauline, born 3rd March 1899.
- 2 Jan Hendrik Oliver, who follows under VII.
- 3 Wilhelmina Annette Louise, born 11th October 1901, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th August 1940, William Edward Leembruggen, son of Julian Robert Leembruggen and Una Alexandra Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 24 and 26).
- 4 Catherine Helena Annie, born 11th January 1903.
- 5 Lyon Gerard Paulus, who follows under VIII.
- 6 Frances Geraldine, born 23rd January, 1908.
- 7 Richard Christiaan Wilfred, who follows under IX.
- 8 Casparus Leonhard Hugo, who follows under X.
- 9 Rutgert Dirk Philippus, who follows under XI.

VI

Percival Ernest Paulusz, born 15th October 1878, died 26th October 1950, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 7th June 1916, Winifred Daisy Ephraums, born 25th March 1888, daughter of Charles Peter Ephraums and Georgiana Matilda Bogaars. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 108.) He had by her—

- 1 Daisy Angela, born 5th April 1917, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 22nd April 1944, Malcolm Derrick Roelofez, son of Francis George Roelofs and Daisy Agnes Werkmeester. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 60).
- 2 Percival Hugh, who follows under XII.
- 3 Winifred Gladys, born 5th December 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 28th December 1948, Earle Rienzi Wilmot Koelmeyer, born 27th December 1918, son of Terence Wilmot Koelmeyer and Hilda Irene Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 106).

- 4 Dulcie Lorna, born 16th February 1922.
- 5 Iris Olga, born 22nd February 1924, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 18th November 1948, Ealle Jayasekera.

VII

Jan Hendrik Oliver Paulusz, M.A., (Oxon), B.A., (Lond.), Government Archivist, born 21st September 1900, married at Oxford, 23rd December 1923, Edith Gilbert, born 17th October 1905, of Appleton Near Warrington in Lancashire, England. He had by her—

- 1 Mildred Patricia, born 21st December 1926.
- 2 Jan Gilbert, born 18th November 1931.
- 3 Adrian Geoffrey, born 24th May 1939.
- 4 Edith Jennifer, born 26th May 1941.

VIII

Lyon Gerard Paulus Paulusz, Government Clerical Service, born 11th January 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 4th October 1939, Beulah Bonibel Anderson Keegel, born 20th October 1919, daughter of Charles Frederick Keegel and Amelia Sophia Anderson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 125.) He had by her—

- 1 Leone Beulah, born 17th September 1940.
- 2 Lyon Gerard Frederick, born 4th October 1943.
- 3 Ethne Frances, born 7th October 1944.
- 4 Johann Michael Andrew, born 19th March 1951.

IX

Richard Christiaan Wilfred Paulusz, born 12th January 1910 married Viola Smith, and he had by her—

- 1 Jacqueline Iona, Melanie, born 4th February 1945.

X

Casparus Leonhard Hugo Paulusz, B.A., (Hons), Lond., Assessor in the Income Tax Department, born 4th February 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd May 1939, Kathleen Eleanor Leembruggen, born 30th September 1913, daughter of Julian Robert Lester Leembruggen and Una Alexandra Leembruggen (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, pages 24 and 26). He had by her—

- 1 Moira Anne, born 12th December 1942.
- 2 Yvette Frances, born 4th November 1947.

XI

Rutger Dirk Philippus Paulusz, B.A., (Hons) Lond., Ceylon Civil Service, born 28th May 1916, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st July 1945, Iris Beryl Koch, born 24th January 1919, daughter of Alexander Godfrey Denis Koch and Ethel Mildred Ludekens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 82). He had by her—

- 1 Deryck Brian, born 20th October 1947.

XII

Percival Hugh Paulusz, born 19th September 1918, married in St. Michaels' and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 28th April 1942, Miriam Conway, born 27th March 1918, daughter of Charles Conway and Rosamond Blanche Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 118). He had by her—

- 1 Dirk Hugh, born 9th March 1943.
- 2 Chadwell Michael, born 23rd November 1945.
- 3 Charles, born 7th December 1948.

NOTES.—(1) The Act of Appointment of Carel Leonhard Paulusz, referred to in I, is on record in the Government Archives in Vol. 2540, folio 127.

(2) Susan Paulusz, nee Wydeman, referred to in III, 5, married in the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, 1910, Walter Van Hear.

(3) James Gerard Paulusz, referred to in V, was educated in Trinity College, Kandy, and Royal College, Colombo. He joined the tutorial staff of the Royal College in 1890. He was Senior Assistant Master in 1920, and acted as vice-Principal in 1924. He was an original member of the Dutch Burgher Union, and always had the welfare of the Union at heart. He undertook the Office of Honorary Secretary of the Union in 1929, and the manner in which he acquitted himself evoked the admiration of the Committee. He was always found at the Club ready to make a fourth at Bridge or an antagonist at Billiards, ready to tell a good story or to pronounce a considered opinion on topics. His many friends decided to perpetuate his memory by presenting to the Union a trophy called "The Paulusz Memorial Shield" in which is recorded the result of the Annual Billiards Tournament held in the Dutch Burgher Union. The presentation of the trophy was made in January 1945.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
PIACHAUD GENEALOGY

D.B.U. JOURNAL, VOL. VI.

(Correction)

On page 64, section VII, item 4, delete "1908" and substitute "1909".

D. V. A.

KEUNEMAN GENEALOGY

D.B.U. JOURNAL, VOL. XL.

(Correction)

On page 153, section IX, item (b), line 2, delete "1908" and substitute "1909".

D. V. A.

**GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF HOFFMAN
OF CEYLON**

(Compiled by Mr. D. V. Altendorff)

I

Jan Carel Hoffman of Praag was an officer of the Army of the United Provinces of Holland, and he came to Ceylon before 1750. He married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 24th October 1751, Anna Wilhelmina Bogaart.
- (b) 10th December 1858, Maria Bijl, widow of Adriaan Oostdijk. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VIII, page 35).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Johan Leopold, who follows under II.
Of the second marriage, he had—
- 2 Johannes Lambertus, baptised 11th November 1759, died at Batavia in 1795.
- 3 Carel Willem, who follows under III.

II

Johan Leopold Hoffman, baptised 25th March 1753, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th July 1773, Johanna Carolina Hoffland, and he had by her—

- 1 Petronella Elizabeth, baptised 15th May 1774, died 9th February 1847, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 30th October 1791, Lodewyk Johannes Ohlmus, born 14th November 1764, died 11th July 1834, son of Jan Carel Ohlmus of Hildesheim and Dona Regina de Silva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 167).
- 2 Judith Geradina.

III

Carel Willem Hoffman, died 9th July 1847, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd July 1804, Dorothea Wilhelmina Francina Vander Smagt, baptised 15th September 1780, daughter of Ary Pieter Vander Smagt and Maria Francina Goldestein. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 84 and 85).
- (b) In St. Peter's Church, Colombo, 25th January 1821, Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Robert Spencer and Johanna Slouw.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Charlotta Dorothea, born 1st December 1807, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st February 1833, Henry Albertus Jansz, born 18th August 1811, died 19th May 1868, son of Abel Christoffel Jansz and Maria Kroef.

- 2 Maria Carolina, born 8th December 1810.
 - 3 Gerardina Marian, born 31st August 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25rd February 1831, Joseph William Mack, died 25th April 1853, son of Johannes Martinus Mack and Johanna Elisabeth Vander Laan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 134 and 135).
- Of the second marriage, he had—
- 4 Mary Ann married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th March 1841, William Bernard Sproule of Drogheda in Ireland. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 140).
 - 5 Robert Frederic, born 28th March 1823.
 - 6 George Edward, born 5th June 1826.
 - 7 Elizabeth Johanna married Charles Nathaniel Oorloff, born 25th July 1825, son of Johannes Cornelis Oorloff and Anna Christina Singer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 36 and 37).
 - 8 James Richard, born 3rd April 1828, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th January 1873, Georgiana Harriet Engelina Pereira, widow of Thomas Leopold Hoffman, who follows in item 10.
 - 9 John Charles, born 11th December 1829.
 - 10 Thomas Leopold, born 31st December 1831, died 27th May 1871, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd December 1868, Georgiana Harriet Engelina Pereira.
 - 11 Henry William, born 15th July 1833.
 - 12 Arthur Clement, born 7th March 1835.
 - 13 Andrew Philip, who follows under IV.

IV

Andrew Philip Hoffman, born 13th April 1838, died 22nd October 1921, married:

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 1868, Alice Zitella Drieberg, born 21st August 1847, died 13th April 1878, daughter of Lambertus Wilhelmus Drieberg, Proctor, and Lamberta Henrietta de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 11).
 - (b) In Scots Kirk, Kandy, 15th January 1880, Edith Rosalie Drieberg, born 7th March 1856, died 8th April 1908, sister of (a) *supra*.
- Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Delia Manon, born 3rd November 1868, died 10th June 1899, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th May 1895, Christian Edward Albrecht, born 12th July 1868, died 14th July 1943, son of Christian Edward Albrecht and Sarah Caroline Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 84, and Vol. XXXIV, pages 72 and 73).

- 2 Arthur Philip, who follows under V.
 - 3 Augusta Mabel, born 10th December 1871, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th December 1903, Lawrence Justin Daniel Alvis, born 5th September 1871, died 25th February 1942, son of Francis Daniel Alvis and Josephine Elizabeth Daniel.
 - 4 Alice Zitella, born 20th May 1873, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th October, 1896, Bertrand Lambert Drieberg. O.B.E. (Military Division), J.P., U.M., Crown Proctor, Avisawella, Lieutenant Colonel (retired) in the Ceylon Engineers, C.D.F., born 17th July 1873, died 18th May 1943, son of Walter Dionysius Drieberg, Crown Counsel, Captain in the Ceylon Light Infantry Volunteers, and Louisa Susan Theile. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, pages 13 and 16).
 - 5 Ethel Leona, born 2nd March 1875, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 12th April 1909, William Royston Brechman Toussaint, born 14th February 1883, son of William Brechman Toussaint and Minnie Elizabeth de Hoedt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 40).
- Of the second marriage he had—
- 6 Lambert William Drieberg, born 30th September 1880, died 2nd November 1931, married in Singapore, Elissa D'Almeida, and he had by her two sons and one daughter.
 - 7 Carl Philip Augustus, born 30th January 1882, married in Singapore, Mary Cornelius, and he had by her two sons and two daughters.
 - 8 Claire Elaine, born 13th August 1883.
 - 9 Agnes Enid, born 24th April 1885, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th December 1909, Edmund Hope de Zilva, born 1st September 1884, son of Edmund de Zilva and Hope Augusta Kelaart.
 - 10 Rupert Drieberg, born 14th March 1887, died in British North Borneo.
 - 11 Rudolph Spenceer Drieberg, who follows under VI.
 - 12 Kathleen Eulalie, born 14th January 1890.
 - 13 Edith Mona, born 1st January 1893.
 - 14 Robert Edward, born 26th April 1895, died 1st November 1940.
 - 15 Rita Beryl, born 6th August 1897, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 15th December 1917, Philip Sydney Solomons, born 23rd January 1887, son of Henry Thomas Solomons and Henrietta Greve.

V

Arthur Philip Hoffman, born 14th October 1870, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th May 1901, Edith Mabel Joseph, born 24th March 1875, died 6th February 1951, daughter of Eugene Joseph and Georgiana Jemima Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26, and Vol. XXVIII, page 169). He had by her—

- 1 Joseph Driberg, born 3rd March 1902.
- 2 May Zitella, born 9th October 1904.
- 3 Ernest Arthur, who follows under VII.
- 4 Guy Vernon Clarence, who follows under VIII.
- 5 Christobel Hermione, born 25th December 1911.
- 6 Gladwin Earle, born 1st December 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th February 1950, Constance Clarice La Brooy, born 2nd June 1919.
- 7 Victor Ohlmus, born 5th March 1919.

VI

Rudolph Spencer Driberg Hoffman, born 17th June 1888, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 4th April 1918, Florence Lucretia Willenberg, born 6th April 1893, died 1st January 1949, daughter of Matthew George Willenberg, Proctor, and Margaret Ellen Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 36, Vol. XXXVII, page 30, and Vol. XLI, page 124). He had by her—

- 1 Verna Ellen, born 19th June 1920, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 7th January 1948, Malcolm Frederick Williams, died 21st December 1949, at Thurrock in Essex, England.
- 2 Audrey Florence, born 29th August 1921, died 2nd July 1948.
- 3 Matthew Malcolm Rudolph, born 28th March 1923.
- 4 Derrick Philip Melroy, born 22nd October 1926.
- 5 Belville Waldemar, born 14th March 1931.

VII

Ernest Arthur Hoffman, born 12th October 1907, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th December 1934, Noeline Myra Rose Poulier, born 20th December 1915, daughter of Henry Edmund Poulier and Sybil Myra de Kretser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 26). He had by her—

- 1 Ernest Wilhelm Fritz, born 28th October 1935.
- 2 Christopher Hugh Milan, born 4th December 1941.
- 3 Christine Rosemarie Loraine, born 16th June 1943.
- 4 Carlisle David Allan, born 11th September 1945.
- 5 Henry Edward Philip, born 16th December 1947.
- 6 Cheryl Sandra, born 24th January 1950.

VIII

Guy Vernon Clarence Hoffman, born 1st February 1909 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 21st June 1937, Alida Maude Vanden Driesen, born 2nd October 1910, daughter of Allister Clive Vanden Driesen and Maude de Kroes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 62). He had by her—

- 1 Arden Mellis Spencer, born 13th June 1938.
- 2 Myrna Yolande Corinne, born 4th July 1944.

Notes: (1) Johannes Lambertus Hoffman, referred to in I, 2, was born at Colombo. He matriculated in Divinity at Groningen on 13th September 1778. After prosecuting his studies there, he received the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, and was appointed Proponent at Amsterdam on 5th September 1785 for service in the East. He preached at Colombo in 1786, at Galle in 1790, and at Trincomalee in 1791. He then went to Batavia where he died in 1795. (D.B.U. Journal, VII, page 106, and Vol. VIII, pages 30 and 35).

- (2) Judith Geradina Hoffman, referred to in II, 2, received assistance from a sum of money remitted by the Dutch Government at Batavia in 1832 for the relief of widows and orphans of officers who were employed by the late Dutch Government in Ceylon. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXI, page 153).

TRANSLATION FROM BALDAEUS' BOOK

Manuscript dated 22nd January 1836

By PETER BROHIER

(Continued from page 115 Vol. XLI, No. 3)

The Dutch perceiving themselves masters of the field now proceeded to erect their Batteries (a) with much success, which proved a work of no difficulty considering the assistance afforded them by *Raja Sinha* King of *Candea* who had placed at their disposal a body of trained men of from 20 to 30,000 strong; and as to *coelys* and miners they appeared in such crowds as to be beyond their requirements.

Our General accompanied by *Francisco De Melo De Castro* was at the same time occupied in inspecting the Powder Magazines as well as all the arms and accoutrements of war, and to equipping for defence all those who were found to require it, from the Aged Sire down to even School boys. Officers were now appointed by him to command the several Bastions and other places of defence viz on *St. Jan* Bastion, *Manuel Correa de Barros*; on *St. Sebastian*, *Francisco Gorlaan De Fialho*; on *Madre de Deos*, *Jan de Paiva de Quintal*; on the *Conceipcao*, *Domingos Peixeto*; on *St. Hieronymus*, *Alphonso Cavalho De Souza*, on *St. Anthonio*, *Manoel Carvalho Da Maya*; on *St. Jacob*, *Manuol Nunes*; on *St. Augustin Louys De Paiva De Quintal*; on *St. Laurens*, *Antonio De Silva*; on the *Holy Kruys*, *Gaspar De Aranja Pereira*; on *St. Francisco Xavier*, *Manoel Caldeira De Brito*; on *Galvoca*; *Domingos Pires* a loyal settler of *Negrapatan* as the director of his people and all other aliens who who were then found within the Town. All these officers quitted

(a) In the act of mounting these Batteries with Cannon, the Dutch had four of their men wounded, and one the head shot off. On the 3rd November a Carpenter and a Gunner were shot down on the battery of *Juia de Lobo*—In the afternoon a soldier deserted and joined the Dutch, he was unable to give much information being a *Reynoe* who had recently landed from *Goa*. At night the Dutch labored hard at the erection of a battery at the sea-side. On the afternoon of the next day, the Dutch being occupied in getting the wounds of the patients dressed in the Church of *Juia de Lobo*, a Cannon Ball directed from the *St. Stephen* Bastion knocked down a soldier, carried off the arms of two other persons besides wounding three more. At the same time an Envoy arrived from the *Kandyen* Court with a Letter addressed to General *Hulft* dated 29 October 1656 expressing the joy felt by his Imperial Majesty at the arrival of the Dutch General with the Naval Force—the capture of *Kalutara* and the defeat of the Portuguese Troops between that station and *Colombo*. It stated further that his Royal Command had been issued to all the *Dissawes* and Military Chiefs for the gathering of all his forces which he was to lead in person and that it was his intention to commence his Campaign on Tuesday the 2nd November. This letter was accompanied by a Gold pectoral studded with various precious stones having a chain appended to it which was offered as a token of His Majesty's regard and Goodwill towards the General.

themselves with the utmost Zeal and bravery during the whole period of the Siege, defending their posts without flinching, and earning for themselves high honours by their glorious deeds.

At this time the Jesuit Father *Damian Vieira* in a distinguished manner signalized his courage and loyalty in an attempt to gain possession of the Garden of *Antonio De Mota* and of certain other substantial buildings lying in the vicinity of *St. Thome*, their elevated and advantageous position rendering it desirable that they should be taken up; but although his first attempt did not altogether succeed the positions were however secured the following day by the effectual co-operation of some companies of *Alvaro Rodrigo Borralho*, and *Manuol Caldeira* our sons of *Columbo*. Two Companies likewise joined from the opposite side of the Canal to lend their aid, with the express view of distancing the enemy from an approach to the Town in order the more securely to set forward our works of defence. The enemy meanwhile were advancing in their work of mounting their Canon, while their ships continued to supply every description of military stores and munitions which they required.

The *St. Jan* Bastion was strongly fortified with Spars, earth work and fascines and a covered way was found leading to the margin of the Dutch, close to the walls, the same was done to *St. Sebastian* and *Rajuha Gate*, to this work the whole body both ecclesiastics and laymen lent their spontaneous aid, bringing with them every article that was available and could be of use to a work of the kind, especially *Gaspar Figuera De Serpe* who not only actually put his own hands to the toil, but further contributed liberally by the supply of Timber hatches, baskets, spades and all other requisite implements which were of use for the occasion.

On the 20th October the Dutch commenced their operations by saluting us with twelve pieces disposed on three Batteries, three of which continued to play from *St. Thomas*, five from *Agua De Luphe*, and four from *St. Sebastiaan*, these batteries directed towards us in one day at least 800 thundering balls from 18, 20, 23 and 28 pounders and whilst these batteries caused the most appalling havoc among the besieged, greater evils now took place within the walls from the public servants forging and uttering base coins and taking up victuals on credit from the alien Traders in the name and on behalf of the King and disposing of the same to their own benefit thereby seeking to glut their avarice by these nefarious practices, depriving the aliens of their little possessions and eventually despoiling the Town of its reserve of Provisions.

The number of persons found within the town at this time amounted to 1300 viz 500 who were stipendaries among whom were both the married and single children as well as *Topases*—300 loyal independents who were not in the receipt of any pay—450 *Laskaryns*, 60 of whom were in the employ of the merchants and *Chittis* (natives) and the whites could not be counted 500 strong—these comprised both the useful and the idle, blacks as well as

whites. It being expedient again to impart to Goa forthwith, the calamitous state and the appalling circumstances of the Town, the choice of the General and the whole Town fell upon *Antonio d'Abreu*, a loyal settler of *Negnapatam* who was entrusted with the Commission—The reception this Envoy met with from the Count or Viceroy was beyond all anticipation and highly flattering; it appeared that the Court had sent *Manuel De Magalhães Continho* with a fleet carrying succour to the people in the train of *Antonio Amaral De Meneses* at Mannar, but owing to a panic that ensued, he was induced to demur his advance beyond Cape *Commorin*, nay it was reported that he was resolved not to venture beyond it: and hence the failure of sending up the necessary succour is fully accounted for, and to this circumstance chiefly may be attributed the ultimate loss of *Columbo*. Our Deputy had now occasion to repair a second time to *Goa*, but on this occasion he found the Count or Viceroy in a different state from that in which he first met him for the failure which attended his first attempt of forwarding the necessary aid and the consequent disgrace preyed so heavily on his mind that it proved detrimental to his health and brought about fatal results, for the Count died and the change of administration which followed left our Envoy no other alternative, but that of ultimately taking leave of the Vice Royal Court without success.

The three Batteries aforementioned being at the distance of 200 paces from our escape the enemy now raised a fourth one with solid strength against the muniment of *St. Jan* Bastion with an intervening distance of 100 paces, mounting on it three Battering pieces of enormous power and fortifying it most effectually; No sooner were these preparations perceived by *Joan De Rosa*, a native of Holland who had deserted to us, he yielded to the temptation of again returning to the Dutch which he did on the second day after the Battery had been thrown up, thus relinquishing his charge of Engineer the practical duties of which he appeared not to have forgotten, since the serious damages caused to our Town under his subsequent measures proved it so. (b) The Batteries effects its operations with such vehemence on our old front works that they

(b) He was a Dutch runaway from Galle who had settled for a time with the Portuguese under the name of *Joan De Rosa*, his true name being *Harman Lucas Vander Bosch*, he afforded the Dutch much important information namely that he had been in the action of the 17th that no more than 150 Europeans had escaped from the whole of the Portuguese troops engaged on that occasion. That the Town had still in reserve 9 Divisions of King's soldiers which with the defensible citizens amounted to about 800 strong, that the General was labouring under great apprehensions in respect of the recent loss as well as the present siege, that a portion of the citizens were not fully disposed to fight.

The day following a Portuguese appeared in the Dutch Camp who had been sent from *Milagre*, he had been obliged to subsist on grass and other vegetables in the jungle for a fortnight till he reached the Camp. Two days prior to this a Portuguese soldier with a Slave passed over the march to the Enemy—he carried the information that *Gaspar Figuera* had met with a very bad reception from the General on his return from Camp.

could hardly have withstood the fury for two days, and hourly we beheld innumerable gaps caused by the enemy's Balls not only among the dwelling houses but likewise on the walls and muniments, yet the latter was with amazing perseverance expeditiously restored. So often did this occur in this siege that the Town was for the second and the third time re-wrought and refitted for defence as the exigencies of the damages required, each combatant not only defending his post on occasions of resistance; but also lending a helping hand in the hours of work to the toils on execution of the repairs and work.

Our General *Antonio Coutinho* next entered upon a close inspection of everything, inspiring courage in every quarter alike with words and deeds, frequently putting his own hands to the works; and quitting even the comforts of his own stately residence he sought accommodation in a poor little hovel about the *St. Joan* Bastion opposite which the strongest Battery force was posted. From this place he resorted to a warehouse of the town from which quarter he continued every requisite aid all around, continuing to do so during the whole period of the Siege, whilst his vigilance was such that even when overcome by sleep he never resigned himself to it without having his arms buckled on;—disregarding even Rank and condition he even stooped to such work as to fabricate matches with his own hands, attending personally to the various functions of Merchant, Commissary of Stores and dispenser of Victuals which latter his own means had provided, and had not his precaution so secured it we should much sooner have experienced the absolute absence of the staff of life, which under his hand and economical management now appeared gradually to increase. Neither did the Cidevant General *Francisco de Mello de Castro* prove deficient in similar qualities, at the same time effectually minding to anticipate all the hostile designs and attacks of the Enemy upon us, as well as the advancement of all further works, without even patting off his arms and ordinary dress in hours of repose, thus continuing unremitting in his exertions for a period of full seven months.

The indefatigable exertions, alacrity and high spirit of these two very venerable chiefs served but to inspire to the utmost, even those whom the wasteful hand of time had rendered moveless,—who were thus stimulated and drawn to the scene of action and dangers. The Commandant of the Town, *Mannuel Marques Gorgaon*, like *Hercules*, ceased not to take upon himself the whole weight of the work, and to give effect to every defensive measure, with the utmost vigilance and activity, moving night and day in every quarter without courting even a single night's repose under his own roof. *Casper Figueira de Serne* with equal energy contributed to the work, as well as the Sheriffs or Dissaves of the *Corlen* or Provinces and Districts, *Joan Coelho de Castro* of *Negombo*, *Manoel Gil*, and *Manoel Seixas* and *Joan Banhar* of *Matara* whose praiseworthy exertions were ever alive on all occasions without the least

despondency even in the most perilous matters. As to the ecclesiastics they not only confined themselves to the bare observance of their duties with the utmost zeal and diligence by bringing the people by day and night to their confession, and of wearing Heaven with their prayers, and doing as it were violence on the celestial Gates with their importunate supplications, especially the Reverend Fathers of the Capuchin order who seemed to have the Lord secured within them; but certain of their body also took their turns of the watch as well as turning their arms against the assailants.

The Dutch now proceeded with great force to thunder against the St Joan Bastion which our combined labors had so much fitted for defence, but ere long we beheld its enhanced strength yield to the tremendous and continued shocks and a mere normal of earth left in its stead, soon after this their furious operations were directed against the horn work of *St. Steven*, and subsequently against the one next in lateral situation to it both standing in the van yet the several chiefs by means of the people near them effectually repaired the breaches with an inconceivable expedition, in which work the following were found to have lent material aid viz *Manoel Da Veiga*, Chief of the men who were defending *St. Steven* as well as *Francisco Gorraan Fialho*, *Joan Ferrao d' Abreu*, *Goncal Martinho Pimental*, and *Manoel Carvelho* with several others who had advanced the words of *St. Sebastiaan*, also *Hieronymo Lucena* on the Bastion *Madre de Deos* who had relieved *Luys Tavera De Cunha*.

As the walls with its covering which stretched from the latter defence to *St. Sebastiaan* proved to be work of somewhat weak construction, the General thought it proper to entrust the same to the charge and valour of four officers (who had recently landed from the aforementioned Gallies from Goa), from whose ingenious contrivance and precautionary measures very material strength and improvements were secured to it, so that it was now provided with a banquet (c) of the stretch of an arm in breadth and of two in height running along to the extent of 150 paces. At this work Father *Damião Vieira*, Jesuit was most conspicuous, and who whilst labouring at this work received a considerable fragment of the wall which had been shot off by the concussion of a cannon ball, which dealt him so serious a contusion on the head that he was brought to the ground where he lay stunned for a while, but recovering however after a short interval he resumed his work with the same alacrity as before and which he continued to display with unabated ardour ever after. During the whole period of the Siege he was invariably accompanied by an attendant bearing a fusilee with all its appurtenances as well as a side arm besides arming himself with an unwielding Bacamart with a shield, and thus equipped he used generally to start foremost into the camp and thereby render the most signal services even in times of the utmost danger, as will appear in the sequel of this account, moreover often surprising the

(c) a foot bank, behind a parapet, on which the besieged stand to fire upon the enemy—

enemy in their ambushes, and ridding the camp of a great number of them by his un-erring aim.

At this time the enemy were un-remitting in their vehement cannonading against the *St. Xavier* Bastion otherwise called the *Couras* or *Cuiras* which the General had trusted to the command of *Manoel Rodrigues Franco*, a veteran Commander (celebrated throughout the Island as well as in India) who had fortified it so efficiently that it had additional powers of resistance.

(d) On the 9th November the appearance of a Drummer with a white flag sent by the General Garrard Hulft announced a Truce, and an Envoy was accordingly ushered in bearing a letter addressed to our General with admonitions to him of the most arrogant nature for an immediate surrender of the Town. The reply to the same was postponed for the following day but the enemy construing our demur into a mere subterfuge for putting ourselves into a better array of defence ceased not to pour forth shot and shell from their murderous cannon, till we returned our answer—which was conveyed by *Diego de Souza de Castro* attended by *Thome Fereiro Leite* the latter accompanying incognito in the character of attendant drummer with the sole purpose of obtaining an insight into the true state of the hostile force, but the cautious enemy outwitted them, by sending in advance a Lieutenant with two life guards for the reception of our letter in which the General signified that as long as he had no apprehension of an absolute want of what was necessary for the sustenance of life, he was not deficient in courage and measures to defend the possession of the Town on behalf of his King as long as Powder and Ball would last (e).

(d) At this time two letters had fallen into the hands of the Dutch, the one addressed by the Portuguese General to Don Anthonio Mendis d'Araulia who was in command of Kalutara, and the other to Casper Figuera which shewed that the defence of Colombo was in a great measure dependant on the preservation of the Garrison of Kalutara as well as on the troops of Gaspar Figuera—the success which had attended the Dutch in the Capture of the one and the defeat of the other made them presume they were advanced far enough in the Siege of Colombo as to demand the surrender of the Town. The particular object of the request being to spare all bloodshed especially of the innocent.

(e) The answer of General Continho:—

The issue of Battles is at the disposal of God, who giveth it to whom he pleaseth, as he has hitherto proved favourable to your Excellency. He has it also in His power to alter the course of success, as I trust He will since your attack upon us is so very unreasonable. This place belongs to the King of Portugal my Sovereign by whose command, its preservation is confided to me, and of which I am to render an account. The arguments made use of by your Excellency can by no means induce me to set aside the consideration of defending the Town. Time and experience will teach your Excellency how different our present situation is from that which your Excellency imagines.

May God preserve your Excellency.

9th November, 1655.

Signed Antonio de Souza Coutinho.

No sooner had our Envoy re-entered the Town we commenced to pour out fires steadily from all points on the enemy with redoubled energy in order to prove that we had not been reduced to such straits as to submit to the expediency of being beholden to them. This display of our spirit proved morally far from flattering to the sons of Holland, who breathing resentment instantly proceeded to re-mount their batteries and renew their daily presents to us of 800 Cannon Balls with the further tribute of pomegranates the best flavored of its kind tho' in fact the most acid and bitter to the palate—these were poured into the town in such abundance as to exceed even 900 in number.

In these days, the demon of war had so excited the enemy that they were moved to bring in operation against us their chef-d'oeuvre which was effected by innumerable discharges of double shots by which they celebrated the Vesper of St. Martins (Pope of Rome). On the 12th of November 1655 the General Hulft commanded a general attack on us, with intent to carry the Town by storm,

(To be Continued,)



AN ANECDOTE OF THE PAST

The plans now being made for the reception of Royalty next year recalls to memory a circumstance in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York (who later became King George V. & Queen Mary) in 1901.

A few months prior to their arrival in Ceylon, Miss Grace van Dort, well known to us of the Dutch Burger Union, was surprised by a visit from a prominent railway official, who told her that special railway carriages were being made for the use of the royal visitors, the object of his visit having been to ask her to paint on the panels inside the saloons some arrangements of Ceylon flowers for the boudoir of the Duchess, and fruits for the smoking room of the Duke. They would provide a special railway carriage for her transport to the railway construction yard, and would try to make things as easy as possible for her if she would only undertake to do this. After the paintings were completed she placed in the boudoir of the Duchess a painting she had done for her uncle, the late Dr. W. G. van Dort, on the understanding that it would be returned to her after the departure of the Royal Visitors.

At about the time of their arrival Miss van Dort went to Kandy on a visit to some friends. While there she received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Duke, requesting her to come to the King's Pavilion, to meet the Duchess, as Her Royal Highness would be pleased to accept the paintings of Ceylon flowers; and appointing the date and hour of, reception where the presentation was to take place. When she arrived at the Pavilion she found that the presentation of colours to the C.L.I. was taking place on the lawn, at which the Duke and Duchess were presiding. One of the Aides-de-Camp, and Lady Coke (lady in waiting to the Duchess received Miss van Dort and conducted her to a reception room, telling her that the Duke and Duchess would see her as soon as they were free. Almost immediately after the royal couple came into the room, received her very graciously, and complimented her on the paintings in the railway carriages, the Duchess asked for the picture she had loaned to the railway people. The Duchess not only retained this memento of her visit to Ceylon, but later, requested that all the other panels should be forwarded to her. On leaving, Miss van Dort was presented with an autographed picture of the Duchess, by her Royal Highness.

As Miss van Dort was driving out of the Pavilion gates, the roads, were cleared for the royal drive which was to follow, crowds had lined the whole way and as her carriage came into full view she heard a voice say Why, it is only Grace van Dort.

All of this came to my knowledge when the public were allowed to view the Royal Suite at the Kandy Railway Station.

L. M. W.

Summary of Minutes of Meetings of the General Committee

Monthly Meeting—17th July 1951.

Votes of Condolence. Votes of condolence were passed on the deaths of Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Eric vanCuylenberg and Dr. P. Walbeoff.

Reports of Committees:

St. Nikolaas' Home. It was reported that the Contractor had not yet completed the work. It was decided to inform him that if the building is not handed over immediately the work would be taken off him and given over to another Contractor.

On an enquiry as to the probability of the expenditure on running the home being a drain on the finances of the Union, the Chairman explained that it was not likely to be so and that the Executive Committee who had gone into the question of expenditure felt that the amount levied from the inmates would cover the cost of running the Home. It was stated that most of the inmates would be paying the full levy, and that in the few cases in which the inmates could not afford to do so the balance would be obtained by private subscriptions. It was further stated that nearly all the inmates already selected had made deposits of varying sums to be held at their disposal for medical expenses or other emergency.

Social Service. Casual relief was given to three applicants. The balance at credit of the Fund at 30th June 1951 was Rs. 661-86.

Entertainment and Sport. A "Members' Day" was to be held on 20th July at which the American Embassy would screen a series of Films. The Dance scheduled for August was to be cancelled owing to other attractions on the day fixed for the Dance.

Education. The syllabus for the Sinhalese Examination would be published in the next issue of the Bulletin, and the Examination would be held in January 1952.

The financial position of the Education Fund was gone into and it was decided to give publicity to the various Education Funds controlled by the Union in an early issue of the Bulletin.

Finance. The statement of Income and Expenditure for the period January to May 1951 was tabled showing an excess of income of Rs. 370-95.

It was resolved to transfer the following sums to the St. Nikolaas' Home Account:

Rs. 2,450-57 from the Arndt Trust Fund.

Rs. 6,177-84 from the Social Service Fund.

Other Business:

(a) At the request of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, it was decided to supply them with 22 back numbers of the D.B.U. Journal at Rs. 50/- to enable them to complete their records of the Journal.

(b) On an invitation from the Commissioner that the Union should run a "Dutch House" at the Colombo Plan Exhibition next February, it was decided to ask the Commissioner to attend a Special Meeting of the General Committee to ascertain his requirements before the Committee took a decision on the matter.

Special Meeting—6th August 1951.

Colombo Plan Exhibition:

Mr. Saldin, who was in attendance on behalf of the Commissioner of the Colombo Plan Exhibition, explained in detail the plans for the Exhibition and the proposal that the Union should set up a Dutch House. The Government would provide the bare structure while the Union should furnish the House with Dutch period furniture and fittings, and provide characteristic Dutch sweets, cakes etc. which could be sold, and that the helpers should be clad in Dutch costumes of the period. After a short discussion it was decided that we should ask Government to provide the entire House of about 60' x 40' and that we would furnish it, and that refreshments be served only during the first week of the Exhibition and thereafter at the week-ends only.

Monthly Meeting—21st August 1951.

Votes of Condolence. Votes of condolence were passed and recorded on the deaths of Mr. L. E. Blaze, Mr. G. A. Wille, Mrs. A. Rode and Mrs. Basil Driberg.

Reports of Committees:

St. Nikolaas' Home. It was reported that the Building had been completed and taken over and that arrangements had been made for the Opening of the Home on the 22nd August by Dr. R. L. Spittel.

Social Service. Casual relief was given to three applicants in July; and out of four applications for regular relief help was given to two.

The money at credit of the Fund on 31st July was Rs. 672-86.

Finance. The statement of Income and Expenditure tabled showed an excess of Income of Rs. 615-60 at the end of June.

It was decided to open a Security Deposit account in the Savings Bank with the Security deposited by the Clerk.

Resignations. The resignations of Mr. C. C. Scholman and Mr. A. E. Reimers were read and recorded with regret.

Election to Membership. Mr. Benny vanRooyen presently in Singapore was re-elected a member.

Other Business:

(a) On a letter from Kon. Inst. V. D. Tropen in Holland asking for copies of the Journal issued since 1947 in order to bring their records to date, it was decided to supply the copies without charge.

(b) On a letter from Dr. A. Nell suggesting that action be taken to preserve the Dutch Gate-way in the Port Wharf Area, and also the doors and windows of the old Dutch buildings therein, which were likely to be demolished in the present reconstruction scheme, a Committee consisting of the President, Dr. Nell, Dr. Spittel and Mr. R. L. Brohier was appointed to contact the Archaeological Commissioner.

Monthly Meeting—25th September 1951.

Minutes. Arising from the Minutes, the President said that the Committee appointed at the last meeting to take steps for the preservation of the Dutch Buildings in the Port Area had interviewed Mr. Arthur van Langenberg, the Secretary of the Colombo Port Commission, who undertook to see the Harbour Engineer and consult him on the intentions of Government in this connection, A further report would be made at the next meeting.

Reports of Committees:

St. Nikolaas' Home. It was reported that the Home had been formally opened by Dr. R. L. Spittel on 22nd August, and that at present there were nine inmates.

A Certificate of Conformity from the Urban Council for the occupation of the Building had been obtained.

Social Service. Three applications for assistance had been considered by the Committee and help was granted in two cases, while the third was deferred till further enquiries had been made.

The amount at credit of the Fund at 31st August was Rs. 569.

Entertainment and Sport. The following functions had been arranged for:

(a) Founders' Day—Saturday, 20th October from 6 p.m. The function was being organised by the young folks. Subscriptions were being collected to defray expenses.

(b) Table Tennis Tournament—from 15th December.

(c) Christmas Party—on Tuesday, 25th December.

Education. The School Reports of the several students being helped from the Fund were examined.

It was decided to circulate copies of the syllabus for the Sinhalese Examination in January next to all Schools.

Finance. The statement of Income and Expenditure for the period ending 31st July were tabled and examined.

It was decided to strike off the following members under Rule 6 (e).

Mr. F. K. Jonklaas, Mr. D. E. Keegel and Mr. A. R. Mc Heyzer, and to write off the amounts outstanding.

The Treasurer reported that the late clerk Mr. VanDort owed the Union Rs. 288-10, and explained the make-up of the amount in detail. Action to be taken for the recovery of the amount due was decided on after some discussion and the President was asked to take action accordingly.

Other Business:

- (a) The resignation of Mr. P. C. Raffel was accepted and recorded with regret.
- (b) Lindsay Girl's School was allowed the use of the Net Ball Court on four days in the week.
- (c) Mrs. Madeline de Vos was allowed the use of the Hall for Dancing Classes on three days in the week for four weeks at a charge of Rs. 5 per week.