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## TRANSLATION FROM BALDAEUS' BOOK.

(Manuscript dated 22nd January 1836).

*Translation and Notes,*

By PETER BROHIER

## THE DUTCH ASSAULT ON THE FORTRESS OF COLOMBO

(Continued from page 186, Vol: XLI. No.4)

In the morning three of the most stately ships moved from the fleet steering right into the Harbour.\*

\*Four according to the Dutch account, the first two ventured close enough to bombard the Fort, and they thundered vehemently and they were answered with equal vigour. The Ships Maid of Enkhuyzen and Workum were to approach as close to the Water Castle as the soundings would permit each being manned by 110 choice sailors and provided with 5000 lbs of ammunition as well as round and long case shots etc. They were to anchor in the best berths within the Harbour and to the Water Castle with vehement cannonading with a view to effect the disembarkation of the troops whilst favoured by the smoke. The Ter-Goes and Erasmus were for this end to keep near the said ships but out of range of cannon each having a company of 100 soldiers in addition to sailors. The sloops long boats and skiffs were to ply about the latter ships—attentive to the concerted signals of the two fighting Bottoms—in order to haste to their assistance in case of necessity, or to proceed with the landing of the troops according to the exigencies of the moment—the assailing Force when in the Fortress or in the Town shall if expedient arrest further movements, till the Orange Flag should be displayed from the mid quarter at the Beach, the post of Captain Cuylenburgh's attack which was to be raised as a certain signal that the land force had also penetrated the Town, and then were to follow such steps as the majority of the officers present would deem proper for the occasion.

*The objects of the Union shall be :*

*To promote the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon.*

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*To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Union composed of all obtainable books and papers relating to the Dutch occupation of Ceylon, and standard works in Dutch literature.*

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*To cause to be prepared and.....printed and published, papers, essays, etc: on questions relating to the history and origin of the Dutch Burghers of Ceylon, and to publish the genealogies of the Dutch families now in Ceylon.*

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*To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in Ceylon, descriptive of their social life and customs, their methods of administration, and the influence of these upon existing institutions in the Island.*

When the first mentioned two ships were steering for the Harbour, all the other ships were to unfurl their martial flags at the poop and weighing anchor were by every method to make a sham show that they were all bearing down into the Harbour for a general attack carefully minding however to keep themselves beyond the reach of cannon and avoid injuring each other by their manœuvres. Pending the action of the two ships under orders for engagement and the concerted landing of the troops the Town was to be attacked, on the St. John Bastion from the sea side—the Rajuha Gate from the land side—the Cuirass by Captain Cuylenburgh seconded by Major Joan VanderLaan who was to assist the enterprise according to circumstances with the Troops assigned for that purpose under the direction of 8 other officers—among these were 36 Javanese with half a company of Bandaneze who were to carry the ladders in conjunction with the Mardikers assisted by Netherland sailors which latter were to start with the ladders in the event of the Indians betraying a want of courage to do it—the sailors being provided with hand grenades and equipped partly with side arms and partly with pikes. The Bastion at St. Sebastian, and the Rajuha Gate were to be attacked with the Troops consisting of 10 officers having in their train a body of Javanese and half a company of Bandaneze who were to be further assisted by such men as were to be ordered up by a certain officer from the lower quarters. The Ceylon Lascareens were to bear away the wounded so as to clear the front of all obstructions in the process of storming.

First came in the Civitas\* having the martial flag streaming at the poop, this ship ventured to plough the waves even close under the St. Cruz Bastion nay even within musket shot of us and even closer, and in commencing to open fire on us with a heavy shower of balls, at the same time greeting us with the martial clang of trumpets and the hoarse sound of drums, but she met with so warm a reception from Manoel D'Abreu Godinho and Antonio De Silva commanding St. Laurens that she was in less than an hour completely divested of her rigging and all her side reduced to shivers, having all her standing timber masts and yards sent overboard, and giving them finally a decisive overthrow. A few of the sailors though much wounded escaped by means of their skiffs. The two other bottoms being still aloof perceiving the manner in which their companion the Maid of Enkhuyzen had been entertained as well as her ultimate fate of lying irretrievably nailed up within the reach of the City, judged it expedient to avoid the approach of a place which in effect seemed to them rather too hot. Whilst the indications of the few that turned back spread terror among the invaders, so to prevent a panic it was judged expedient to conceal the fact of the case, setting out a report that as they could not have succeeded working the ships into Harbor, † they choose rather to steer back their course to the point whence they first started, conveying the report of the good issue of their enterprise by the wounds which they carried away on their persons ‡

\* Maid of Enkhuyzen according to the Dutch commanded by Captain St. Schran, but the Portuguese writer by some erroneous conclusion calls this ship the 'Civitas' from the inscription of the word on the stern or in some other part allusive of the city of Enkhuyzen which in former times would have lent a helping hand to the Cities Horn, Alkmaar, Medenblik, Purmerent, Edam and Monnikdam.

† This is not altogether denied by the Dutch,

‡ The Portuguese perceiving that the Dutch had abandoned the Maid tried to bag her and this prize afforded the besieged succor.

At the same conjuncture the hostile land forces had arranged themselves in a formidable array of battle. Joan Van der Laan with seven companies now ventured under the Acouras, advancing his men even within the reach and lash of the sword in the very teeth of the enemy. Some of the assailants now lost their ground and fell back, and it cannot be asserted with certainty whether such was not the case on the part of our own soldiers too, or at least that they would not have done so, had it not been for the opportune intervention of Father Antonio Nunes, Jesuit, who armed with a rapier rushed to the Gateway and by feigned threatenings and the brandishing of his weapon awed the whole of our number to their proper places in the ranks avowing that he was determined to sacrifice every poltroon that should dare to shirk his duty and fall back from the combat.

The conduct of this hero proved so admirable, that it appears one of his companions named Juan Cordeiro attracted by the example was so far influenced as to have outstripped him by the actual dealing out of two severe thrusts of the sword to a fugitive as well as to another who had imprudently made mention of the alleged capture of the St. John's Bastion.

A supply of refreshments now followed sent by the direction of Casper Figueira de Serpe, the superior Commanding Officer which tended largely to afford the exhausted soldiers fresh vigour, and while it recruited their spirits, it also inspired them with such elevated and proud feelings that not being content with simply standing to their posts in defence they were carried to the enthusiasm of displays of deeds so heroic as to leave redounded to their immortal glory, amongst these the most prominent were a certain ensign and a serjeant who distinguished themselves with prodigious bravery, also Manoel d'Almeda who with the full weight of venerable years combatted with such amazing valour that he did not quit his ground till he had been lacerated by eleven wounds. Felicio De Seixas and Manoel Contreras de Seixas fell gloriously in the midst of the contest. Manoel Guerreiro (the name being a derivative of war) did full justice to the merit of the name, for being a skilful and excellent marksman he kept up the most steady and effective discharges from his redoubt without the loss of even a single soldier, and Joan Van der Laan perceiving the discomfiture of his troops found himself driven to the necessity of leaving the field strewn with the dead, and drenched with the blood of the Hollanders. The enemy sustained no considerable loss from the House over which Diogoe De Souza De Castro had the surveillance with the force under him, though much had been practicable from that point, but for want of qualified gunners. In proof of this it may be mentioned that a soldier having once overcharged a stone eight pounder tube with a cartridge of 24 the piece when fired flew from its lodge and exploded into atoms thereby wounding a Captain and two of the retired officers namely Thome Ferreira Leite and Pedro

*Gonsalves Salgado*. In fact tho' a spirit of activity and thirst of enterprise were the transcendent characteristics of the chiefs as well as the soldiers, on this occasion, yet the utter ignorance of mathematics and the want of a practical knowledge of gunnery counterbalanced all advantages. May God grant that the minds of the Portuguese may be enlightened so far, as to lead them to a proper view of the utility of this science which is of such essential importance in warfare; and may they at the same time be taught to entertain a due regard to such of their brethren as have acquitted themselves with fidelity. Since none of our men sought to side with the enemy; but the major part of them fell in the very execution of their respective charges.

At the *Rajuha Gate* General Hulft now appeared at the head of 800 brace fellows whose intention it was to effect an escalade, for which purpose ladders had been temporarily brought with them.\*

\* In the execution of the afore described plan of attack, the "Maid of Eukhuysen" having gained a desirable position as well as the "Workum" commenced to thunder most vehemently against the water castle whilst the returns from the defences proved equally vigorous. The ladders were now handed about and the attack directed on three divisions of the town namely at the *Rajuha Gate* and the two lateral Bastions, by the General and the Governor themselves with 10 Companies. At the Bastion *St. John* and the Cuirass by Major Joan VanderLaan with 9 Companies and the division over the lake which was the weakest flank by the Naval Commander Jacob Lippons with 2 companies of fighting men and a body of sailors all being embarked in 7 Champongs (china vessels). The vehement and dreadful discharges of case shot however soon levelled to the ground the major part of the assailants. The European sailors flinched and would not hand the ladders as they ought—the General now perceiving the approaching disorder most gallantly started forward and with a noble spirit rushing among the thunders of the hostile cannon grasped the ladders in company with a few other officers and conveyed some of them to the curtain where His Excellency had the misfortune of receiving a wound from a musket ball which was looped in his left groin—finding himself sinking under the effects of it he was preparing to withdraw in order to get his wound dressed when a report reached him that Major VanderLaan's Battalion had already penetrated the town. On hearing this His Excellency revives, and collecting fresh vigour commenced to harangue the troops stimulative of good cheer and at their head with undressed wound, rushes with all expedition to the successful quarter, but what sight now meets the eye—not the triumphant orange banner which was to mark the steps of the fortunate assailants, but the ghastly head of the gallant Lieut. Melchior Van Schoonenbeck rises on the end of a Pike, before which the whole of Major VanderLaan's troops are put to flight in the utmost confusion. His Excellency now finding no ladders handed about and his own battalion mingled in the rout was finally forced to the resolution of decamping.

Major VanderLaan's attempts had been equally unsuccessful the ladders had been brought up three different times but all those engaged in the escalade were either killed or wounded, at length however one was fixed to *St. John* by means of which Lieut. Ven. Schoonenbeck a gallant soldier and by birth a German and an officer of distinction, versed in different languages alone gained the top, but not having had the support of the forlorn train, he sacrificed himself on the walls as dearly as he could to his Country's cause. His head which was reared on the end of a Pike was fixed in Terroem at

the Corner Top of *St. John*. The Commander Jacob Leppens being wounded returned with others and the remainder of his party who had penetrated the Circumvallation, being left without the support of the their comrades became victims to the fury of the besieged.

The Workum not being so near the Maid of Eukhuysen escaped by, slipping her cable, without much loss of men or material injury to her bottom, but on beaming round she had to purchase her tack in imminent danger hard above the reef.

In crossing the Bridge however the General sustained a considerable loss from the cross fires of the *St. Steven* and *St. Sebastian* Bastions. The *Rajuha Gate* was most efficiently placed in position of defence—*Alvaro Rodrigo Boralho* being posted at that quarter with all circumsppection. On *St. Sebastian*, *Antonio de Moca de Oliveira*, and on *Madre de Deos*, *Manoel Cabreira de Ponte*, these three officers occupied the Banquet Work with the force under their orders, and as the Dutch had no anticipation of this additional fabric, our men soon succeeded in throwing them into the utmost disorder and inconvenience causing them to suffer great losses by the unslackened fires from our musketry. Our Artiller and other engines of war did no less execution, and with particular effect, especially those which stood below decoy Gate-ways, the consequence of venturing the entrance of which, the unsuspecting enemy had indeed but to learn from dear bought experience—no less disaster befel the enemy from the bursting of a stone tube which disturbed their troops in no small degree especially as it flew into pieces while in its best operation. Three times did the enemy press forward in their attempt to gain their point in the escalade, but were as often repulsed with dreadful losses. At length General Hulft wishing to rouse his men to an effectual rush resorted to the expedient of a fictitious incentive—loudly vociferating "Quick there my boys—behold the Orange Flag flies already at the point of *St. John*"\*—he proceeded to set a personal example by taking one of the ladders himself and boldly rush forward, but he was soon foiled in this most gallant attempt—for while endeavouring to plant the ladder in an advantageous position a bullet from one of our muskets lodged in one of his thighs and paralyzed all further movements; and thus after having laid his very hands on the Gate of the Town he found himself constrained to quit the enterprise.

At the lake called by the Portuguese *Lagoa* a force consisting of 240 men launched to the combat; this body was distributed into sub-divisions and embarked in 8 small prows which for this purpose the enemy had brought over with them from *Batavia*. *Dominge and Coelho d'Allah*, the officer in command at that station hailed them with 5 Manchouns and continued for a time to

\* A fictitious support and intensive for a moment only.

combat with the most gallant spirit, yet he could not have effectually opposed the assailants from penetrating into our borders. The chief of the squadron, together with 4 Dutchmen escaped in a prow after having lost their own bottom by the effect of a cannon ball.

The Commander of the Manchous, with *Sebastiaan Caldeira* and five or six of his associates (the rest having abandoned him) having taken possession of the Post situated close by the houses of *Maria Telles* continued steadily to oppose the enemy and in such an effective way as to make the Dutch Captain seek another point other than that for his assault—this he accordingly did, and at length succeeded in entering the town through the opening or gate-way which was in communication with the house of *Sebastiaan Caldeira*, from which quarter the latter aided by *Manoel Rodrigues Franco* and Father *Guardian de Vana* as well as *Francisco Rebello de Palsares* occasioned considerable loss to the enemy by throwing numerous fire pots at them and at the same time thinning their rank by the effectual discharge of musketry. Father *Guardian de Vana* on this occasion received two successive wounds from the bullets of the enemy. The Dutch now ventured to push forward through a narrow street, where they were received by *Manoel Fernandes de Miranda* who on this occasion was severely wounded whilst fighting bravely with sword and shield against an overwhelming force, weakened at length by his exertions and the loss of blood he was just falling to the ground when the generous arm of *Francisco De Lemos* was extended to receive him, who subsequently carried him to his house—had it not been for this friend's gallant intervention he would have perished on the spot. The contest was immediately taken up and supported by *Diego Leitaon de Souza*, who continued to resist the fury of the assailants by means of a great Bacamarte which he contrived to discharge from a corner of the street with most deadly effect upon the intruders; truly our town can never be too much in debt to this gallant officer, for had the hostile troop, penetrated but a little further, the issue would not only have been doubtful, but it would have involved the whole town in inevitable danger. Another who worked equally well was the oft mentioned Father *Damiaan Vieira* Jesuit who opportunely arrived on the spot with another Bacamarte or Blunderbuss heavily charged and seconding the efforts of the other continued to defend the passage till the Staff Sergeant *Antonio de Leon* rushed to his aid at the head of certain of his men. On this occasion the supply of fire arms proved to be of good use though no more than four were found on the spot namely one of *Diego Leitaon de Souza* and three of the Reverend Father. The expediency now suggested itself to Father *Damiaan* of posting a few soldiers in requisition from the said Sergeant, with a view to guard the rear of the houses and gardens, and Father *Damiaan* in stepping round after attending to this again met the enemy pressing down the street, but by two successive discharges of his Bacamarte crammed with a handful of

bullets, he soon cleared the street by driving them back. This however was effected with great danger to himself for the Bacamarte heated to excess by frequent discharges and being over charged flew off his hand and with such a degree of violence that he was struck down by the concussion, but resuming his feet however he grasped his sword and shielded by his buckler continued to aid the few others who defended the street till the appearance of *Antonio de Melo de Castro* at the head of his company. This Officer after the interchange of a few shots thought it proper to offer quarter to the enemy by which means the lives of 74 of the Dutch were saved, the majority of these however being wounded only 8 finally survived and of whom it is certain many have attained to eternal life by conversion to our holy faith, brought about by the diligence care and attention of the Reverend Fathers especially by the instrumentality of *Damiaan Vieira* who whilst in effect was the scourge and dread of the enemy, the vanquished ever found in him their true friend and protector ever firm in word and faithful under solemn engagement. Such was the result of the conflict of this memorable day, which beginning in the morning did not appear to decline before 2 in the afternoon during the whole of which time both the Generals *Antonio de Souza Coutinho* and *Francisco de Melo de Castro* as well as certain of the most distinguished individuals did not cease to afford all possible attention and vigilance at the principal places enforcing strict discipline and order at all points with due regard to everything that the occasion demanded.

The Commandant of the Town, *Manoel Marques Goriaan* did not give a moments respite to his exertions darting to and from the several quarters with unrivalled activity and undaunted courage, while the second in command *Gaspar Figueira de Serpe* who had directions over St. John was also particular in the distribution of the requisite refreshment to the Troops.

The field before us now presented an awful spectacle being covered throughout with the purple stream of the sons of Holland, and the smooth and placid face of the lake was reddened with the gore of the slaughtered, and interspersed with the corpses of those who had fallen in the fight, as well as Arms, Banners, Drums, Ladders and innumerable other accoutrements of war which lay promiscuously scattered all around and which became the trophies of our soldiers. The loss of the enemy on this destructive day amounted to no less than 1000 of the choicest and noblest of their soldiers among whom may be numbered a good many officers. On our side there fell but 30 (thirty) persons. The enemy with a view to cloak their heavy loss having assembled and concentrated the

remnant of his Troops ordered the discharge of a general volley, which belched forth from the mouths of about a thousand muskets \*

\* The number of the dead cannot be reckoned under 200 nor that of the wounded 350; but these are exclusive of the sailors under Capn. Lippens and the 2 Companies of the Line which joined him under command of 2 Lieutenants of Infantry,

The ships Tergoes and Erasmus which had on board the Troops designed for the escalade of the Water Castle had been carried off in a stiff gale and were endeavouring in a fruitless contention with the opposing elements to gain the Harbour.

This catastrophe is thus bewailed by the Dutch—Truly this was a day of the utmost pain and affliction to the Hon. Company whilst the invading force, nay the militating powers of the whole Island stand quaking before its stronghold, but the Lord God had secluded the besieged from wisdom on the occasion, so that we escaped further injuries which were in their power, in the whole there appears to have been the most profound deliberation in the scheming of the plan combined with the most judicious arrangements—but the success of war is mutable—the final issue doubtful—it depends on the mere incidence of the moment's lot as disorders, perplexity faintheartedness, and irregularities are discovered only on the occasion. In short if Heaven would not prosper to attempt the fight is in vain—it is then that the stars start from their centres, and transbounding their orbits stand in battle array, whilst the winds and the weather conspire in league for the elect of the most High! O nimium delecte Deo, cui militat aether et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti.

Amid the misfortunes of the day comes a formal despatch from the Kandyan Court addressed to General Hulft, in which Raja Singha after promising as usual his high confidence in seeing the Town delivered to his hand immediately after the conquest, express his expectation that all native fugitives taken on the occasion be they living or dead should be surrendered to his Dissaves then present that they may be dealt with according to the dictates of his Vengeance as was done at the Capture of Batticaloa. On that occasion which was on the 10 May 1638, His Majesty having been present caused 50 of the most considerable individuals to be transfixed at stakes and left in terrorem to the most possible end, it further states that His Majesty had commanded his Dissaves the destruction of all the Villages in the low country by fire and every other method as far as practicable. This despatch entailed with it an address of the Portuguese General Antonio De Souza Continho sent from Colombo under date 27 October in which His Majesty is implored for succour on the consideration of the amity which had formerly subsisted between the Portuguese and the Kandyan Court, which it is proposed to renew under assurance that the Dutch would by no means deliver the Town to His Majesty in the event of their conquest, but on the contrary would break out with a domineering spirit which will tend to the derogation of his illustrious personage.

Impelled by humanity Father *Damiaan Vieira* ventured into the Field the day following with the sole view of bringing the corpses of the fallen and while he was paying this tribute to the peaceful dead the hostile enemy thought it proper to requite this charitable act of his with the discharge of three rounds from their murderous pieces, which obliged him to give up the attempt, but which duty he accomplished however as soon as the friendly shade of night had offered him the chance. Among the hostile works was discovered a Blue Flag the display of which was indicative of arbitrary destruction, banishing all consideration or regard to age, youth, or rank of state individuals or of the spiritual and secular, and this order had been issued to the enemy immediately before their entering upon their unsuccessful attempt on the Town.\*

After this defeat we had gained the means of making an addition to our Artillery by 30 pieces of Ordinance or heavy guns, which had been taken from on board the Dutch Ship lying aground, these pieces were planted in such commanding situations, as were to prove most advantageous in their operation. In the meantime we had our people somewhat refreshed in proportion to what our little stock in reserve afforded; but since each had to look for the supply of his own comforts, what came forth for general distribution, was naturally but very indifferent, till after the lapse of a fortnight, when Father *Damiaan* accompanied by certain of the Dutch prisoners at the direction of our General visited the wreck aforementioned and obtained several barrels of wine, as well as stocks of salt provisions.

† In this lithargized interval the Dutch were occupied in advancing and fortifying their works of offence themselves by making a covered way leading from the south to the North, at the distance of 40 paces from *St. John* which served as a Redoubt, upon this they planted six pieces of Artillery, three opposed to the *St. John Bastion* and three to that of *St. Stephen*, thence they carried an entrenchment to the sea side bounding it by a Redoubt from the East to the West upon which they fixed two pieces of artillery,

\* This order does not seem to be recognised by the Dutch.

† On the 13th the Dutch were occupied in sending off their wounded to Negombo, Galle and Mutwal, and on this day the Portuguese display two of the Dutch captured banners that are flying from *St. John Bastion* and the other from *St. Stephen*.

On the 19th a letter is handed to General Hulft from Raja Singha, expressive of his deep regret for the wound received by the General in the late assault, observing that in consequence he felt it necessary to move down with all expedition at the head of his army for the succour and service of the Dutch, desiring at the same time that no further attempts of storming might be undertaken without his Royal presence and counsel as well as the co-operation of his own forces.

About the latter end of November intelligence reaches the Dutch Camp of the utter loss of certain Portuguese Kappila 30 frigates strong, in a dreadful tempest near Wingurla.



which with the most powerful effect dismantled the extent of the curtain from the *couras* to *St. John* which induced the General *Continho* to confide that flank to the charge of certain well affected officers, fortifying the same with certain work of the breadth of a cubit and of the height of a cubit and a half. From the second Redoubt the enemy opened a covered way running to the middle of the Camp, and finally threw up another Redoubt, whence that part of the wall could be batten which tended from *St. John* to *St. Stephen*, which was fortified with more loose uncompounded earth and facines; to this arduous toil both the Generals volunteered their aid, and themselves helped in the work. Attending besides to everything else that served to its security, and as this was a work stretching 400 cubits in length it was sub-divided in such portions so that each individual should have his quota of work to perform with a view to a speedy completion. Considerable benefit had now been derived to the works of the town from the aid afforded by *Domingo Coelho De Alla*, who had placed at the disposal of the public his *manchoes* and other vessels which proved very advantageous in counteracting the projects of the enemy who were using every means in their power to impede the progress of our works. *Caspar d'Arango Pereira*, *Joan d'Andrade Machado*, *Don Francisco Roalim* as well as many others of high standing were likewise indefatigable in their exertions, contributing moreover the free services of a numerous body of slaves. The same was done by the *Dissaves*, and in fine the general endeavours were so emulative of each other, as they led the parties to such a degree, so that their exertions extended even beyond the powers of human endurance.

The Dutch were meanwhile not inactive, they carried an intrenchment with great diligence from the Redoubt up to the hill of *Aqua de Lupe* surmounted by six pieces of artillery. Again they opened a way from the Redoubt which stood on the plain, which was to be connected with another similar Redoubt which had been thrown up abreast of *St. Steven* on the side of the Lake, a Battery was erected at the Garden of *Anthonio de Mota* with a view to raze the *St. Steven* Bastion, with 4 heavy guns mounted on it. Yet another was erected, running from the aforementioned Redoubt surmounted by 6 pieces, and which formed a junction with the other which stood in the field, and finally one more was added which terminated at the foot of *St. Crus'*, which being so very contiguous to our ditch gave room to a variety of suspicions—for the space of the ditch only was the intervening distance between the contending parties so that from the proximity of their position stone-pelting was even resorted to as a means of carrying on hostilities. Mention should be made of one circumstance here namely that the contending parties had frequent opportunities of conversing together.\*

\* On the 1st December the twilight was stained by an act which seeks the cover of darkness and this was from the villany of *Claus Claasz* who was

lost to God as well as all sense of honour. This traitor braving the serf swam over the Bay and joined the Portuguese—this was a serious dis-appointment to the Dutch, as on this very night there was an approach planned that by a successful progress the *St. John* Bastion might be undermined and blown up.

On the 10th December was brought to the Dutch at *Mutwal*—*Anthonis Ammal de Menezes* at this period and subsequently, Governor of *Jaffna* *Patam* (who in 1658 at the capture of *Mannar* was killed by a Ball, which hit him on the neck, from a piece of Prince's Artillery which stood on one of the Dutch boats) he was taken captive in his attempt from *Mannar* to get within *Colombo*. There were some letters found on his person, the most important of which was written in mystic characters which however the ingenuity of the General soon decyphered—it was dated *Jaffna* 11 November 1655 and embraced chiefly an account of the succour the Portuguese had to expect. Another was of the same date and signed by *Nicholas D'Olivera* with an account of a Naval force of 15 Frigates which had sailed from *Goa* in October, but which adverse winds had obliged to turn back from *Cape Cormorin*. The troops which had been disembarked reached *Jaffna* overland.

On the 12th December a body of about 700 Blacks were seen to be moving from the town gateway along the beach—3 Companies were immediately told off with a view to cut off their retreat but on their approach they found the party already on a regressive movement, and the detachment returned in the afternoon without success. Of these blacks three individuals dropped themselves into the Dutch Camp with information that they had been out to gather brushwood which they stated was required for the works then being carried on within namely in fortifying the *St. John*, *St. Stephen* and *St. Philips* Bastions and in doubling their walls, particularly at the curtain between *St. John* and *St. Steven* where there was an extensive impalement of *Cocoa*: *Bearus* from within with the addition of a fastness furnished with cannon with intent that it might be made their ultimate resort of defence in the event of the loss of the *Bulwarks*—On the same day the Dutch completed the work of a Half-moon—The next day 2 European Portuguese went over, confirming the above report.

On the 14th December 10 or 12 *Manchoes* crossed over the Lake for brushwood as usual—a skirmish ensued in which the Dutch had three of their men wounded.

On the 15th December the Dutch General determined upon having 24 volunteers to work in the naked entrenchments, with the view of erecting the Batteries—they were contracted at a Guilder a head per diem. Of these 6 men were in rotation to keep constant hand at work independently of the Blacks and were bound to persevere in their labours till ultimate success upon which depended the receipt of a capital reward in addition. In the afternoon a 6 piece battery was marked off and ordered to be completed with all possible expedition.

On the 18th a blameable inattention gave rise to an unfortunate occurrence, from a discharge against the Portuguese made by a certain Dutch Gunner from their 2 piece Battery without taking care to draw off the charges wherewith the pieces generally stood charged at night, by which accident 7 black labourers were wounded and 3 killed—In the evening with the help of a large number of hands 4 pieces were with extraordinary speed conveyed and planted on the new Battery (all being very hazardous).

On the 19th the new Battery commenced and kept up its roaring thunders most strenuously against *St. John* and *St. Stephen*. In the evening 2 other pieces were added which gave it a complement of six.

On the 20th a semilunar work was begun at the distance of 2 roods from the Ditch.

About this time it happened that *Caspar Figueira de Serpe* thought it expedient to lay down his command, not from motives of the difficulties or apprehension of the dangers with which he found himself threatened, but because he would no longer sway authority over the nobles and officers, since some of them (though not of the most considerable houses) insinuated that they had accepted their commissions under such conditions as did not subject them to bend to the commands of the said superior officer. This insult prejudice which is found to be harboured alone among the Portuguese was peculiarly ill suited to the present crisis of affairs, and straitened as we were with so scanty a force, if it behoved that *Figueira* should have the direction of the troops and weight of military affairs upon him it must necessarily follow that every individual placed under him should be subservient to his views without which grand principle it was most prudent for him considering the high importance of his command to have resigned the same with honour—in short the General settled this matter by consenting to the request of *Figueira* to gratify the views of the few malcontents and thus was *Caspar Figueira* regarded only in title while he was succeeded by *Antonio de Melo de Castro* a nephew of the Ex-General *Francisco de Melo de Castro* who during the whole compass of the siege appeared to have filled his post with exemplary credit and signal intrepidity, thus it was that *Caspar Figueira* had occasion to resign the high post which he held, retaining only the importance of a retired Officer in the Army on even terms with *Diogo de Souza de Castro*.

At this period strong suspicions were entertained of the hostile project of undermining the Bastion *St. Steven*, on which account the besieged judged it expedient to secure themselves by the erection of a cavalier with a view to baulk the benefits which the enemy might calculate to derive from the result of their plot and herein availed ourselves of the suggestions of a native being a merchant from the coast of Coromandel, and accordingly proceeded to put into a fit condition the Redoubt which had been demolished subsequently in the lake assault, at the same time a countermine was caused by the ingenious device and contrivance of another merchant whom propitious Heaven had led among us—and who was at the same time charged with the supervision of the armoury, which appeared in a particular manner to be threatened by the enemy. There was not found among us one individual engineer nor any among the Portuguese at least who professed in some degree this highly esteemed art, and not even among all those who professed to be military men, nay the Portuguese carpenter was also wholly devoid of the command principles. The reason which may account for this appear to be the great dislike which obtains of being returned in

common with the stipendiaries under the odious name of Engineer, yet altho' a want of men properly skilled in these matters of war it sufficiently proved from facts yet it may nevertheless be suspected with reason that the public accounts are not entirely free from charges under the head of such Service which ultimately resolve into the coffers of the state ministers, for had such individuals been really entertained the defence of the town would have rested on better principles. What a series of years had indeed been lavished in the mere works of the walls and fortifications, particularly in respect of the works on the borders of Galvoca, being the third part of the compass of the Town which place nature herself had invested with the peculiar properties of defence, having also near it certain little places where small vessels can find berth; had the time and labor bestowed on this work been judiciously combined, with the advantages which nature had afforded, brazen strength must have characterized the work, whereas it is provided with mere Palmeira or Cocoa Trunks which in a short time fall to decay and yield to the effect of the surf which sweeps them away, the other parts of the walls and Bulwarks which demanded the most substantial and rocky materials for their construction are now formed of mere argillacious substance pounded together, which is apt to be washed off by the effect of every flooding as has recently occurred to that part running from the Hospital down to the entrance of the site occupied by the Jesuit Fathers which is of no inconsiderable extent—Oh that the Supreme Ruler might forgive such ministers whose indifference has not only subjected this part to the violence of the rainy season, as well as to various other inconveniences, but that it has also suffered such Gun Carriages to remain as to fly into atoms and spread its fragments all around even at the very first firing. Hence in order to supply our wants we were driven to the necessity of going a begging all along the houses for the supply of beams and boards which were disengaged from the lofts of high buildings and even from the Churches as we have witnesses at St. Domingos. Thus need we enter into the reasons which have occasioned the loss of so many places to the Crown of Portugal.

The emotion of horror which strikes a Christian in considering the outrages and injuries committed by the *heretics* on the Sacred Images which fell into their hands, disqualifies his pen for detail of the enormities in all their extent. A single instance will suffice to enable one to form an idea of their horrible work. The Dutch having laid hands on an Image of St. Thomas the Apostle, had first the impiety of mutilating it, by severing its arms, nose and ears, after which, they posted it up by way of a target for their bullets, and

proceeded to try on it their skill in musketry; this done, they thought it proper to drive a number of nails into its body and finally to cram it down with a mortar with as little ceremony as they would a Serenade and this charge was fired off on the 16th of December when this adorable object was with great force precipitated right into our Ditch—From this situation it was instantly extricated by the ever attentive Father *Damiaan Veira*, and two other retired officers viz *Manoel de Seixas* and *Manuël de Saon Jago Carcia*—Jesuits—The Fathers of the order of St. Francis now laid claim to this precious Jewel and in solemn procession bore the aint Saway to their abode, and subsequently restored him to his proper post on the high altar. Father *Frei Francisco Sam Matheus* delivered an excellent sermon on this matter.

Our St. Thomas however in effect opened a way into us from the enemy's camp, for a Portuguese named *Simon Lopez de Basto* a native of *Aveiros* who for certain reasons had quitted *Goa* for *Wingurla*, intending thence to find his passage to Portugal perceiving the straits of his Brethren, was so far affected as to be induced to break with the Dutch, and bid adieu to the honours and high stipends which he enjoyed under them, and to transfer his services over to us which he accordingly did on the 20th December, and this individual was a solitary aid we derived from beyond the walls as will appear in the sequel of this narrative.\*

\* On the 26th December three black Carpenters went over to the Dutch carrying very important information—namely that the Portuguese had undermined the corner of the St. John Bastion, and that five large barrels of gun-powder had been deposited in as many different places which were to be set on fire from the top by means of bamboo conductors leading to the Barrels at the bottom to which they were to give effect on the occasion of another assault that in consequence of this work the Portuguese were obliged to restrain their fires for 2 days together from that post—that General Coutinho's son had been personally working there, that a few days back he had been shot on St. John and died of the wound. Upon this information a meeting of the principal Dutch Officers was immediately called who have unanimously determined upon a mine being carried with all expedition under the St. John Bastion.

Now was an envoy sent to the Kandyan Court with a Challenge to the Royal Party in terms the most serious, whether or not His Majesty was to come down since the Crisis of affairs was such that a second assault could not be delayed. Lieut. Hartmaan promised that His Majesty would move down shortly by night—in spite of the advice of his courtiers to defer his campaign for some time—which they did after consulting the fatal or auspicious hours according to the heathen observations of times, it being absolutely necessary to hazard an interview with the General. Lieut. Hartmaan was honoured with a Gold Chain and ring from the Royal hands.

The work of the Lunette along the Beach was now expedited and a mortar was placed on it, and the plan of mining was entered upon.

The Enemy completed his work from the foot of the Bulwark *St. Crus* to the mouth of our ditch which they endeavoured to demolish in order to carry a mine against *St. John*; but our men sapped in opposition to them by breaking the Ditch and placing an efficient breast-work to screen those who were within from the bullets and grenades which were pouring down in thick showers. This post which was called the Dyke of defence was confided to the charge of *Domingo Coelho* who rendered its strength more efficient by the addition of a pier head formed of pallsades, and securing it by means of hooks and other means, and cleaning the Ditch, at the same time causing us much destruction as was practicable to impede the advance of the Enemy—We with Fire-pots and the Dutch with Grenades, our men frequently rushing into the very mine of the latter, and burning them with fire-pots, thereby in a great measure arresting the progress of their work, this discriminous attempt was frequently carried out by *Manuel Rodrigues Franco*; whilst *Manuel De Santjago Garcia* likewise showed proofs of such valor as to greatly entitle him to the trust of an important Siege. He was subsequently appointed to have the command of a Company, together with *Diogo de Souza de Castro* to afford their combined aid at that place.

Between 10 and 11 January the Enemy broke into the Ditch through two openings from the lines of their subterraneous work, the one facing directly opposite the aforementioned Dyke, and the other a little further off—the two passages that appeared were sufficiently large for the ingress and egress of men and artillery. At the former a field piece was kept in play whilst the latter put forth a pile of facines with several beams and baskets filled with nails and other implements, with these the Enemy soon succeeded in erecting a great Gallery or Lobby under which they were to be screened in their further operations, by which they proposed to advance their sappers under the Bulwark.\*

\* A Chinese of Macao deserted to the Dutch about this time who informed them that the beseiged had still a tolerable stock of the necessaries of life left in the Town.

The Dutch now resolved to have the Gallery carried over under the discharge of Cannon and musketry, to effect this they had stipulated a reward of 100 R.D. to 6 skilful carpenters—the next afternoon a good number of Muskets were advanced at the approaches, each received orders in respect of the particular post against which his fires should be directed with positive injunctions not to avert his attention from it. The evening was, far advanced before the wall could be perforated it being thicker at the bottom than at the top—in consequence of which a little aperture only was at first effected which was directly fronting the Pallisade work, and in this aperture were thrown a profuse number of hand grenades and fire-pots prepared for the very purpose by the effect of which the desired passage was soon realised when the Portuguese were immediately driven out of the ditch by the active operation of 12 stand of firearms which were advanced and posted at the front line to cover the progress of the Gallery work, but the treatment the Dutch now received from the Portuguese with heavy



cannon shots from St. Steven and St. John the principal Bastions, combined with the action of musketry and the discharge of case shots from a piece of heavy ordnance posted below the raised works reduced them to such a plight that they found themselves compelled to quit the ditch—it appeared very singular to the Dutch that no more than one carpenter and two Caffres were wounded on this occasion. Since the vehement discharges from the recently constructed pier were beyond endurance, it was judged expedient by the Dutch to suspend thier Gallery work for a time resorting in the meanwhile to various schemes of keeping the Portuguese in constant alarm.

This being anticipated by *Manuel Guerreiro* who then was with his Company beyond the walls, he in consort with *Domingo Coelho de Alla*, *Manuel De Santjago Garcia* and *Diogo de Souza de Castro* resolutely fell upon the enemy and continued to fight so bravely that the conflict lasted from the fourth hour of the first watch till the near approach of day, the bullets appearing to shower down like hail upon each other in immense quantities, whilst the fiery missiles of war in their airy flight with the inflamed pyrotechnic Pots representing by their lights the mouths and channels of the mine, as the very Gates and Jaws of Hell, to heighten this scene the murderous metal pregnant with heavy charges ceased not to vomit its thundering fires, and a dreadful overthrow was caused by *Don Diogo Vasconillos* with his Artillery from *St. John* the Enemy at length becoming sensible of the powerful resistance and prodigious courage and resolution of our Troops, was reduced to the alternative of retreating with the loss of many men, abandoning on the spot their various Productions of Military Art which were seized by our troops and carried in triumph within the Town.

This achievement which subsequently proved of greater importance than it was first imagined cost us the loss of no more than two lives; and since then the Dutch did not presume to venture so much within our reach, but annoyed us from a respectful distance with showers of bullets, as well as with throwing of stones and grenades which latter could not have been replied to by us, for although the Town could have well boasted of the possession of a mortar,\* yet there was no person found within the walls who understood the management of it, till *Simon Lopez de Basto* had prepared and set it in working order and at the same same time instructing others in the proper use of it, though not with grenades for we possessed no such thing, but with the substitution of stones. At this time it happened that an enormous Grenade exceeding in radius that of Can or Pot dropped within the Town without exploding when *Matthias d'Albuquerque* native of *Goa* who stood hard by grappled the shell

\* The Dutch were greatly surprised at this for hitherto they supposed the Town had no mortars, and readily conjectured that the use of it was taught by *Simon Lopez* whom they missed.

and having communicated fire to it by means of a lighted match threw it with good effect right into the mine with amazing boldness and without being in the least appalled of the danger to which he had exposed himself, the bursting of this shell whirled into the air everything in its way, and this Hell born monster with the special favor of Heaven caused no injury within the Town though the many which subsequently fell within caused the ruin of a couple of lofty Houses, and at other times gravitating themselves into the earth at the depth of half a yard or more in its explosion causing a dreadful hollow, and overthrowing every thing within its sphere of action, and creating a force capable of affording space for the burial of six or seven corpses together.

(To be continued)

## THINGS IN GENERAL

[FROM A WOMAN'S STAND POINT]

By Athena

## 1. Sisters and Brothers.

The possibilities of friendship between sisters and brothers are wonderful. Let us try to realise what it really means to share the same home, the same memories, the same relationship; to have in common the same joys and sorrows.

I do not think there is any social life that gives such true pleasure, as the harmonious family life of a large family of boys and girls. How keenly appreciated the family jokes are, in which no stranger may participate, and what an atmosphere there is of good-humoured chaff and criticism! But if any real help or sympathy is needed, how quickly the members of this little society will render it.

Parting comes sooner or later, and the happy family circle must needs be broken up. But the boy who must go out into the world, with the memories of such a happy home life, possesses a sure shield and safe-guard against the dangers and temptations that will beset him, while the girl who leaves the happy seclusion of her home life, as a bride, is often home sick for awhile, missing the merry company of brothers and sisters.

There is nothing so beautiful as the friendship between brothers and sisters at its best. Dr. Johnson has said somewhere that "good brothers make good sisters." This may be so, but there is no doubt that the relationship can form the foundation of a truly delightful friendship. Who can forget what Wordsworth owed to his friendship with his sister Dorothy? In the words of the poet:—

"She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,  
And humble cares, and delicate fears,  
A heart, the fountain of sweet tears,  
And love, and thought, and joy."

Any good sister can be all this in a less exacted degree to her brother. The ordinary boy needs education as regards the finer sides of life, and friendship with a good sister will do this. It will be through such a friendship he will learn the spiritual side of life, and he will turn to her for sympathy in all his scrapes and troubles, for guidance in his perplexities, and for steady partisanship in everything. In some respects she can be more to him than even

his mother, because they are of nearly the same age, and the comradeship that exists between them makes them sympathise with each other in a sense that a mother cannot.

When one realises the charm of such a friendship in the brightness of youth, the pity of it is, that it is not more frequent. I wish all sisters who do not realise the possibilities of such friendship with their brothers, will give some thought to it and awaken to a sense of what they are losing. It is only as we grow older, that we often realise the need to do all we can for our house-mates, while we are still together. Death comes suddenly into family life and then all chances of help and affection are over for ever.

In the friction of family life girls are so apt to speak sharply and thoughtlessly, to sneer at their brothers and pick holes in their behaviour. Such sisters can never hope to win the confidence of their brothers. They should endeavour to sympathise with them, and to overlook trivial faults that are the result of youth and will be cured by time. The difference of sex means difference of habits, with which one has got to exercise patience and forbearance, which will be rewarded, if you earn affection and confidence.

A boy forms his ideas of girl-hood and woman-hood from his sisters and mother. If his sisters are unselfish, kind, and good, he will naturally learn to respect woman-hood, but if they are silly, ill-tempered and frivolous, he grows up with a contempt for her sex it is hard to dispel.

Family life is at its best, delightful, but at its worst, it is dreadful! The very community of interests and knowledge of each other which conduces to good in a happy family, works for ill in a jarring household. The knowledge of one another's weak points enables shafts at each other to be aimed with cruel accuracy. This is the reason why family quarrels are so bitter, and hard to heal. Fortunately most families are too sensible to exist in such a condition of hostility. While ideally happy families are rare, thoroughly unhappy families are still rarer.

But I would like to impress on the minds of girls that sisters have it in their power to elevate family life to a higher and happier level. To begin with let us all remember, as members of one family, that courtesy is not too fine a grace for daily use. If this is always borne in mind much bickering and jarring may be avoided.

The danger that besets all family relationships is the danger of familiarity. Rough words, careless behaviour, unattractive ways, inconsiderate actions; all seem good enough for the members of one's own family, while for outsiders nothing can be too sweet or agreeable.

In the changes and chances of the world, the time for separation comes soon enough. While sisters and brothers remain together in one home, it should be the sister's ambition to see that as far as she is concerned it is made "home" in the truest sense of the word; a happy halting-place to be in, before life's troubles are faced, to which we can look back in after-life with feelings of deep affection.

## 2. The Newly-Engaged Girl.

There are some newly-engaged girls who believe as though nobody had ever been engaged before. One cannot blame them in the least for feeling like that. An engagement ought to seem the most wonderful thing in the world to the two persons concerned, and one would be sorry to have it otherwise. But it is quite an ordinary thing to other people, and the newly-engaged couple would do well to remember the fact.

They should not inflict their raptures over their fiancées on every chance acquaintance. It is only a very old and steadfast friend who will stand the sentimental ravings of the newly-engaged one over his or her sweetheart's perfections. And besides by indulging in these raptures they are more or less handicapping their intendeds. They make the ordinary mortal expect to see quite a perfect being, some one quite above the average in fact, and when after all he or she turns out to be quite a commonplace person, there is a certain sense of disappointment. Having been led to expect a kind of superior being, it gives one a shock instead to meet someone who appears to be a very ordinary individual indeed.

Therefore, you newly-engaged girls, give your young man a chance, and do not handicap him with exaggerated praise. You may *think* as much of him as you like, for love will invest him with every perfection in your eyes, but *say* as little as possible to your friends, before they meet him, of his good qualities.

Then there are some girls who grudge every spare hour their lovers spend apart from them. Once they are engaged this sort of girl will expect her intended to devote himself to her entirely, sacrificing all his hobbies, outdoor pleasures, &c. She does not realise what a hobby means to a man, and how while love may be her "whole existence," it is only of his life "a part." He may utterly suffice for her, yet she may not be all satisfying to him, though he cares for her greatly.

It seems to me the engaged girl should not try to change the customs and habits of the man she is going to marry. She should, rather, try to make herself an added joy and happiness to him, instead of trying to take away all his other joys and wanting to be the only joy in his life.

This is in reality a kind of jealousy and is apt to lead a girl in time to take a dislike to every friend in whom he continues to take an interest. No man could possibly be expected to sever every tie of friendship just because he has got engaged. How would she like to give up all her friends? Each of them would in future be sorry for such conduct, for no matter how devoted to each other married people may be, they would be all the happier for a nice circle of friends. People have a way of objecting to being dropped and taken up as it suits one, so however much you may wish as a newly-engaged girl to be all in all to the man you love, do not thrust tried and faithful friends out into the cold.

The engaged girl should also beware of insisting on monopolizing her lover's attentions when in society. It is natural that she should expect to have the greatest claim on his attentions, but certainly not to the exclusion of all others. Some girls make the mistake of being very exacting and carry the thing so far that in the end the man gets rather tired of playing the devoted slave and finds his new bonds becoming irksome.

She should also be careful how she gives up her independence of action, or it will lead to her making herself a slave to him. She should not play with his feelings and try to make him jealous out of foolish desire to show how great her power is over him. Many a girl has created life-long unhappiness for herself, and lost the love of a man who loved her truly by such vain trifling.

Many are the pit-falls in the way of the newly-engaged girl, not the least of them being the difficulty of getting on with "his relations." If she is already acquainted with them the situation is easier, but if they are entire strangers she will have to go through a difficult ordeal. She will be pitilessly scrutinized and criticized, and she will find it difficult to get on with them, being totally ignorant of their peculiarities and prejudices, their likes and dislikes. If they, spontaneously, take a liking to her, most of the difficulties will vanish, but if she becomes the object of some of those unwarrantable prejudices people are apt to take, her way will be made thorny indeed.

She will be wise if she discourages her lover from giving her very expensive presents, especially if he has got to make his way in the world. If she gets into the habit of burdening himself by paying a sort of toll of constant and costly offerings, it will handicap him and will, perhaps, be the means of getting him into debt. The loving thought prompting the gift means more than the gift in itself to the recipient in such cases, and, therefore, it is not necessary that it should be a costly one.

A mistake some newly-engaged girls are apt to make is that of making a sort of tame cats of their lovers, and wanting them to be always at hand to be shown off to and introduced to their numerous friends and relations. If the man chafes at this and gets restive under such an ordeal the girl would be sensible in denying herself this pleasure. Time enough for him to make the acquaintance of her people and friends when they are married, and, perhaps, it would be well to give him time to seek them out himself. No doubt a girl is proud of her newly-acquired lover and anxious to show him off, but he need not be unduly worried over it, especially if he is one of the retiring, reserved sort.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF GRENIER OF CEYLON

(Compiled by Mr. E. H. Vander Wall in 1934; revised by  
Mr. D. V. Altendorff in 1951.)

### I

Jean Francois Grenier was Boekhouder in the Sea Customs at Jaffna, and in 1824 was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Court there. He married on 30th November 1800 Charlotta Pietersz, born 27th November 1785, and he had by her—

- 1 Francharl Jonrich, who follows under II.
- 2 Juliana Andriesena, born 26th October 1804.
- 3 William Jacob, who follows under III.
- 4 Assencia Elizabeth (Betsy), born 27th December 1808.
- 5 Frederick Charles, who follows under IV.
- 6 Charlotte, born 15th July 1814, died 3rd January 1885, married Frederick James Redlich, son of Johann Christiaan Redlich of Strelitz (Mecklenburg) and Johanna Classina de Jong. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 72).
- 7 George, born 6th June 1817, died 1824.
- 8 Josepha Frederica, born 2nd June 1819, died 3rd February 1837, married William Francis Redlich, Proctor, born 19th April 1804, son of Johann Christiaan Redlich of Strelitz (Mecklenburg) and Johanna Classina de Jong (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 72).
- 9 Edward, who follows under V.

### II

Francharl Jonrich Grenier, born 3rd September 1801, married at Jaffna 8th May 1826, by Governor's licence No. 698, dated 18th January 1826, Henrietta Margarita de Rooy, born 26th May 1809, daughter of John William de Rooy and Johanna La Haye nee Rebeer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 29). He had by her—

- 1 Sophia married John Vanzyl.

### III

William Jacob Grenier, born 5th December 1806, married Susan Ann de Wolf, and he had by her—

- 1 Henrietta Wilhelmina, born 25th July 1831, married at Jaffna, 1st May 1848, Henry Fredrik Speldewinde, son of Henry George Speldewinde, District Judge of Chavakacheeri, and Johanna Petronella Schultz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 73 and 74).
- 2 Bernard Edward, who follows under VI.
- 3 Frederick Edward, who follows under VII.

## IV

Frederick Charles Grenier, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, born 6th August 1809, died 18th October 1861, married in the Methodist Church, Jaffna, August 1838, Matilda Maria Aldons, born 14th June 1822, died 2nd August 1894, daughter of Willeam Hendrik Aldons and Justina Susanna Ludovici. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 61, and Vol. XXXII, pages 116 and 117). He had by her—

- 1 Still born girl, born 26th June 1839.
- 2 John Samuel Charles, who follows under VIII.
- 3 John Frederick William, born 2nd October 1842, died 1854.
- 4 Gerard Francis, who follows under IX.
- 5 Peter Edward Alfred, who follows under X.
- 6 John Henry, who follows under XI.
- 7 Joseph Richard, who follows under XII.
- 8 Charles Lewis, who follows under XIII.
- 9 Agnes Maria, born 11th September 1856, died 12th April 1917, married in the Methodist Church, Jaffna, 12th January 1876, Peter John Gratiaen Toussaint, Proctor, born 23rd April 1849, died 17th April 1906, son of John Henry Toussaint and Mary Ann Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 41, and Vol. VI, page 18).
- 10 Ellen Matilda, born 27th August 1858, died 2nd October 1935.
- 11 Edwin, born August 1860, died a week after birth.
- 12 James Edwin, born 18th August 1861, died 14th June 1884.

## V

Edward Grenier, born 20th February 1824, died 1854, married Eliza Margenont, daughter of John Margenont and Hermina Wilhelmina Ernestina Saalfelt. He had by her—

- 1 Stafford.
- 2 Winifred.

## VI

Bernard Edward Grenier, Secretary of the District Court, Batticaloa, born 22nd July 1833, died 22nd December 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Jaffna, 19th May 1858, Elizabeth Dorothea Bartholomeusz, born 9th May 1842, died 22nd November 1908, daughter of Hubert Ursinus Bartholomeusz and Charlotte Theile. He had by her—

- 1 Charlotte Camilla, born 10th March 1859, died 24th December 1912, married in St. Andrew's Church, Batticaloa, 25th October 1876, Joseph Edward Jansz, born 1st March 1848, died 6th July 1923, son of Adriaan Jansz and Susan Jonston. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 135 and 139).
- 2 Jane Pauline, born 14th October 1862, died 3rd August 1908, married in Christ Church, Matale, 15th February 1886, Angelo Bernard Boucher, died 1906, son of John Bernard Boucher and Mary Eliza Buultjens. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 22).

- 3 William Edward, who follows under XIV.
- 4 Arthur Samuel, born 21st May 1866, died 28th February 1906.
- 5 Louis Henry, born 9th January 1868, died 13th February 1916, married at Bangkok in Siam Agnes Bruhn.
- 6 Susan Eveline Louisa, born 24th January 1870, died 4th October 1918, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 26th June 1902, Charles Alexander Stephens, born 11th August 1857, died 9th March 1931, widower of Harriet Redlich, and son of Charles Stephens and Margaret Maartensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 39).
- 7 Hubert Ernest, Accountant in the General Treasury, Colombo, born 23rd October 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th November 1900, Darley Idé, born 26th January 1864, died 14th August 1937, daughter of Samuel William Idé, Chief Clerk of the General Treasury, and Eleanor Joanna Reckerman.
- 8 Constance Maud, born 21st April 1881.

## VII

Frederick Edward Grenier, born 10th February 1835, married in 1862, Marianne Amelia Redlich, died 27th June 1907, daughter of William Francis Redlich, Proctor, and Marianne Frederica Schuetze. He had by her—

- 1 Jessie Emily, born 17th April 1863, married in St. John's Church, Kalutara, 18th April 1881, John George Winn, born 1855, died 2nd June 1898, son of John William Winn and Charlotte Hunter.
- 2 Louisa Susan Marianne, born 20th July 1865, died 30th November 1950, married 1st May 1899, Christian Leopold Redlich, died 11th December 1927, son of William Francis Redlich and Lydia Sophia Kats.
- 3 Alice Edith, born 28th March 1872, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 1st October 1899, Daniel Horatio Margenout, born 1866, died 1910, son of Charles Margenout and Anna Theile.
- 4 Ethel Grace, born 7th December 1879, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 16th February 1900, Charles Annesley Reimers, born 13th August 1875, died 13th April 1929, son of Alfred Edward Reimers and Matilda Winifred Steinholster. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, pages 49 and 50).

## VIII

Sir John Samuel Charles Grenier, Knight Bachelor, Attorney General of Ceylon, born 16th June 1840, died 31st October 1892, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 18th June 1868, Emily (Emma) Drieberg, born 8th June 1851, died 26th November 1908, daughter of Johan (John) Drieberg, Proctor and Notary Public, and Harriet Agnes Lorenz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 49, and Vol. XXXIV, pages 9 and 10). He had by her—



- 1 Emmie, born 20th May 1869, died 17th May 1897, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, Frederick Morgan de Saram, Barrister-at-Law, born 1st July 1868, died 24th July 1920, son of John Henricus de Saram, C.M.G., Ceylon Civil Service, and Amelia Caroline Morgan. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XI, page 64).
- 2 Eleanor, born 4th October 1870, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 15th September 1904, James Alfred Grenier Drieberg, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 8th June 1871, died 10th March 1920, son of James Stewart Drieberg, Ceylon Civil Service, and Arnoldina Henrietta Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 72, and Vol. XXXIV, pages 11 and 13).

## IX

Gerard Francis Grenier, I.S.O., Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 1st November 1844, died 10th February, 1917, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 24th June 1867. Anne Elizabeth Ebell, born 31st May 1848, died 14th March 1907, daughter of John Henry Ebell and Catharina Koch. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 129, and Vol. XXX, page 12). He had by her—

- 1 Francis Charles Henry, who follows under XV.
- 2 Florence Anne, born 11th April 1870.
- 3 Grace Mabel, born 25th February 1872, died 31st January 1937, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 26th March 1894, Frederick Toussaint Ludovici, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 29th June 1866, died 15th April 1904, son of Edwin Andrew Lorenz Ludovici, Secretary of the Municipal Council, Colombo, and Maria Evelyn Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 63, and Vol. IV, page 37).
- 4 Mildred Matilda, born 3rd October 1873.
- 5 Katherine Ruth, born 12th April 1876, died 17th April 1931, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st December 1916, Gustaaf Edmund Piachaud, born 22nd August 1869, son of Gustaaf Eugene Raoul Piachaud and Selina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 64).
- 6 Constance Julia, born 20th January 1880, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 5th October 1904, Jacob Olke Louis Piachaud, born 28th April 1879, died 24th January 1939, son of Gustaaf Eugene Raoul Piachaud and Selina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, page 64).
- 7 Gerard Vernon, Crown Counsel, born 8th November 1882, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 21st February 1927, Irene Constance Eleanor LaBrooy, born 14th February 1891, daughter of Walvin Theodore LaBrooy, Proctor, and Julia Louisa Fryer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 27, and Vol. XXIV, pages 76 and 77).

## X

Pieter Edward Alfred Grenier, Assistant Controller of Government Stores, born 1st April 1847, died 6th June 1927, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 4th March 1878, Eugenie Matilda Leembruggen, born 17th February 1861, died 1940, daughter of Gerard Hendrik Leembruggen and Elizabeth Rieberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 27). He had by her—

- 1 Albert Alfred, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Lilian Violet, born 18th June 1881, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 12th November 1903, James Eugene Piachaud born 19th May 1865, died 20th November 1940, son of Gustaaf Eugene Raoul Piachaud and Selina Kriekenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. V, page 70, and Vol. VI, pages 63 and 64).
- 3 John Edwin, who follows under XVII.
- 4 Eugene Ethel, born 21st September 1884, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 24th May 1906, George Henry Perkins, Inspector of Police, born 6th October, 1872, died 30th May 1907, son of George Henry Perkins and Francina Eugenia Braantina Gerlach. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXIX, page 135)
- 5 Mabel Alice, born 27th December 1885.
- 6 William Henry, who follows under XVIII.
- 7 Mabel Beatrice, born 10th July 1890, died 24th May 1892.
- 8 Eleanor May, born 10th September 1893.

## XI

John Henry Grenier, born 25th March 1850, died 25th March 1900, married 24th May 1875, Agnes Amelia Piachaud, born 9th November 1853, daughter of Gustaaf Eugene Raoul Piachaud and Sarah Helena Anderson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 63, and Vol. XXXI, page 124). He had by her—

- 1 Mabel
- 2 Norman
- 3 George
- 4 Walter John Piachaud, who follows under XIX.

## XII

Joseph Richard Grenier, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Grays Inn, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, born 4th July 1852, died 26th May 1926, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th December 1874, Lydia Drieberg, born 5th July 1857, died 28th June 1933, daughter of Johan (John) Drieberg, Proctor and Notary Public, and Harriet Agnes Lorenz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 49, and Vol. XXXIV pages 9 and 10). He had by her—

- 1 Charles Richard, born 28th October 1875, died 9th May 1876.

- 2 Gertrude Elma Lydia born 5th December 1876, died 9th December 1951, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo 10th April 1915, Albert Alfred Grenier, who follows under XVI.
- 3 Harriet Louisa, born 3rd November 1878.
- 4 Joseph Reginald, who follows under XX.
- 5 Jules Robin, born 26th July 1881.
- 6 Guy Oliphant, who follows Under XXI.
- 7 David Ernest, who follows under XXI.
- 8 George Arthur, who follows under XXIII.
- 9 Henry Lorenz, who follows under XXIV.
- 10 Mary, born 10th April 1893.

## XIII

Charles Lewis Grenier, born 26th September 1854, died 1930, married 27th December 1878, Eugenie Margaret Piachaud, born 14th June 1857, daughter of Gustaaf Eugene Raoul Piachaud and Sarah Helena Anderson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 63, and Vol. XXXI, page 124). He had by her—

- 1 Elsie
- 2 Stella
- 3 Karl.

## XIV

William Edmund Grenier, Ceylon Civil Service, born 23rd January 1864, died 11th August 1939, married in Christ Church, Jaffna, 28th December 1892, Briget Alice Toussaint, born 3rd September 1865, died 8th May 1943, daughter of John Henry Toussaint and Mary Anne Gratiaen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol IV, pages 41 and 42, and Vol. VI, page 18). He had by her—

- 1 Dorothy Bridget, born 27th September 1897, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 17th July 1922, Lawrence Benjamin Reimers Kelaart, born 15th November 1890, son of Walter Benjamin Kelaart and Amy Blanche Caroline Van Geyzel.
- 2 Alice Mary, born 11th November 1899.
- 3 Mildred Louise, born 30th September 1901, married 27th December 1928, Owen Dudley Jansen, born 20th March 1901, son of Charles Arnold Jansen and Fredrica Margaret Eleanor Van Sanden.
- 4 Constance Mabel, born 29th March 1903.

## XV

Francis Charles Henry Grenier, M.D., C.M. (Edin), D.T.M. and H. (Camb), Certificate of Tropical Medicine (Honours), London School of Tropical Medicine, Chief Physician of the General Hospital, Colombo, born 7th June 1868, died 7th June 1947, married 18th October 1893, Margaret Agnes Halliday, died 26th August 1943. He had by her—

- 1 Margaret Annie, born 29th March 1895, married George Bruce.
- 2 Ina Florence, born 7th July 1896, married 2nd July 1921, Thomas Hunt,
- 3 Francis William Henry, Surgeon and Physician at Paiguton in Devon, England, born 1st April 1904, married in 1933, Mabel Burgess of Bournemouth, England.

## XVI

Albert Alfred Grenier, born 18th May 1880, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 10th April 1915, Gertrude Elma Lydia Grenier referred to in XII, 2 supra, and he had by her—

- 1 Bertram Joseph Ernest, born 18th June 1917.

## XVII

John Edwin Grenier, born 6th October 1882, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 26th January 1911, Georgina Nicol, born 3rd March 1890, daughter of Edward Ellis Nicol and Mary Nicol. He had by her—

- 1 Eugenie Georgina Hackshaw, born 26th August 1911.
- 2 John Alfred Ronald, who follows under XXV.
- 3 George Clarence Bertram, who follows under XXVI.
- 4 Edward Ellis, who follows under XXVII.

## XVIII

William Henry Grenier, born 8th April 1889, married in the Methodist Church, Matara, 6th August 1925, Marjorie Constance Ebert nee Armstrong, born 2nd September 1897, daughter of Wilfred Speldevinde Armstrong, Land Surveyor, and Agnes Constance Maud de Zilva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 41). He had by her—

- 1 Joyce Hope, born 12th July 1926.

## XIX

Walter John Piachaud Grenier, F.I.A.A., F.C.I.S., born in Ceylon, 10th March 1885, died in Kuala Lumpur, 19th November 1948, married in the Methodist Church, Malacca Street, Kuala Lumpur, 17th December 1910, Lydia Irene VanLangenberg, born in Kuala Lumpur, 4th March 1896, daughter of Thomas Cyril VanLangenberg, Chartered Accountant and Valuer, and Caroline Lydia Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 201, and Vol. XLI, pages 63 and 64). He had by her—

- 1 Walter Francois Cyril, who follows under XXVIII.
- 2 George VanLangenberg, born 5th November 1913.
- 3 Lydia Irene, born 30th June, 1916, married in the Anglican Church, Kuala Lumpur, 6th January 1942, Vincent Carlyle Armstrong, born 12th October 1919, son of Garvin Armstrong and Mabel Rose Wright. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX page 42).

- 4 Agnes Zena, born 17th May 1917, married 20th November 1944, Richard Gordon Bryant, born in Devon, England, 25th June 1921.
- 5 Henry Gordon Dennis, born 29th July 1929.
- 6 Sherlene Glennis Piachaud, born 11th June 1937.

## XX

Joseph Reginald Grenier, C.E., M.I.M.E., (Lond), A.M.I.E.S. (Scotland) born 11th December 1879, married in Scots Kirk, Kandy, 28th December 1916, Elsie Ruth Nell, born 5th August 1893, daughter of Paul Nell and Elice Newman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, page 123). He had by her—

- 1 Joseph Paul Melville, born 5th April 1918.

## XXI

Guy Oliphant Grenier, J.P., Advocate, Registrar of the Supreme Court, born 2nd October 1882, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 24th July 1915, Elsie Driberg, born 6th November 1893, daughter of Christopher Driberg, B.A. (Calcutta) F.H.A.S., Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, and Florence Barber. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 12.) He had by her—

- 1 Aimee Florence Lydia, born 17th October 1917, married :
  - (a) In the Registrar's Office, Colombo, 11th June 1940, Geoffrey Dominy.
  - (b) Geoffrey Borthman of Carlisle.
- 2 Bertram Guy Christopher, born 11th April 1921, lost in an air reconnaissance in Burma since 11th November 1943.
- 3 Lorna Kathleen, born 15th September 1922, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 25th April 1942, Reginald Louis Barber, born 9th November 1917, son of Cyril Charles Barber and Edith Gertrude VanLangenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 62).
- 4 Dorothy Esther, born 5th March 1926, married 31st December 1947, James Harris of Liverpool.
- 5 Elsie, born 20th January 1930, died 5th September 1930.

## XXII

David Ernest Grenier, Police Magistrate, Negombo, born 28th March 1887, died 19th August 1918, married in St. Paul's Church, Kandy, 3rd July 1915, Mary Dickman Keyt, born 17th January 1894, daughter of Frederick Theobald Keyt, M.D. (Aber), Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Mary Ann Eliza Dickman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 126). He had by her—

- 1 Douglas Page, born 13th April 1919.
- 2 Joseph Frederick, born 3rd March 1918.

## XXIII

George Arthur Grenier, Clerk in Holy Orders, born 6th August 1888, married :

- (a) In All Saints' Church, Galle, 28th July 1921, Evelyn Marianne Ludovici, born 11th April 1894, died in India, 10th August 1952, daughter of Edwin Ludovici, L.M.S. (Ceylon), and Catherina Charlotte Selina Hole. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. III, page 63).
- (b) In India, 8th October 1930, Dorothy Burn. Of the second marriage, he had

- 1 David Arthur, born 12th August 1931.
- 2 John Allan, born 2nd April 1933.
- 3 Mary Ann, born 26th March 1948.

## XXIV

Henry Lorenz Grenier, born 30th November 1889, died 14th March 1942, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 8th July 1922, Constance Augusta Speldewinde, born 21st January 1892, died 14th June 1933, daughter of Henry Arthur Victor Speldewinde and Josephine Cecilia Nancy Matthysz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 77). He had by her—

- 1 Minette Rosemary, born 30th April 1923.

## XXV

John Alfred Ronald Grenier, born 19th November 1912, married in St. Stephen's Church, Negombo, 5th April 1942, Sheila Dorothy Modder, born 5th May 1919, daughter of Vyvil Ellis Stanford Modder and Ruth Salome Beven. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 74). He had by her—

- 1 Sheila Dorothy Charmaine, born 3rd November 1943.
- 2 Davie John, born 7th April 1945.
- 3 Diana Ruth Mirelle, born 27th May 1949.

## XXVI

George Clarence Bertram Grenier, born 30th November 1914, married 6th February 1943, Florence Gertrude Chapman, born 21st December 1919. He had by her—

- 1 Roger Louis, born 30th November 1943.
- 2 Dallas, born 11th January 1948.

## XXVII

Edward Ellis Grenier B.A. (Hons), London, Ceylon Civil Service, born 2nd November 1918, married in St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 21st March 1942, Norma Dolores Enid Beven, born 8th April 1926, daughter of Victor Rex Beven, Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Ceylon Government Railway, and Enid Violet Gertrude Hesse. He had by her—

- 1 Rosemary Norma, born 17th April 1943.

- 2 Suzette Norma, born 26th August 1946.
- 3 Paul Ellis, born 19th December 1947.
- 4 Dela Norma, born 12th June 1949.

## XXVIII

Walter Francois Cyril Grenier, F.A.C.C.A., born in Kuala Lumpur 17th October 1911, married at Kuala Lumpur, 2nd September 1939, Florence Wilson, born in Glasgow, 25th January 1916, daughter of Hugh Wilson and Margaret McKellar Murdoch of Glasgow. He had by her—

- 1 Irene Margaret, born in Kuala Lumpur 25th May 1940.
- 2 Nancy Caroline, born in Cape Town in South Africa, 12th June 1942.

- Notes:* (1) Jean Francois Grenier, referred to in I, is described in a certificate issued by the Honourable Frederick North (afterwards Earl of Guildford) who was Governor of Ceylon, 1798—1805, as "European licensed to remain in Ceylon". His father, Jean Francois Grenier of Dinant in Belgium, came to Ceylon about 1761 and took service in the Dutch East India Company as an Ensign. He is stated in a document in the possession of a member of the family as having been "Captain in the French Army". There is no record available as to his marriage.
- (2) Henrietta Margarita de Rooy, as widow of Francharl Jonrich Grenier referred to in II, married Gerardus Wilhelmus Collette. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 62.)
- (3) Susan Ann Grenier nee de Wolff, referred to in III, married Theodorus Rudolphus Vander Gucht.
- (4) For memoirs of Sir Samuel Grenier and Joseph Grenier referred to in VIII and XII, see D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 80, and Vol. XVI, page 11, respectively.
- (5) Francis Charles Henry Grenier, referred to in XV, was educated at St. Thomas' College in Mutwal. He won the University Scholarship in 1887, and proceeded to the United Kingdom where he took to medical studies. He obtained high distinctions, and on his return to Ceylon he entered the Medical Department in 1892 as Visiting Surgeon of the Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna. He served as Deputy Colonial Surgeon in Dickoya and Nuwara Eliya. After a visit to England for research work in tropical diseases, he returned to Ceylon and was connected with the General Hospital, Colombo, from 1909 until his retirement in 1926 from the post of Chief Physician. On retirement, he lived in Nuwara Eliya where he had a consultant practice for several years. He went back to England and died there.

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF ALVIS OF CEYLON

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

## I

Jeronimus Alvis, Boekhouder in the service of the Dutch East Company of Ceylon, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th November 1769, Leonora Maria Paulusz, baptised 30th July 1741, daughter of Lodewyk Paulusz and Sara Maria Fransz. He had by her—

## II

Bernhardus Alvis, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue, baptised 8th September 1776, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th May 1800, Libertina Maria Landsberger, born 1776, died 6th June 1858, daughter of Johannes Landsberger of Zwighansen and Maria Koits. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, page 62). He had by her—

- 1 Hendrik Liebert, who follows under III.
- 2 Maria Bernarda, baptised 7th July 1805.
- 3 Jeronimus Lamburtus, who follows under IV.
- 4 Piternella Wilhelmina, born 20th December 1807, died 16th March 1874, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd May 1841, George Alexander Passe.
- 5 Sophia Magdalena, born 19th November 1809, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:
  - (a) 3rd June 1818, Josephus Christoffel Weinman.
  - (b) 10th January 1829, Pieter Adriaan Loos, Registrar of the Supreme Court, baptised 9th October 1791, widower of Sophia Cornelia Fares, and son of Johannes Jacobus Loos and Catherina Fernando. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 105 and 106).
- 6 Maria Charlotta, born 28th August 1812, died 22nd October 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th July 1834, Johan Christiaan Raffel, died 18th December 1865, son of Christiaan Jacob Raffel and Engeltina Susanna Giller.
- 7 Johan Gerard, who follows under V.
- 8 Sophia Henrietta, born 28th June 1817.

## III

Hendrik Liebert Alvis, baptised 13th June 1802, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th January 1825, Adriana Dulcina Lourensz, baptised 26th October 1806, died 18th April 1853, daughter of Johannes Henricus Lourensz and Martha Elisabeth Jenke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol VIII, page 70). He had by her—

- 1 Bernard Edwin, who follows under VI.
- 2 Francis Daniel, who follows under VII.

- 3 John William, who follows under VIII.
- 4 Ellen Charlotte, born 1st April 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1855, John Richard Thomasz, died 17th April 1865.
- 5 Henry Emelian, born 13th April 1835.
- 6 George Morgan, who follows under IX.
- 7 Susan Wilhelmina, born 24th January 1839.

## IV

Jeronimus Lambertus Alvis, baptised 31st August 1806, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th July 1831, Antonetta Merciana Raffel, born 7th February 1812, died 25th May 1857, daughter of Christiaan Jacob Raffel and Engeltina Susanna Giller. He had by her—

- 1 Christiaan Bernhard, born 18th April 1832.
- 2 Leonora Charlotta, born 20th October 1833.
- 8 Charles Edward, born 21st January 1835.
- 4 Antonetta Ursula, born 27th February 1836.
- 5 Hortensia Sophia, born 15th September 1837.
- 6 Lucretia, born 3rd April 1840.
- 7 Amelia Eugenie, born 30th November 1842, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:
  - (a) 4th September 1868, Anthony Christoffel Raux.
  - (b) 29th December 1880, William Francis Ebert, born 26th September 1858, son of Charles Godfred Ebert and Louisa Rudolphina Jonklaas. (D.U.U. Journal, Vol. VI, page 78, and Vol. XXIII, page 205).
- 8 Julia Matilda, born 28th May 1844.
- 9 Duleima Emelia, born 9th January 1846.
- 10 Francis Albert, who follows under X.
- 11 Matilda Antonetta, born 27th February 1848, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd January 1868, Theodore Christopher de Jong, born 14th June 1848, son of Louis Richard de Jong and Caroline Barbara Taylor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126).
- 12 Arthur Lambert, born 8th May 1851.

## V

Johan Gerard (John Gerrit) Alvis, born 24th December 1815, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 21st November 1839, Johanna Frederica Loos, born 28th April 1816, daughter of Pieter Adriaan Loos and Sophia Cornelia Fares. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. YXXIX, page 106).

- (b) 20th May 1847, Ersina Petronella Dickman, born 8th May 1824, died 18th March 1907, widow of Peter Cornelius Raffa, and daughter of Magnus Fredrik Willem Dickman, Chief Clerk of the Customs Department, and Johanna Gerhardina Justina Mack. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 125, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 134).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Bernhard Adriaan, who follows under XI.
- 2 Edward William, born 19th January 1842.
- 3 Jane Frederica, born 6th July 1843.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 4 Jane Maria, born 17th February 1848, died 22nd December 1875, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st December 1872, Charles Morgan Thomasz, born 1836, widower of Eugenia Lucretia Raffel.

## VI

Bernard Edwin Alvis, born 31st December 1827, died 30th May 1895, married Georgiana Oorloff, born 29th March 1842, died 10th September 1886. He had by her—

- 1 Edwin, born 12th May 1875, died 4th January 1888.
- 2 Mildred Mary, born 20th December 1876, married at Colombo, 13th January 1908, Reginald Herbert Guy Keegel, born 15th March 1887, son of Henry Arnold Keegel, L.F.P.S. (Glas.) L.R.C.P., L.M. (Edin), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Charlotte Matilda Ball. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 117 and 119).
- 3 Allan Liebert, who follows under XII.

## VII

Francis Daniel Alvis, born 3rd April 1829, died 7th February 1896, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th June 1855, Louisa Emarencia de Run, born 1838, daughter of Henricus Adrianus de Run and Carolina Gerardina Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 80).
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 11th February 1861, Josephine Elizabeth Daniel, born 10th March 1834, died 20th May 1918, daughter of John Bartholomew Daniel and Anna Raux.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Arthur William, who follows under XIII.
- 2 Richard Morgan, born 9th April 1858, died 15th December 1863.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 3 Frances Maud, born 8th November 1891, died 26th October 1895.



- 4 Clara Josephine, born 12th October 1862, died 26th July 1939.
- 5 Edgar Henry Daniel, born 2nd July 1864, died 10th May 1884.
- 6 Emmeline Agnes, born 26th October 1865.
- 7 Edmund, born 22nd April 1867.
- 8 Florence Edith, born 24th December 1868, died 6th May 1897.
- 9 Lawrence Justin Daniel, who follows under XIV.
- 10 Evelyn Agnes, born 26th October 1872, died 23rd March 1927, married Aelian Clinton Meier, born 26th March 1882, son of Frederick William Meier and Louisa Jemima de Run. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 145 and 146).
- 11 Uranie Helen Alice, born 11th September 1873, died 20th April 1877.

## VIII

John William Alvis, born 30th May 1831, died 18th January 1863, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 31st May 1858, Maria Josephine de Jong, born 13th March 1843, daughter of Louis Richard de Jong and Caroline Barbara Taylor. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126). He had by her—

- 1 Susanna Marria, born 17th June 1859, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 20th May 1875, Charles Richard de Ley.
- 2 Caroline Agnes, born 5th September 1861, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 28th May 1879, William Agar Mack, born 15th October 1847, widower of Sarah Elizabeth VandenDriesen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 57) and son of George Peter Mack and Wilhelmina Gerardina de Neys. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 136 and 141).
- 3 Julia Winifred, born 24th July 1863, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 5th May 1880, Richard Alfred Garth.

## IX

George Morgan Alvis, born 28th March 1837, died 11th May 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd February 1864, Joseline Sophia Raffel, born 2nd May 1845, daughter of Jacob, Henricus Raffel and Antonetta Emelia Van Cuylenburg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 80). He had by her—

- 1 Charles Lorenz, who follows under XV.

## X

Francis Albert Alvis, born 12th April 1847, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st May 1873, Ellen Alice Thomasz, and he had by her—

- 1 Helen Eugenie, born 15th August 1874.
- 2 Allan Francis Richard who follows under XVI.
- 3 Mabel Blanche, born 19th May 1877.
- 4 Sybil Millicent, born 30th June 1879.
- 5 Arthur Thomasz, born 13th November 1880.
- 6 Wyville Thomasz, born 4th July 1882.

- 7 Ainslie Thomasz, who follows under XVII.
- 8 Aileen Louisa, born 5th October 1885.
- 9 Herbert Thomasz, born 7th November 1887.
- 10 Alice Florence, born 18th January 1889.
- 11 Myra Hazel, born 8th April 1890.
- 12 Bertram Lawrence, who follows under XVIII.
- 13 Ina Maisie, born 7th January 1894.
- 14 Elaine Claire, born 2nd August 1895.
- 15 Percival Vivian, born 5th September 1899.

## XI

Bernhard Adriaan Alvis, born 22nd September 1840, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1862, Caroline Rosamond Siegerts, born 29th August 1842, daughter of Cornelius Adrianus Siegerts and Johanna Apolonia Van Huyzen. He had by her—

- 1 Henry Lloyd, born 22nd December 1862.
- 2 Edwin Denis, born 3rd April 1864.
- 3 Clara Jane, born 10th January 1866.
- 4 Arnold Trant, born 2nd November 1868.

## XII

Allan Liebert Alvis, born 15th October 1885, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 8th July 1911, Irene Ruth de Silva, born 19th June 1894, daughter of John Samuel de Silva and Clara Elizabeth Lockhart. He had by her—

- 1 Iris Georgiana Blanche, born 14th February 1913, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 19th December 1936, Maxwell Herbert Fernando.
- 2 Phyllis Daphne, born 6th May 1914, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, Lionel George Ingleton, born 3rd June 1907, died 11th September 1942, son of Briery, Cunningham Ingleton and Genevieve Frank.
- 3 Arthur Edward, born 10th February 1922.
- 4 Allan, born 12th October 1926.

## XIII

Arthur William Alvis, Proctor and Notary Public, born 16th June 1856, died 23rd April 1922, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 16th February 1882, Madaleine Cecilia Daniel, born 1853, died 9th February 1945, daughter of John Bartholomew Daniel and Beatrice Emelia Elizabeth Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 47.) He had by her—

- 1 Madaleine Louise (Mopsy), born 26th November 1882, died 11th May, 1920, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 7th December 1905, Thomas Forrest Garvin, Kt. Bach., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, Senior Puisne

Justice, born 8th August 1881, died in England, 18th June 1940, son of Thomas Forrest Garvin, M.B., C.M., (Aber), F.C.S., (Lond) Superintendent and Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, and Grace Louisa Vander Smagt. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 86, and Vol. XXXIV, pages 112 and 113).

- 2 Gertrude, born 11th April 1887, married :
  - (a) Leo Heinrich August Dohme.
  - (b) Adolph Thalmann.

## XIV

Laurence Justin Daniel Alwis, born 5th September 1871, died 25th February 1942, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th December 1903, Augusta Mabel Hoffman, born 10th December 1871, daughter of Andrew Philip Hoffman and Alice Zitella Driberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 11, and Vol. XLI, pages 176 and 177). He had by her—

- 1 Uranie Mabel Alice, born 8th September 1906, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 12th October 1946, Benjamin Van Rooyen, born 9th April 1916, son of Andries Johannes Berhardus Van Rooyen and Adeline Van Rooyen.
- 2 Ena Kathleen, born 15th November 1907, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 28th December 1935, Duncan Mc Beth Vander Holt, Technical Assistant, Public Works Department, Malaya, born 20th October 1907, died 14th April 1951, son of William Corbett Vander Holt and Rachel Kate Ethel Mc Berth.
- 3 Louise Esther, born 26th August 1909, married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, 26th December 1936, Ellis Arthur Albrecht, born 24th November 1906, son of Christian Edward Albrecht and Delia Manon, Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 74 and Vol. XLI, page 176).
- 4 Lawrence Francis, born 30th January 1913, married in England 1st August 1949, Helga Niemoja of Esthonia.

## XV

Charles Lorensz Alvis, born 23rd November 1865, died 18th October 1919, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th December 1890, Mary Harriet Joseph, born 5th September 1864, died 2nd June 1949, daughter of Philip Edmund Joseph and Carolina Louisa Maria de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 25 and Vol. XXVII, page 135). He had by her—

- 1 Colville Merton, born 27th June 1893, died 14th November 1925.
- 2 Isobel Linda, born 18th November 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 5th January 1927, Percival Christopher Raffel, born 18th August 1886, widower of Mary Maud de Kretser, and son of Oliver Christopher Raffel and Agnes Mary VanGeyzel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 76).

- 3 Charles Dodwell, born 3rd August 1896, died 26th January 1916.
- 4 George Neville, born 27th March 1898.
- 5 Henrietta Rene, born 29th January 1900.
- 6 Joselin Louise, born 19th July 1901.
- 7 Edna Marguerite, born 29th December 1902.
- 8 Bertha Heloise, born 20th March 1905, died 21st January 1905.

## XVI

Allan Francis Richard Alvis, Medical Practitioner, born 26th December 1875 married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th June 1902, Stella Frances Demmer, daughter of John Henry Demmer and Eliza Sophia Paulusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, pages 75 and 170.)
- (b) Edina Bertha Rode, born 25th May 1888, daughter of Francis Edward Rode and Josephina Matilda Rode. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 101, 104 and 105).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Allan Leslie, born 1st February 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 28th December 1935, Mildred Rose de Bond.
- 2 Sherlock Wyville, who follows under XIX.

## XVII

Ainslie Thomasz Alvis, born 7th April 1884, married Mary Lydia Van Dort, born 1885, died 18th June 1943. He had by her—

- 1 Elaine Clare, born 25th June 1914, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 13th April 1936, Shelton Frank Foenander, born 11th August 1907, son of Hugh Flanderka Foenander and Adeline Florence Mellonius. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 98 and 103.)
- 2 Melville Thomasz, who follows under XX.
- 3 Pansy Alda, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 2nd September 1944, Ivor Andrey Vanderwert.

## XVIII

Bertram Lawrence Alvis, born 22nd May 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 28th December 1931, Lettice Tuna Reimers, born 15th February 1902, daughter of Charles Annesley Reimers and Ethel Grace Grenier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 64, and Vol. XXXIII, page 51). He had by her—

- 1 Loraine Tuna, born 21st September 1938.
- 2 Randolph Lawrence, born 14th September 1942.

## XIX

Sherlock Wyville Alvis, born 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th December 1947, Eunice Prudence de Hoedt, and he had by her—

## XX

## 1 Prudence Faith.

Melville Thomasz Alvis, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 26th December 1939, Aileen Maud Ebert, born 23rd May 1914, daughter of Charles Henry Godfried Ebert and Muriel Clarice Thomasz. He had by her—

- 1 Myrna Evadne, born 29th May 1941.
- 2 Ione Corrine, born 13th February 1943.
- 3 Franklin Melville, born 17th October 1946.

Notes:—(1) Jeronimus Alvis, referred to under I, was admitted in 1763 into the Dutch Civil Service as "Soldaat de Fen" on a salary of 9 guilders. He was promoted Junior Assistant on 18th May 1768, on a salary of 16 guilders. He was discontinued as being in excess of the staff on 30th November 1772, but was re-admitted on 1st March 1775. On 26th October 1781, he was promoted "Absolute Assistant" on a salary of 24 guilders. This appointment is signed by Governor Iman Willem Falck, and is on record in the Government Archives. In 1786 Jeronimus Alvis was promoted to the post of "Boekhouder" on a salary of 30 guilders. Ten years later, the Dutch rule in Ceylon ended, and Jeronimus Alvis spent his remaining years in retirement. The Book of appointments of the Company's servants of A. D. 1781 gives a list of his services under No. D. 842.

- (2) Maria Josephine Alvis nee de Jong, referred to under VIII, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo 8th April 1867 Joseph Nathaniel Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal Vol. XXXIX, page 149).
- (3) Joseline Sophia Alvis nee Raffel, referred to under IX, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th June 1863, Peter Edward Van Geyzel, widower of Johanna Wilhelmina Bock. (D.B.U. Journal. Vol. X, page 74).
- (4) Arthur William Alvis, referred to under XIII, represented the Burgher Community in the Ceylon Legislative Council. He was a member of the Colombo Municipal Council for many years, and was also a member of the Council of Legal Education. He was a member of the Dutch Burgher Union from its inception, and took a very lively interest in all its affairs. A lecture delivered by him before the Dutch Burgher Union on "Retrospect and Prospect" is printed in the Union Journal, Vol. VII, page 121.

## WHAT LEONARDUS PIETERSZ, THE SHOE-MAKER, DID ON CHRISTMAS EVE, 1849.

By C. A. L.

He was a man determined to assert his rights against all the world and his wife, (meaning Mrs. Pietersz). He had unlimited regard for himself—that he had; and carried his head as high as most other folks, and upon it there was a nose set with pimples and carbuncles that glittered in the noon-day sun, like the interior of a ripe Pomegranate. His wife used to sing a song to the tune of Villao di Mozambique, the chorus of which rang to variations on

*"Bagoe de Roeman, sinh' Lendo,  
Bagoe de Roeman."*

He would lay his two fingers athwart his crackt lips, and would turn round with an air of defiance, as if Leonardus Pietersz would like to see the man who'd do the like,—which he doubted. He, with his bottle-green *flieger* out at elbows and grown brown and greasy at the collar, he, with his old drab of the time of Terry the Auctioneer, but now grown bald, and crumpled and smashed into a thousand shapes, as if hats were then formed by crystalization; he, with the remnant of a pair of suspenders strapped round his loins, to protect an unstable Trousers in a state of decline and of motion downwards: he?—Leonardus Pietersz. Baas Sappeteer, would be anxious to see the fellow who dared insinuate a doubt as to the propriety of providing six bottles of arrack and a Christmas-cake to treat his friends withal on Christmas eve. Indeed he would—wouldn't he?

Christmas-eve was going towards dusk. And pitching his quid of tobacco violently into the gutter, and plucking his declining breeches upwards, Leonardus the Christmas hero, bent upon drowning his wrath in a glass of the *Boujee*, strode up the steps of his house and entered it.

Inauspicious moment for Mrs. Pietersz! Who, as she sat at the door of the room, combing her *Cavalero*, sung *Bagoe di Roeman* in her sweetest voice. For, in his meandering course inwards, he hit his foot against her foot-stool, and fell over the devoted wife, nearly burying the segment of the pomegranate in the socket of her left eye, "Drunk drunk" muttered Sinh' Lendo to himself—"she's drunk as a fish, poor woman, and can't walk—on Vesper de Nataal—she's drunk!"—shouted he, confounding persons in the overwhelming confusion of the fall.

Leonardus Pietersz rose from the ground, and by dint of tacking round the room, and under the guidance of an indulgent wife, reached the corner where stood the six gallant bottles of the *Bowiee*. For a minute he swung over the bottles, and his hand hovered over their heads as if uncertain which one to take up—(he was choosing, perhaps?)—and having at last picked up one, he extracted the cork with his teeth.

The smell thereof was delightful.

He drew forth from his flioger-pocket a wine glass, bottomless, and crackt, and patched up with sealing wax, and he emptied half a pint of the rare liquid on the floor, ere he was aware that his right hand which held the bottle was far in advance of the left hand which held the glass.

Half a pint of the old stuff gone

"Sinh' Lendo, my Love," said the good woman at his elbow—"you are spilling it, no, dear?"

The ocular delusion was perceived; and in a minute, three wine-glasses-full of arrack streamed forth from the bottle, one-third thereof filling the glass, and the other two-thirds overflowing. And then, laying the bottle down on the table beside him, and raising the sparkling glass on high, he cast a look full of love and affection on the wife of his bosom.

"Sinh' Lendo!" said the affectionate woman, sympathising.

*"Minhe Pombe Branco"*

said the loving Husband—"my snow-white Pigeon," said he—and he embraced the bird.

A tear trickled down the slice of Pomegranate, skipping from pimple to pimple on its descent. "Bon entregoe de Nataal" said he, growing poetical at the interesting moment.

*Bon entregoe de Nataal*

*Coen Corowe regeladoe:*

the latter is untranslatable. "A merry entrance into Christmas" said he again, most emphatically clasping his wife with both hands, (the glass was shattered into atoms on the floor). But the toast was to be drunk in spite of the glass;—and grasping fast the Bottle, he carried it first to his right ear, then spilt half its contents down his shirt-collar, and finally placing it over his mouth gulped down a draught huge and mighty.

"A mer-r-r-ry enter-r—!" he resumed, as he transferred the Bottle to his wife; and stepping back, back, back—fast—faster, he reached the opposite corner of the room and slipt down at the angle with a "merrie entr-r-r—he, he, he!"

The affectionate wife was standing with the bottle in her hand.

Sing' Lendo's head dropped on his breast—and the slice of pomegranate was snoring itself out of Christmas eve.

## CHAPTER II.

*What some wicked fellows did that night,*

Mrs. Pietersz drew a long, long, waking breath and opened her eyes.

And as sure she was alive, there was the twang, twang, of an ancient *Viola Portuguesa*, and the Took-dum-dum of a very loose tambourine at the window. Was it possible?—Mrs. Pietersz rubbed her eyes smartly and listened; and then there rose on her attentive ear the distant sound of a neighbouring clock Strike Twelve.

And this was really Christmas morning?—She blessed herself fervently, and cast a look towards the corner whence Leonardus continued to send forth a volley of husky snores.

Then came a ferocious rap at the window, and a hoarse voice muttered emphatically "*Daggie Sinh Fecko!*" which being rendered into English signifies "Go it, Mr. Frederick!" and twang, twang, and took-toock-dum they began again, the crackt viola and the flabby tambourine; and on the cold breeze of christmas-morn there floated the dulcet tones of a voice weakened and grown tremulous on Christmas-schnaps, and it sang in the silence of the night:

*Amor te droemie sonoe regeladoe,  
Anjoes rodiandoe folga juntadoe,*

which may be correctly rendered in the words of good Dr. Watts:

Hush, my love, lie still and slumber,  
Holy angels guard thy bed.

And the viola rung forth bravely in accompaniment; but the tambourine being perhaps too flabby, some inventive genius used the window shutter as a substitute, and, bang went two industrious fists at it. Other hands two beat time by finger-snappings and other appliances. And this was a serenade from some worthy neighbours! and oh, if the modesty and dignity of a master-shoemaker's wife would admit of it, how the poor woman's little heart beat with a desire to annihilate those wretches with an extempore verse in reply.

The voice rang forth a second time, in a more lively strain:

*Batti, batti aase, anjoes visia,  
Bon entregoe de Natal, nos te desia.*

Which, under submission to the critics, a friend of ours being poetically inclined has thus versified into English:

Angels flutter round our mistress—  
"Wish you all a merry Christmas.

Mrs. Pietersz scratched blood out of her right cheek in sheer spite at the untoward position she was placed in, having no "right of reply." Twang went the wretch of a guitar, and the window-shutter groaned under the treatment it was receiving. And did they expect a reply?—Just think!

The voice rose again, but now in tones of disappointment and anger, and the air change from the out-pourings of a loving heart to a slow, firm and deliberate expression of opinion; Why shouldn't the stingy old shoemaker open his door and admit us to a slice of cake and a sip of the old stuff?

*Amor te drocmie ocn sonoe senten caboe;  
Ne soe cabese setie miel diaboe—*

good gracious me! Could Human Nature stand such a philippic?

In sleep everlasting my Lady Love revels;  
Her head is infested by seven thousand devils!

and with a farewell rap at the window, which sent Mrs. Pietersz senses to Halifax, the Serenaders departed.

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The following autograph inscription, left by the Bard as a trifling token of remembrance, graced the walls of the shoemaker:

1849, CRISMIS MORNIG, LENARDIS PAREYAH.

"How very foolish!" said the injured shoemaker next morning to the facetious tailor over the way, who had winked a wicked wink at the inscription—"How insignificantly ridiculous! as if we didn't do such things ourselves when we were young."

But Leonardus Pietersz, if he could have caught the scoundrel that did it, would have beaten him into the middle of the next week. So he vowed privately to himself.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *The Drunkard.*

One evening, in the month of August, Leonardus Pietersz returned from a meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel at Small pass. He entered his poor, dark, sorrowful room and sat him down at the bed side of his wife, who, grown lean under the load of her misery, lay sick and wretched.

He sat there, with the thin, bony hand of an affectionate wife clasped in his own—brooding over his miseries and privations the Drunkard sat by her bedside. No more the vain, pragmatistical shoemaker of Christmas-eve; but now grown serious with the thought of his wretched condition. And as he looked upon the wife that was once so beautiful, whose merry voice once seemed like music to his ear, whose bright eyes beamed with love and contentment—as he looked on her lying there, care-worn and broken-hearted, but yet affectionate to him, the Drunkard's brow contracted and his hands trembled. He rose and as he laid down the hand he held, she looked upon him—not with anger or reproach, for she feared her husband; but she looked with fond eyes upon the man, who, though he had often abused her and beat her, was yet dear to her—was yet her husband, the same she had loved so fondly in former years. He walked

up to the favorite corner of the room, where stood of yore the six Christmas-bottles of arrack, and deliberately taking up the solitary pint that stood there half-empty, he raised it on high, and dashed it on the ground, and vowed he'd drink no more. It was the vow of the ruined Drunkard to return to virtue, and to sobriety.

I'll drink no more, said Leonardus Pietersz turning to his wife who raised herself on the bed, alarmed at behaviour which seemed so strange to her—"I'll drink no more" said he—as he kicked from him the fragments of the bottle, and turned away to hide a tear that glistened in his blood-shot eye.

### CHAPTER IV.

Christmas-eve is coming round. Leonardus Pietersz is determined to enjoy it—but how?

Let us dive for a moment into the Future.

Peace and contentment in the house of the Drunkard! His wife is happy again—she has regained her health and spirits, and is beautiful, as she was long, long ago. The House has been cleaned and white-washed—the Doors and windows have been painted, and the bricks on the floor look bright with their milk-white borders. The table has got a clean new cover, and the plates have no cracks on them, and silver tea-spoons glitter in the light from the lamp that burns cheerfully above them. The teapot sends forth a glorious cloud of steam, and a busy fly is whirling joyfully round and round the saucer of sugar. Does't we wish Mr. Pietersz would allow him to perch upon it, the dirty little fellow?

Pimples and Carbuncles are no more on the nose of the good man! He never turns aside now to drop off his quid, for he takes none.

And now His wife tumbles in from the Kitchen, with a steaming hot pudding; and laying it on the table sits down with a hearty "Now, Sinh' Lendo," and Sinh' Lendo sets to in earnest. And as he hands over his wife's share of the jolly dish, faintly in the distance are heard the sounds of the neighbouring clock striking twelve.

Christmas, 1850!

They have risen from their seats, and with a fond embrace Leonardus Pietersz has clasped to his breast the affectionate wife.

Let them flow on—the tears that stream from their eyes; for they tell of peace and contentment and of hallowed joy; they speak of ancient sorrows now forgotten, of ancient sins now forgiven; they speak of the days gone by, wherein were joys that have fled past away, and sorrows that have strengthened the mind against adversity and taught it the value of virtue and contentment.

*Twang, twang, twang!*—They have begun at the window;



*Amor si ten Sonoe, Amor,  
Nos nao, fai abalioe;  
Mais, si ten cordadoe, Amor—*

but Leonardus has opened the door before they could complete the stanza. It is pitch dark without: but a hoarse voice whispers distinctly "*Dojee, Sinh, Fecko*;" and crash the Serenaders go at the Viola and the tambourine—voices accompany with verses highly appropriate to the occasion. And now they have succeeded in igniting a blue-light—and another, and another—and helter-skelter they crowd in.

"*Sinh* Lendo, Bon entregoe de Nataal Non Janatjee, bon entregoe de Natal!" And blue-lights are blazing and swarthy faces are beaming with joy; and the viola pours forth mighty crashes, and the tambourine, now light and grown musical with jingling appendages, standeth hard knocks most bravely and one of the party, of middle age, runs up to wish Mrs. Pietersx "*a merry crismis*," and insists on attesting the sincerity thereof with a kiss; and then there's a struggle, and a loud clap of the hand, and a "go it, old chap" issue from the crowd; and old Pietersz is delighted with the whole affair, and is running about for chairs; and all of them are happy.

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"And did they dance that night, I wonder?"—Bless you, my dear young Lady, what a question! Mrs. Pietersz had three additional corns on her feet before dawn; and the *Viola portuguese* went home with only four strings out of nine; and the tambourine had a hole in it so large that you could pass your little head through and through.

And now to thee, Dear Young Lady, and to every gentle Reader who has borne with us thus far, we wish a merry, merry Christmas—and many happy returns of the interesting day: and may we be all spared for many years to come; and live to know also how Leonardus Pietersz will behave himself this day, next year.

(From Young Ceylon, December, 1850.)

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 23rd October 1951.

**Vote of Condolence:** A vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mrs. Kathleen Toussaint.

**Election of New Members:** Mrs. Christine Wilson, Mr. Maurice Walbeoff and Mr. Frederick Potger were elected to membership, while Dr. C. C. A. Jansz was re-elected a Member.

**St. Nikolaas' Home:** It was reported that at the instance of Mr. T. V. K. Carron, the Urban Council had agreed to exempt the Home from payment of Rates from 1952.

**Social Service:** The Standing Committee reported that in one case which came up before them further regular assistance was being given and casual relief given in another case.

**Carnival Accounts:** The Carnival Accounts were tabled and accepted. The nett proceeds was Rs. 11,529/27 of which Rs. 5,000/- was allocated to the St. Nikolaas' Home; Rs. 1,000/- to the Education Fund and Rs. 2,529/27 to the Social Service Fund.

**Finance:** The statement of approximate Income and Expenditure was tabled showing an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 820/25.

The Treasurer was authorised to remove from the register of members the names of those who were known to have left the Island for permanent residence abroad; and to write off a sum of Rs. 19/20 as a bad debt.

As there are a number of members still in arrears with their subscriptions it was decided to introduce a By-law excluding such members from participating in official functions organised by the Union.

**Resignation:** The resignation of Mr. A. C. Tutein Nolthenius was accepted with regret.

**General Committee:** Mr. J. A. Leembruggen was elected to the General Committee vice Mr. L. E. Blaze, deceased.

**Founder's Day:** This was commemorated by a Party at the Union Premises on 20th October. It was also reported that Mrs. Denzil Koch had very kindly entertained the inmates of the St. Nikolaas' Home on the 22nd, which was the birthday anniversary of the late Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, the Founder of the Union.

**Estate of the late Mr. S. E. de Rooy:** The President as Executor of the Estate reported that he had now practically closed the estate accounts and had invested a further sum of Rs. 10,000/- in Government Stock; and that he had purchased and presented to the Union a lot of crockery and cutlery and that he would also be presenting the Union with a Refrigerator from Estate funds.

**Tuesday, 20th November 1951.**

**Estate of the Late Mr. S. E. de Rooy :** It was reported that the President as Executor of the Estate had presented to the Union a 9 c.f. Refrigerator. This was gratefully acknowledged. On the suggestion of the Executor it was decided to utilise the proceeds of the sale of the old refrigerator—Rs. 500/-—in the purchase of chairs for the Union Hall.

The Executor also said that he had purchased the Grave of the late Mr. de Rooy and that the Certificate had been made out in the name of the Trustees of the Union. It was decided that the Union should be responsible for the upkeep of the grave.

**New Members:** Miss Ray Blaze and Miss Rita Ernst were elected to Membership.

**St. Nikolaas' Home :** It was reported that the amount standing to credit of the Home in the Union books was Rs. 7,500/-. It was decided to transfer all monies on this account to a separate bank account.

Dr. W. E. A. Fonseka was added to the panel of Doctors attached to the Home.

It was reported that there were now 12 inmates in the Home. It was decided that if an inmate was detained in a hospital for more than a month she be required to pay room rent only in respect of her reservation in the Home to the extent of Rs. 15/- if she had been in occupation of a cubical or Rs. 10/- for a dormitory bed.

It was decided to provide a treat for the inmates at Christmas and that members and well wishers be invited to contribute towards the cost thereof.

**Social Service:** It was reported that three applications for assistance had been received and considered and that financial assistance was given in one case and the other two cases were referred back for further information.

The annual Christmas distribution of hampers was fixed for 22nd December.

**Entertainment and Sport:** Arrangements were finalised for a Christmas Party on 25th December at 9 p.m.

Mr. Lucien Jansz was appointed Secretary for the Table Tennis tournament which was to begin on 15th December.

**Education:** The amount at credit of the Education Fund at 31st October was Rs. 2,515/42.

It was decided to pay the Facilities Fee of a student attending Wesley College.

**Finance:** The statement of Income and Expenditure for the period January to September showed an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 1,165/70.

**Journal:** It was decided that the fee charged for certified Genealogical extracts should be credited to the Journal account.

**Tuesday, 11th December 1951.**

Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz presided in the absence of the President.

**New Members:** Messrs. G. W. Ferdinands, M. Tinga and J. Bakker were elected to membership; and Mr. F. K. Jonklaas was restored to membership.

**St. Nikolaas' Home :** It was reported that all monies to the credit of the Home had been transferred to a new account in the Chartered Bank.

Dr. Fonseka had examined all the inmates of the Home and some of them were under his treatment.

**Social Service:** Casual relief was given in two cases.

**Finance:** The statement of Income and Expenditure tabled showed an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 1,401/34 to 31st October.

Christmas bonuses to the Clerks were sanctioned.

Messrs. Frewin & Co. having advised that charges of printing the Journal and Bulletin would have to be increased from January next it was decided to call for quotations from other printers for the work.

**Estate of late Mr. S. E. de Rooy :** A letter was read from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. de Rooy handing over to the Union the following:—

(a) Nine Ceylon Government Stock Certificates covering stock of the par value of Rs. 21,500/-

(b) Share Certificate in respect of 85 Ten Rupees shares in the Dickoya Tea Co. Ltd. valued at Rs. 1,870/-

(c) Ceylon Savings Bank Deposit Book in the name of the St. Nikolaas' Home Fund with Rs. 4,000/- at deposit.

The letter went on to say that these monies should be held in the form of an Endowment Fund for the benefit of the St. Nikolaas' Home, and that the Fund should be called the "Sam de Rooy Endowment Fund". The income from the Fund to be used for the maintenance of the Home, to meet in the first instance the cost of maintaining a deserving inmate who is unable to meet his or her maintenance in the Home. If, however, at any future date the members of the Dutch Burgher Union Board and the Committee of the Union administering the Home, are of opinion that the monies to the credit of this Endowment Fund could be more profitably used by way of capital for the expansion of the Home the monies may be so used provided that the decision is made by a two third majority and provided further that the name of the said Sam de Rooy is suitably associated with the new asset.