



*Fine Furniture
and Furnishings
at Millers*

Home Truths

- The home is the best place on which to spend money.
- In the home the individual retains liberty of self-expression.
- The purchase of good furniture is the finest and soundest investment of all.
- Filling a house is not necessarily "furnishing"

millers Ltd.

House Furnishing Dept., Colombo.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



"Eendracht maakt Macht"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 Translation from Baldaeus' Book	51
2 Genealogy of the Family of Kelaart of Ceylon	62
3 Genealogy of the Family of Gilles of Ceylon ...	81
4 Things in General	82
5 An Interesting Letter and the Answer ...	90
6 Summary of Proceedings of Meetings of the General Committee	95

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

Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 10/- per annum, post free. Single copies, if available, Rs. 5/- to be had at the D. B. U. Hall.

The objects of the Union shall be :

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

:-:-:-

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.

:-:-:-

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.

:-:-:-

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.

Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLII.]

APRIL, 1952.

[No. 2

TRANSLATION FROM BALDAEUS' BOOK

Translation and Notes

By PETER BROHIER

(Manuscript dated 22nd January 1836)

(Continued from page 17 Vol. XLII No. 1).

On the 28th of January (1656), four other ships bore down from *Gale** which with the fourteen already in the Roads amounted to Eighteen and finally two more joined which increased the number to Twenty. On the same day the *Pachas* decapitated a Dutch *Lascoreen* (*Hollantsche Lascaryn*)—a Cross was now erected by way of a sign on the *Concepsaon* which is a redoubt of that name and this was done with the martial ceremony of three volleys of musketry and the discharge of Artillery. On this work the General, the Superior Officer of the Army the *Dissaves* and other Military Chiefs put their united aid. Two of the Recruits deserted to the hostile camp from the company of *Don Rodrigo de Castro*, also certain others from the Company of *Manoel de Veiga*.

* On the 12 January Rear Admiral Adrien Raotbass sends up 3 blacks of a dhony which was intercepted on its way from Mannar with intent to carry certain letters to the town. One letter addressed by Lorenza Barboza to Francisco de Souza contained a detail of the ill-success which attended the Portuguese Armada in gaining Point Cormorin owing to the tardy sailing and the unsettled season — that the troops on board had been landed and marched to Tuticoreen whence they came over to Mannar — giving also hope to the speedy arrival of succour. These captives reported how Anthonio Amaral was come from Jaffna to Mannar to fortify the latter place, bringing with him six divisions of soldiers each 25 or 30 strong and that the expected succour was to consist of 78 Frigates and 5 Galliot's from Goa, which were to be joined by other vessels to be equipped near Mannar for the reception of Troops. That a packet boat for carrying the report lay ready there. The Dutch General accordingly lost no time in sending instructions to all the ships — how they were to conduct themselves against the approach of the enemy at Sea. Distributing at the same time on board a body of Bandanese soldiers with as many mandikers.

To the utmost grief, not of the father only, but by the community in general, we had to lament the loss of *Fernaon Martins De Souza* son of General *Souza* who in his youthful years had given promise of a bright career. He was wounded on the head by a musket ball on *St. Joan* and died on the spot. We also had to lament the loss of *Anthonio Barboza Pinheiro* Captain of Arms, an officer who had endured extraordinary fatigue and trouble with an unshaken spirit of perseverance, in the Town as well as in open Camp.

On the 1st of February (1656), two other recruits quitted the Town from the Company of *Manoel de Veiga*.* On the 6th of the same month Nine ships bore away from the roads and set sail in the direction of *Gale*. About this time famine began to press sorely on the besieged and in every quarter death was dealing its fatal darts to numbers, the Whites as well as the Blacks being numbered amongst its

* A Black runaway from the town informed the Dutch how the Mannar Mariners who had eluded the cruisers had barely landed within the town deprived of all latters and of whom one individual was found wounded.

On the 15th January the Dutch Lascoreens brought up a hostile scout who they had taken up whilst going into the town under pretext of selling Tobacco. The man confessed he had been there but with no other view than that of meeting his relatives, and on the evidence of two of the Cingalese carpenters of their having seen him in the Town at the time of the siege he was hanged near it by way of deterring others from Desertion — On the 19th it appeared from letters received by the Dutch that the Naval force said to be equipping at Goa consisted of

2	Curacks	
2	Gallions first rate	
1	Small—do—	
2	Caravels	
6	Patachios	
20	Frigates	} to join from the Sipaveny coast.
24	do	

with a few more galliots and a number of small vessels called Singasail.

This Armada it was thought might be got ready by the latter end of January and leaving in Goa a sufficient garrison to protect the place from the invasion of the Moors the fleet could have been manned by 2000 Europeans exclusive of the Mistricias and blacks. If by the time this naval force was being prepared no report of the Surrender of Colombo should have arrived, the Viceroy himself was to attend and personally direct everything. This was rather from despair than courage, because the King of Portugal had most strictly charged him with the protection and preservation of Colombo above all other places, which order it seemed he had already disregarded by his delay in sending seasonable succour. He was also apprised of the considerable Naval Force on the part of the Dutch before Colombo, and was also in great apprehension of a strong Netherlands fleet invading Goa. The fighting men who were to be placed on board the ships of War, were after the Ceremony of partaking the Holy Communion to be bound by the most inviolable oaths that when no longer able to beat through the Enemy that they were to set fire to their Powder Magazines thus ending in a general destruction. On this occasion there were two English Ships at Anchor before Goa and it is believed the Viceroy had offered the Commanders large sums if they

(Continued on page 53)

victims, who sank from the absolute want of food—the difficulty of obtaining grain was so great that a measure of rice was hardly procurable for half a Seraphin. Dysentery and small-pox now broke out amongst the besieged, so that Pestilence and famine proving auxiliary to the sword, conspired most grievously to magnify our distress. The want of rain with which this part of *Ceylon* at other times was so frequently favoured, increased the temperature to such a degree that heat became overwhelming to the people in the thoroughfares—hence all existing Powers seemed as it were entered in league against us—this induced many to desert us, whilst some were constrained to seek relief beyond the walls, and others were as expediency suggested forcibly

would join the Armada; but they proceeded in their course to the north—By subsequent intelligence of 24 January it appeared however that the Viceroy instead of looking to the succour of *Ceylon* had determined to order the despatch of 2 Curacks to Portugal and 3 Petachios to Mozambique One vessel to Macubar and another to China.

At this time a Despatch arrived from the King of Kandy addressed to General Hulft dated Balani 20th January 1656 in reply to one of which Lieut. Hartman was the bearer. The contents proved of little importance, but His Majesty's promise was held out that he would shortly move down by night in spite of the advices of his Courtiers against an enterprise of the kind happening on unlucky days. Lieut. Hartman was gifted from the Royal hands with a Gold chain and a ring.

On the morning of the 26th January intelligence was brought from Galle of the arrival of 5 Dutch ships destined for the Persian trade, and that these ships were ordered to Colombo. Upon these reports General Hulft in conjunction with his Council immediately resolved upon detaching a Squadron of 6 ships together with 3 Store bottoms to set sail the following day to the Bar of Goa and there to await the Lajouan ships which were to have in Company those of Surat and Persia. By this division of the Force there were left for the Siege of Colombo only 4 yachts with a few frigates and sloops but with a good number of fighting men on land.

Two days after 2 of the hostile scouts who were lurking about the Dutch Camp were taken up and hung at the Gallows by way of keeping others at bay. On the last day of January at even, 2 of the Portuguese soldiers letting themselves down the St. Seven Bastion sneaked over to the Dutch—they reported that there was scarcity of money within, that an aptitude to come over to the Dutch prevailed among their fellows, but were prevented by strict guards, that they counted yet 650 whites for the defence of the Town and that the stock of Grain was calculated to last for 2 months more—Hopes were yet held out of the succour expected from 6 Galliots from Goa.

expelled.* On the 8th February the number driven out amounted to 300, whom however the Policy of the Dutch drove back upon us the next day. On the 11th a second expulsion was resorted to when the number ejected counted 500 heads† but the unfortunate turn outs, were constrained to again try to re-enter the town.

On the 16th of the same month, a number of Gallows planted in the vicinage of the Town rose to our view, on which were suspended the bodies of the wretched exiles, who met that fate from the hands of the enemy.

The deaths within the Town were now so numerous that our Cemeteries hardly afforded sufficient space for burials. On the 19th of the same month two of our soldiers were found to have deserted, of these one who was subsequently apprehended swung on the Gallows. On the 23rd of the same month 50 of the wretched stragglers being a part of the 200 who had sought refuge beyond the walls returned to the Town. On the morning of the 27th a Bridge covered with Clay and which was newly thrown up rose to our view, on the other side of it lay an entrenchment, the fire that was communicated to this fabric from *St. Joan* was soon suppressed.

On the 29th our Troops began to sink a ditch at the side of the *Rajuha* Gate which was to be extended from the Bastion of *Madre de Deus* up to *St. Sebastiaan*. On the 2nd of March the Captain of the Guard embarked in a Dhoney for *Manaar*, he left us with a view to

* The Dutch General resolved that none of those turned out should be received with the exception of a few whites from whom important informations could be elicited in respect of the state of the Town as well as the force of the besieged.

On this occasion the Dutch General sent to the Portuguese Governor a letter of the following purport:—

"Finding that your Excellency with unfeeling cruelty has withdrawn your protection from the poor citizens after having previously availed yourself of their services, and has now abandoned them to the dire effects of hunger by expelling them from the Town and that too, after having in the first instance by means of strict guards ordered to that effect, barred them from coming over to us, and now that your Excellency may rid yourself of the encumbrance, has thought proper to give them full liberty to depart. I feel compelled in justice to my own conscience to request you will have it proclaimed to the citizens in general, and in the most serious manner that henceforth all alienation from the Town shall not fail to meet with summary punishment in the Camp, namely that it shall be Death for them to quit out—In proposing this declaration I think it necessary to add that if mercy pleads for these wretched individuals, such a consideration must first find room on your side."

I remain etc.

Your Excellency's servant
(Sgd.) GERARD HULFT.

In the Netherlands Camp
before Colombo 15 February 1656.

† This number included women, and they ventured too near the quarter of General Hulft on the 12th but were driven from the Dutch Camp along the beach near the *St. John* Bastion, and forced re-entrance into the town.

obtain such supplies as might have arrived there from *Portugal*, since there was very little concern, for the supply of Ceylon, shewn by the authorities at *Goa*, for although they had there ships and *Petachos* for destination to *Macassar* and *Mosambique*, yet there appeared to be none destined for *Columbo* since our returns which consisted of Cinnamon were destined exclusively for the King of *Portugal*, whilst those of the other Colonies were to resolve to the benefit of Private Individuals. On the same day a vessel arrived from *Gale*, and our men entered upon the execution of a plan for the erection of a Cavalier which was to be erected at the point of *Madre de Does*, and which was ordered to be efficiently fortified. This however was productive of no effect by reason of the Battery which was expected from the newly erected fastings. Two soldiers and nine *Lascaryns* were noticed to have deserted to the Enemy. On the third day, an entrenchment was discovered on the field *Mapane*, the first that the besiegers had made on that side. On the 6th a recruit while doing duty as a sentinel at the fastness called the Dyke deserted to the Enemy. On the 7th another deserted from a Canoe in which *Canaryns* had ventured out, but the latter, however returned with the vessel thus evincing more fidelity. Another deserted again on the 11th from the Company of *Alvaro Rodrigo Borralho*, and subsequently ten more joined the Enemy. On the morning of the 12th we discovered certain elevations thrown up at the foot of *St. Crus* opposite our Redoubt whilst the entrenchment at the Gate *Rajuha* extended to the middle of the Camp. At this time another soldier deserted from the Company commanded by *Manoel Cabreira*. On the 13th four *Pachas* deserted us. On the 14th three ships and a number of Sloops appeared in the offing which created a general excitement in the Town by the belief it gave of their being the succour destined for us, but in this we found ourselves ultimately deceived. On this day two Dutch men and a boy came over to us. The besiegers fortified their Battery against the front works of *St. Steven* and *St. Joan*, and on the 16th they succeeded in effectually throwing down the flank of the former Bastion causing further damages, some *Palmeira* post which had been fixed on, in order to strengthen it, only remaining erect. The calamities bred by famine now became so very oppressive, that a Plantain or Papau Tree was sold for no less than 50 *Pardans*, nor were there any vegetables to be had, hunger now sought allay from the roots, in the earth, but even these were scarce owing to the uncommon drought which prevailed. The Casualties both amongst the Whites and the Blacks were so numerous within the Town, that the Corpses were abandoned in the thoroughfares. On the 17th deserted an *Arache* with two *Lascoryns*—in the morning it was perceived that the enemy had thrown up a Redoubt in front of the *Rajuha Gate* which was to serve as a new Battery against us. We immediately set a 28 Pounder in action, and tried its power against this work, by which we soon succeeded in demolishing and levelling its elevated parts. A packet Boat now arrived from the north, and at midnight the Dutch sounded a general alarm which involved the whole Town in no small degree of anxiety, and it was such that it created a wish that the strife had rather at once come to an end.

On the 20th five soldiers were discovered preparing to go over to the enemy, one of them who had made an ingenious confession of their intention obtained mercy, and the remaining four suffered at the scene of execution.

On the 21st our men carried a counter-mine against another of the besieger's in a line declining only 10 feet from it. Our sappers carried their work so far as to terminate on the range of Palmerias which were fixed to secure the giving way of the earth works. At this time an accident befel us in the ditch while there were ten Portuguese in it namely *Simon Lopes De Basto* the commanding Engineer, *Manoel Fernandes de Miranda*, *Manoel de Sant Jago Garcia*, Father *Damiaao Vieira* and others. A match having been applied to a Piece that stood at the Gate *Rajuha*, the flash in its action set fire to a large quantity of Cartridges, and to two Baskets filled with fire-pots which produced effects so serious as to have given rise for an alarm being sounded which brought every one to the grasp of arms. This event caused the loss of the gallant *Joan Pereira Corte Real* a well effected native of *Nagapatan* who not only labored hard in the Character of a soldier on many occasions, but also frequently officiated as Master of Arms—a most valuable individual thus fell a victim to this disastrous fire, whose loss whilst lamented by his friends, was more particularly bewailed by the indigent portion of the community to whose relief he had with distinguished benevolence devoted the bulk of his substance. On the 22nd and 23rd the Enemy still persevered in their efforts to complete their Battery at the *Rajuha* Gate, and on our part a Cannon was planted at the foot of *St. Steven* through a perforation of the wall from within.

On the 24th two Envoys arrived with Despatches from the King of *Candea*, one directed to the General and the other to the Town of *Columbo* in reply to our address made to His Majesty at the commencement of the Siege. These despatches came enveloped in mourning according to the usage which obtains at the Kandyan Court significant of the grief which was felt for the reproaches and indignities which had been offered to the Royal Party in preceding wars. These Envoys had all suitable honors paid to them in their reception. In the King's letter His Majesty demanded the ceding of the Town, on his part offering to the well affected his Royal guarantee in the undisturbed possession of their villages as also the free gifts of such other lands as would secure to them the means of living, and on this condition he undertook to rescue the Townsfolk from the general calamities with which they were now threatened, adding moreover that all the difficulties and troubles which they now endured, were solely the effects of Divine Vengeance for the ingratitude returned by the Portuguese for all the benefits which the Emperor had been pleased to confer on them, and for their disregard of his Envoys, as well as of the reconciling treaties which had so often been proffered for their acceptance. This letter being read which was also subscribed by the Dutch General *Hulft* thro' whose hands it first passed, the Envoys were obliged to hasten away amidst a severe thunderstorm and a regular deluge of rain, which appeared as if it had been reserved for the particular occasion.

On the 25th of March, 1656, a Recruit deserted from our ranks; but *Alvaro Rodrigo Boralho* having taken him up, caused him to be transfixt at the stake in a most conspicuous position. On the 26th a *Dhony* was despatched to look out whether any succor might not be at hand, or to obtain at least some information as to whether *Columbo* was at all thought of by the people of India, for there had been no information whatsoever from that place, with the exception of that of the decease of the Count Viceroy, which information was gained from the Dutch, and in whom the only hope rested of the restoration of this State of India, as well as of such others as were capable of yielding to the change of time and the subversion of morals and Service; but the loyal *Columbers* were nevertheless fully resolved to defend the King's place even to its extreme, as they have in effect done, surrendering only after all their resources had exhausted and the Enemy had irretrievably penetrated into the very heart of the Town; and the major part of the Garrison had fallen in its defence.

There was good report from *Goa* for there were fire-brands and torches of discord kindled; but it is hard to divine whether it was by reason of the success or the calamities of *Columbo*. In all probability the former would in some measure have gained ground as is surmised by the singular tidings brought over by two Blacks, friends of those who are now embattled against us (who by main force were transported to *Putelaon* (town in Ceylon) as if the report of a Captive Commander of a Dutch ship were not more worthy of credence, which had confirmed our distress and who (it is reported) had been at the time in *Columbo*. On the 27th a Sergeant of *Manoel Calvo* also disappeared from the side of the Lake whence he was carried away by an alligator (*Kayman*) which had spared only his arms and accoutrements. At this time a *Parra* of rice was sold at the enhanced value of 25 seraphyns or Guilders and since there was no more space for the interment of the dead there was a great necessity for a new grave yard being consecrated.

On the morning of the 28th a new Battery appeared which had been erected contiguous to the wall of the *Rajuha* Gate. On this occasion, a well affected citizen of *Cranganor* deserted from our ranks, by slipping down the Bastion *St. Joan*, to escape from the sore evils occasioned by the dearth which was now so much felt, that even dogs cats and mice, if it could but serve to relieve hunger were not to be procured, but at the sacrifice of large sums of money.

On the 30th an additional piece of Artillery was planted on the Batteries which belaboured *St. Steven*. These Batteries threw down every fabric that served by way of fastness between the two Bastions *St. Joan* and *St. Steven*. The manchous had a brisk exchange of shots with the empalement of *Mapane*. On the 31st two soldiers and a *Lascaryn* deserted from us. In the morning certain other elevations were again discovered, thrown up against the Redoubt of the *St. Joan* Bastion, in which fastness our men had constructed a ladder of 10 steps which was so contrived as to have at bottom the cover of a rear work, and at top a platform or *alcapon* as it is called by the Portuguese. At

this time we commenced a countermine against one of the Enemy's projections at 20 paces distant from *St. Joan*.

The casualties of the Hospital this day exceeded 50 and numbers were dying also in the several houses, and in the thoroughfares. The Ration bread of the soldiers was now competed for at enormous offers. On the 1st of April appeared in the Road a vessel of the Enemy's. On the 2nd of April, 1656, deserted 7 *Lascaryns* and subsequently 20 nay 30 heads formed a daily addition to the beseigers. On the 3rd deserted 20 *Lascaryns* as also a Recruit. At this time two other Brats joined the hostile fleet one of which landed a surgeon. At this period the equivalent of a Parrah of rice was 50 Seraphyn or Guilders, and yet it was hardly procurable unless paid for in gold, and thus it was sold even by the General's Commercial Agent himself though without his knowledge, for it would be unjust to suppose that a nobleman of so exalted principles and excellent piety as the General was, should have countenanced this avaricious and ungenerous procedure; yet he could not have avoided the stigma which has tarnished the lustre of his reputation in that he had trusted so weighty a matter exclusively to the hand of a single individual.

On the 4th of April appeared at the *Rajuha* Gate a new work with an elevation against *St. Joan*, this was surmounted by 2 pieces of Ordnance which in their operation shattered the Beams which served to cover us from the hostile Bullets, and the rocky missiles projected from their mortars; and it was so effectively destroyed that it was impossible to move between the Rampart, and the counterscarp of the Ditch without danger. Two other ships now joined the Enemy and on the 5th four more. The Enemy now ventured in the dry traverse of our ditch, simultaneously bringing before them mountainous piles of earth to cover them from the effects of our Musketry; those however now unguardedly declined from the screen of their "terrene Agis" became sure victims of our well-directed fires. On the 6th our men commenced the work of another countermine, and on the 7th the enemy threw into the dry traverse of our Ditch contiguous to the Dyke great masses of Fascines and brushwood, and succeeded by means of their missiles in stirring up a conflagration amid the combustibles, which in its effect would have inevitably destroyed our wooden Pier, had not an equal success attended our most expeditious exertions in effectually quenching it. The Enemy in a group again ventured into the traverse of the Ditch and commenced to bore that part of the Rivetment most in proximity with the Town, but the well-directed fires of one of our excellent sharp-shooters and a mason soon dispersed them with severe loss.

On the 8th we opened yet another countermine which at once served as covert way having had an efficient-screen overhead formed of broads fixed on traverse beams over which a thick layer of earth was disposed of to prevent the effects of the hostile fire-pots as well as of the many other curious pyrotechnic missiles used on the occasion. Here were in unremitting attendance night and day the superior commanding officer *Antonio De Melho De Castro*, and the superior Sergeants *Antonio de Lean*, *Diego De Souza de Castro*; and the Captain *Manuel de Sant Jago Garcia*.

This day the casualties of the Hospital alone amounted to 70 of which the major part consisted of Europeans—a number of whom were left without burial and exposed to open corruption. Many were now driven to the horrid alternative of feeding on human flesh; and mothers yielded to the barbarity of devouring their own children rather than see them seized for the cravings of others. For this atrocious offence two of the mothers were seized and condemned to public execution. Crowds of Beggars were now heard sending forth the clamours of their souls to Heaven, some with supplicating cries for mercy, and others with invocations for the most dreadful visitations on the head of those who thus reduced them to the dire extreme of perishing with hunger. Man's heart no longer able to endure, felt ready to burst at the fatal and hideous spectacles caused by the violent storm of famine. The streets, the corners, the Residences, and the thoroughfares abounded with the carcasses of the perished, as well as with numbers of the sufferers who reduced to the ultimate point lay involved in their last struggles.

On the 9th of April 1656, a vast body of people was unnecessarily expelled the Town by *Domingo De Ramos*, but the vigilant Enemy was particularly careful in driving them back within the wall. We repeated the measure, and these wretched outcasts had thus no alternative left but that of either becoming victims to the flights of the hostile missiles between the contending parties, or finally giving way to the overwhelming pressure of hunger. This day the Enemy worked hard in the Ditch nor were we remiss on our part; and on the 10th we succeeded in setting the Enemy's Gallery on fire, which however for want of combustibles was only partially destroyed, but Father *Damiaan Vieira*, *Manoel Gureiro*, and *Simon Lopes De Basto* had on this occasion despatched many of the Enemy, particularly *Damiaan Vieira* who in the sight of all levelled to the ground three of the hostile party.

On the 11th a Piece of Artillery was planted on our Pier with a view to crush the hostile works, but the Dutch had efficiently covered their Gallery—a recruit took refuge with the Enemy, and famine now tended still further to multiply and aggravate the bitterness of our woes.

On the 12th we commenced to bore two different mines, on which the most persevering toils were bestowed with but little effect. This failure was chiefly due to the want of persons possessing a sufficient degree of skill to accomplish the work. Four staunch adherents were now selected and appointed to guard the Redoubt of *St. Joan*, these were removed from other posts notwithstanding the paucity of hands there, where the services of such individuals were less essential than they would prove here, because of the proximity of this post to the Enemy's frontier, the intervening distance being no more than that of two leaps, as by such a stretch one could well have treaded their works and for this reason it was deemed expedient to make a selection of trustworthy men to be posted at this place, such at least upon whom any dependence could be placed, especially since the leading officers *Diogoe de Souza de Castro* and *Manoel de Sant Jago Garcia* who were

assigned to the aid of *Don Diego de Vasconcelhos* Commanding *St. Joan* had no more than 5 or 6 of the Ranks surviving from their Companies. These three officers have so bravely showed themselves out that they have by their bravery raised to themselves a title to the highest sense of gratitude on our part.

On the 13th of April, two more vessels joined the Enemy. The Sapping against *St. Joan* was now conducted with great vigour, helped by the discharge of Cannon. On this occasion Father *Damiaan* succeeded in despatching a robust Dutchman who was driving the mine work, the Sappers having penetrated even under the very post of our men who were saluting them with brisk volleys from their heavy Bacamarts—Two more soldiers were found to have subsequently deserted.

On the 18th our men commenced the boring of a Counter mine at the foot of the *St. Joan* Bastion in a lateral direction to *St. Steven*. Father *Damiaan Vieira*, *Simon Lopez de Basto*, and *Joan Ferreira de Abreu* had undertaken the superintendence of this toilsome work from which party the superior Sergeant *Antonio de Leao*, *Diogo de Souza de Castro*, and *Ruy Lopes Coutinho* availed themselves of an opportunity of throwing fire into the Baskets and other combustibles which were lying near the Enemy's post in the traverse of the Ditch. This day there arrived a vessel which brought intelligence regarding the Armada destined to our succour under Command of *Francisco de Seixas Cabreira*. The Armada consisted of 21 ships and Galliot, the latter laden with victuals—the one being from the King and the other added by *Simon de Souza* an illustrious and most zealous nobleman who accompanied the Armada the latter Galliot being equipped at his own expense. Had the victuals been apportioned to the besieged, and to the body connected with the Armada, we would soon have discovered that not a grain of Rice would have remained over, more especially since the Armada was consigned to the Merchants with whom it was an invariable rule to obtain for all Provisions a price of competition by exposing them to public sales. This force quitted *Goa* on the 29th March, too late for early arrival, and too early to be past season. It is reported that a ship bound for *Calecoulang* after having taken there a cargo of Pepper fell in with the Armada which were intending to tack over to *Columbo* from the Point of *Cape Comoryn*. An attack was soon made, and the Galliot boarded in which the Gallant *Simon de Souza* was embarked. The vessel having had her mast shot overboard, and the Hull soundly peppered, soon after sunk to the bottom. Many escaped by swimming among whom was our noble volunteer with a few soldiers. He was taken up into a boat and brought over to *Colombo* in order that by the personal appearance and verbal communication of *Simon de Souza* himself, the besieged might the better be convinced of the fate of that succour on which their chief hope rested. The ship then turned on the rest of the Armada in prosecution of the Action, and after causing them much injury, forced them to fly for shelter into the Bay of *Tutecoryn* where they must remain wind bound till the month of August. Omitting here rather too prolific

and tedious an account we shall proceed to the recital of a fact of a more diverting feature.

At this time it happened that Father *Damiaan* proceeding at night to work in the mine jointly with the confederates *Joan Ferreira d'Abreu*, *Simon Lopez de Basto* and others, known among the Portuguese under the appellation of *Reformados* and who were to keep watch there. Father *Damiaan* preceded the party along with Lieutenant *Bras Nunes* to reconnoitre the state of that part of the Ditch into which the enemy had penetrated, each having to attend to his province. Father *Damiaan* a while after came to a halt, and his confederates who were at a distance of no more than 6 paces in the rear of him mistaking him for the enemy fired their heavy Bacamarte charges at him. The invulnerable Jesuit here stood in the centre of the murderous shower of balls without being struck by a single one; this preservation was viewed as a miracle brought about by the efficacy of the devout supplications of Father *Frey Luys*, Capuchin, to whom those generally commended themselves who ventured on deeds of heroism.

(To be Continued.)

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF KELAART OF CEYLON.

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

I

Joost Kelaart married Anna Pietersz; and he had by her.

- 1 Johannes, who follows under II.
- 2 Francina, baptised 4th March 1723.
- 3 Salom, who follows under III.
- 4 Christiaan, who follows under IV.
- 5 Maria, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th December 1751, Huybert Knoop.

II

Johannes Kelaart, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th April 1750, Elizabeth Claasz, and he had by her—

- 1 Hendricks, baptised 21st November 1745.
- 2 Maria Helena, baptised 26th April 1750, died 2nd August 1826, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal 12th July 1778, Heldert Trouw of Blokziel.

III

Salom Kelaart married Anna de Rozairo, and he had by her—

- 1 Samuel, baptised 23rd September 1753.
- 2 Johannes, who follows under V.

IV

Christiaan Kelaart married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th October 1752, Mereciana Pinjero, and he had by her—

- 1 Philip Adriaan (Andries), who follows under VI.
- 2 Anna Luciana, baptised 4th November 1754.
- 3 Francina Egenia, baptised November 1755.
- 4 Maria Barbara, baptised 10th July 1757, died 17th September 1814, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th September 1791, Hendrik Benedictus Van Dort, baptised 13th June 1751, died 16th November 1819, son of Petrus Van Dort and Johanna Paulusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 18).
- 5 Herrorus Johannes, who follows under VII.

V

Johannes Kelaart, born 11th July 1756, died 1st December 1812 married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th November 1758, Jesmina Burch, and he had by her—

- 1 Johanna Philipina, baptised 17th September 1786, died 17th February 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church,

Wolvendaal, 16th August 1804, Johannes Fredrik Foppenbeek, son of Jan Ernest Pokkenbeek of Vuuren and Francina Perera (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 22.)

- 2 Samuel, who follows under VIII.

VI

Philip Adriaan (Andries) Kelaart, born 5th August 1753, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 15th February 1789, Petronella Wilhelmina Engeltina Dias,
- (b) 1st November 1789, Francina Simona Gasman.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Gerrit Christiaan, who follows under IX.
- 2 Mereciana Elalia, baptised 3rd March 1793.

VII

Herrorus Johannes Kelaart, born 27th May 1759, died 1st September 1825, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th September 1788, Johanna Engeltina Koenders baptised 2nd July 1769, died 10th May 1848, daughter of Willem Koenders of Granenberg and Anna Maria Gerritsz. He had by her—

- 1 Willem Hendrik, who follows under X.
- 2 Sara Mereciana, baptised 81st October 1790.
- 3 Johanna Francina, baptised 12th February 1792.

VIII

Samuel Kelaart, baptised 29th May 1796, died 1st February 1867, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th October 1819, Frederica Bernardina Schneider, born 29th October 1803, daughter of Hendrik Bernard Schneider and Susanna Frederica Boetsz. He had by her—

- 1 Gerhardina Wilhelmina, born 10th December 1820.
- 2 Johannes Wilhelmus, who follows under XI.
- 3 Solomon Martinus, born 31st December 1823.
- 4 Coenraad Benjamin, who follows under XII.
- 5 Henricus Gerhardus, who follows under XIII.
- 6 John Bernard, born 2nd October 1832.
- 7 Pieter Samuel, born 27th February 1835.
- 8 Jan Huybert, born 24th February 1836, died 1st July 1862.
- 9 Engeltina Petronella, born 23rd October 1838, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th July 1862, Johannes Martinus Rodé, born 1st January 1823, widower of Petronella Wolff, and son of Johannes Jacobus Rodé and Anna Margaret Visser. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 99 and 102.)
- 10 Frederick William, who follows under XIV.
- 11 Frederica Charlotta, born 4th June 1843, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th May 1870, George

Edmund Lewis, son of George Lewis and Anna Johanna Robertina Klyn.

12 Edward, born 6th August 1845.

13 George, born 8th February 1848.

IX

Gerrit Christiaan (Gerard Christian) Kelaart, baptised 14th November 1790, married at Colombo by Governor's licence dated 23rd May 1820, Engeltina Cornelia Van Langenberg, daughter of Andreas Livinus Van Langenberg, and Susanna Gertruyda Lode-wyksz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 58). He had by her—

- 1 Anna Meresiana, born 20th July 1823, died 2nd December 1874, married in St. Lucia's Church, Kotahena, 21st October, 1839, Hendrik Emanuel Misso, Head Clerk, Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads Department, born 8th July 1810, died 27th July 1868, son of Pierre Henri Misso and Johanna Selestina Laglaande. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 55 and 56.)
- 2 Philip Raymond, who follows under XV.

X

Willem Hendrik Kelaart, Apothecary to the Forces, baptised 15th February 1789, died 5th June 1847, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 4th May 1818, Anna Johanna Frederika Meyer, born 1795, died 24th December 1828, daughter of Johannes Jacobus Meyer of Berlin and Johanna Frederika Brouwer. He had by her—

- 1 Edward Frederick, who follows under XVI.
- 2 Willem Casper, who follows under XVII.
- 3 Anna Wilhelmina, born 27th March 1825, died 37th December 1897.
- 4 Charles, who follows under XVIII.

XI

Johannes Wilhelmus, (John William) Kelaart, born 8th March 1822, died 11th January 1872, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th September 1843, Henrietta Argina Schubert, born 17th September 1821, daughter of of Jacobus Martinus Schubert and Catharina Anthonetta Claessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, page 114). He had by her—

- 1 Anthonetta Frederica, born 11th June. 844 died 1846.
- 2 Sarah, born 8th November 1845, died 1st November 1886, married in the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 1st November 1867, John William de Zylva, Proctor, born 18th July 1843, died 3rd March 1899, son of Edward Lambert de Zylva and Elizabeth Pereira.
- 3 Richard Alexander, who follows under XIX.
- 4 Samuel Oliver, who follows under XX.
- 5 Alice Maria, born 26th September 1850, died 1851.

6 Julia Argina, born 6th November 1852, died 30th September 1921, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 30th July 1868, John James Thiedeman, Inspector of Police, born 18th October 1844, died 27th December 1900, son of Nicolaas Cornelius Thiedeman and Carolina Augustina Theile. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 64).

7 Peter Egbert, who follows under XXI.

8 Hannah Adelaide, born 12th November 1855.

9 Edith Rosalind, born 22nd September 1857, died 4th June 1931, married in the Methodist Church, Negombo, 25th May 1874, Harmanus Pieter Muller Claessen, born 4th August 1847, died 16th January 1919, son of Jan Jacob Claessen and Sarah Dorothea Muller. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, pages 115 and 117.)

10 Wensley Tyrrel, who follows under XXII.

11 Lionel Osborne, born 21st April 1860, died in infancy.

12 Edward, born 9th May 1861, died in infancy.

13 Harwood Arnold, who follows under XXIII.

14 Arthur Wells, born 20th June 1867.

XII

Coenraad Benjamin Kelaart, Proctor, born 15th October 1826 died 18th August 1873, married:—

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th November 1850, Maria Elizabeth Reimers, born 3rd October 1835, daughter of John George Reimers and Henrietta Gertruida Smith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIII, page 47).
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd November 1860, Georgee Frederica Oorloff, born 27th November 1843, died 12th December 1860, daughter of Johannes Cornelius Oorloff and Petronella Gerhardina de Boer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 37, and Vol. XXXIV, page 78.)
- (c) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th July 1865, Catherine Emily Mylius, born 17th October 1844, died 31st, January 1926, daughter of Henry Theodore Mylins and Eliza Morris.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Maria Sophia, born 10th May 1852.
- 2 Lauretta Eleanor, born 10th October 1854, died 11th August 1941, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 8th January 1880, Ebenezer Wilfred de Zilva, born 20th November 1853, died 8th May 1939, son of Pieter Gerhardus de Zilva and Ann Catharina Van Twest. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 76.)

- 3 Helen Grace, born 12th August 1856, died 1884, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd September 1877, Frederick Walter Fergusson Marshall, born 29th April 1854 died 15th November 1901, son of John William Marshall and Sophia Stewart.
- 4 Walter Benjamin, who follows under XXIV.
- 5 Hope Augusta, born 20th August 1858, died 27th November 1931, married in Christ Church, Cathedral, Colombo 27th December 1883, Edmund de Zilva, born 19th June 1850, died 28th August 1915, son of Dedrik Peter de Zilva and Elizabeth de Niese.

Of the third marriage, he had—

- 6 Agnes Mildred, born 2nd May 1866, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd May 1888, John Bernard Passe, born 14th August 1864, died 31st March 1913, son of John Bernard Passe and Eliza Hortensia Fermer.
- 7 Guilford Mylius, born 13th March 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd April 1895, Lillian Venetia Weinman, born 9th August 1873, daughter of William Gerard Weinman and Anna Matilda Hughes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 161).
- 8 Florence Emily Isabel, born 20th March 1869, died 15th February 1920, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 11th June 1886, Walter Charles Bartels, born 28th October 1857, died 6th April 1916, son of Henry Edward Bartels and Sophia Flancy.

XIII

Henricus Garhardus (Henry George) Kelaart, Notary Public, born 19th May 1830, died 18th September 1902, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th October 1856. Maria Sophia Le Dulx, born 21st July 1840, daughter of John Albert Le Dulx and Arnoldina Theresa Dabrera. He had by her—

- 1 Eveline, born 15th July 1857, died 19th June 1861.
- 2 Henry Wilfred, born 1st September 1858, died 8th June 1861.
- 3 Jane Winifred, born 21st November 1859, died 28th September 1891, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 31st July 1890, Wilfred Henry Misso, born 11th June 1851, son of Michael Bartholomew Misso and Josephina Wilhelmina LaBrooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 70, and Vol. XXIX, pages 57 and 62).
- 4 Charles Alexander, born 24th December 1860.
- 5 Harris Colvin, who follows under XXV.
- 6 Alice Rosamond, born 2nd June 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th November 1895, Walter Edward Bernard Van Geyzel, born 28th September 1862, died 16th July 1937, son of John Abraham Van Geyzel and Catherine Elizabeth Ohlmus. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74, and Vol. XXVIII, page 169).

- 7 Adeline Maude, born 14th September 1864, died 11th October 1887, married 23rd October 1886, Arthur Colvin de Kretser, born 8th September 1862, died 4th March 1918, son of Dienysius Adrianus de Kretser and Seraphina Magdalena Loftus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 19.)
- 8 Denis Augustus, who follows under XXVI.
- 9 James Allanson Ebenezer, who follows under XXVII.
- 10 Harriet Jemima, born 21st July 1868, died 6th July 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th April 1896, James de Vos Joseph, born 26th May 1867, died 31st May 1933, son of Philip Edmund Joseph and Caroline Louisa Maria de Vos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 25, and Vol. XXVII, page 135).
- 11 Walter Thomas, who follows under XXVIII.
- 12 Christopher Basil, who follows under XXIX.
- 13 Josephine Beatrice, born 29th November 1879, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th November 1922, Michael Joseph Jerome de Jong, born 29th September 1879, son of Philip Theodore de Jong, Chevalier of the Order of Gregory the Great and Rosaline Anna Raux. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 126).

XIV

Frederick William Kelaart, born 7th April 1841, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd January 1862, Eleanor Cecilia de Zilva, and he had by her—

- 1 Eleanor Joseline, born 27th October 1862.
- 2 Viola Rosalia, born 9th June 1864.
- 3 Oscar Lloyd, born 17th June 1866.
- 4 Constance Eveline, born 18th July 1868.
- 5 Lilian Adeline, born 22nd April 1870.

XV

Philip Raymond Kelaart married Sophia Dorothy Misso, daughter of Joao (John) Bonifacio Misso. Surgeon Consul General of Portugal (appointed on 30th January 1847) and Wilhelmina Andriesz (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 55). He had by her—

- 1 Francis Gerard, who follows under XXX.
- 2 Elizabeth, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah Colombo, Richard Raymond Wright, son of John Wright of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and Anna Elizabeth Palm. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVI, pages 19 and 21).

XVI

Edward Frederick Kelaart, M.D., (Edin), M.R.C.S., (Lond), F.L.S., F.G.S., Lieutenant Colonel, in the Army Medical Service, born 21st November 1819, died at sea on board the s.s., "Ripon" on 31st August 1860 Married:—

- (a) In England, 24th June 1843, Fanny Sephia Hussey, died 1847, daughter of Phineas Hussey of Wyrley Grove in Staffordshire.

- (b) In Trincomalee, 13th May 1851, Elizabeth Nye, died 1906.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Frederick William, born in Gibraltar in May 1844, died 24th November 1881.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Gerald Talbot, Colonel in the Royal Garrison Artillery, born 1852, died in Brighton 1st March 1909.
- 3 William Henry, B.A. (Oxon), Tutor in Bedford Grammar School, born 27th May 1853, died 23rd December 1916.
- 4 Edward Frederick, Merchant, died 11th June 1919.
- 5 Fanny Frederica.

XVII

Willem Casper Kelaart, Resident Surgeon of San Fernando in Trinidad, and afterwards District Medical Officer of South Naparimas, born 17th May 1823, died in Trinidad, 13th November 1875, married.....Nye, sister of Elizabeth Nye, referred to in XVI, (b) Supra. He had by her—

- 1 Jessie married in Trinidad John Lamont Eccles.
- 2 Fanny married James Alston of San Fernando.

XVIII

Charles Kelaart, Proctor, born 7th January 1827, died 22nd October 1895, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th September 1871, Letitia Gertrude Mortier, born 19th February 1849, died 25th September 1900, daughter of Wilhelmus Henricus Mortier and Margaret Henrietta Misso. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 56). He had by her—

- 1 Edward Phineas Hussey, who follows under XXXI.
- 2 Letitia Gertrude, born 30th May 1873, died 17th November 1899, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 1898, Allan Hugh Pereira, born 17th December 1866, son of James Alexander Pereira and Agnes Sophia Van Cuylenburg.
- 3 Ada Augusta, born 12th September 1874, died 4th July 1895.
- 4 William Henry, born 19th September 1875, died 20th May 1943.
- 5 Charles, born 2nd March 1878, died 12th April 1897.
- 6 Anna Elizabeth, born 13th August 1879, died 16th November 1936, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 3rd May 1901, Theodore Bernard de Jonk, born 28th April 1876, son of John Bernard de Jonk and Josephine Petronella de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 44).
- 7 John Bonifacio Misso, born 8th February 1882.

XIX

Richard Alexander Kelaart, born 12th October 1846, married in the Dutth Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 10th May 1871, Eulione Lucretia Heyse, borne 17th July 1855, daughter of Albert Henry Heyse and Gerhardina Henrietta Berekendorff. He had by her—

- 1 Ambrose Francis Valentine, born 25th September 1871, married in St. Mathew's Church, Dematagoda, 2nd December 1897, Gila Susan Arjina Edith Thiedeman, born 28th February 1878, daughter of John James Thiedeman and Julia Argina Kelaart. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 64).
- 2 John William, born 10th May 1873).
- 3 Richard Walter Samuel, born 16th December 1874.
- 4 Renee Sabina (Mary), born 23rd August 1876, married Andrew Ignatius Van Langenberg, born 9th September 1871, son of Andrew Bernard Van Langenberg and Lucy Anna de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 45, and Vol. XLI. (Pages 68 and 69.)
- 5 Ilema Lucretia Heyse, born 16th April 1878.
- 9 Ernest Claude Henry Tyrrel born 19th January 1880.
- 7 Ethelred Antrim Edward, born 6th April 1882.
- 8 Freda Adolphina, born 16th December 1884, married in St. Matthew's Church, Dematagoda, 12th April 1909, Rerulfricke William Cornelius Carlyle Thiedeman, born 19th February 1881, son of John James Thiedeman and Julia Argina Kelaart (vide XI, 6, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 64).
- 9 Arthur Edward Gordon, born 1st January 1887.

XX

Samuel Oliver Kelaart, born 1st September 1848, died 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:—

- (a) 25th July 1874, Sophia Louisa Van Eyck, born 18th December 1851, died 20th March 1875, daughter of Ferdinand Carel Van Eyck and Susanna Cornelia Lemphers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIV, page 84).
- (b) 18th May 1876, Maria Holdenbottel.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 John William Thomas, died 6th December 1943, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 28th December 1908, Agnes Lieversz.
- 2 Harriet Agnes, born 13th September 1880.
- 3 Henrietta Argina, baptised 8th January 1887.
- 4 Hannah Adelaide, baptised 8th January 1887.
- 5 Alfred Briton, born 8th May 1894.

XXI

Peter Ebert Kelaart, born 25th June 1854, married Alice Van Langenberg, and he had by her—

- 1 Mabel Maud, born 2nd September 1889, married in St. James Church, Mutwal, 15th October 1906, John Redaelwal Frederick Joseph Thiedeman, born 9th October 1879, died 5th May 1937, son of John James Thiedeman and Julia Argina Kelaart (vide XI, 6, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 64 and 66).

XXII

Wensley Tyrrell Kelaart, born 16th December 1858, died 22nd March 1912, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th October 1887, Julia Caroline de Zilva, born 16th October 1867, died 1904, daughter of Henry Edward de Zilva and Lucretia Rudolphina Elders. He had by her—

- 1 George Tyrrell, who follows under XXXII.
- 2 Willam Stanley, who follows under XXXIII.
- 3 Eric Cuthbert, born 1891, died 1901.
- 4 Mabel Caroline, born 27th October 1894, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 17th February 1916, Augustus Bobby Arnolda, born 5th February 1892, son of Richard Arnolda and Elizabeth Diaz.
- 5 Arthur Percival, who follows under XXXIV.
- 6 Julia, born 1897, died 1902.

XXIII

Harward Arnold Kelaart, born 26th July 1864, died 22nd May 1937, married 5th November 1890, Jane Loisa Holdenbottel, born 2nd December 1871, died 21st May 1935, daughter of Henry Luke Holdenbottel, and Angelina Rebeiro. He had by her—

- 1 Matilda Jane, born 21st September 1891, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 21st September 1914, Oswald Richmond Arnolda, born 25th October 1887, son of Bernard Peter Arnolda and Laura Maria Antoinette Fernando.
- 2 Lilian Rosalind, born 27th February 1893, died 29th October 1951, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 21st November 1917, Shelton Harwood Ernest Thiedeman, Proctor and Notary Public, born 15th April 1885, son of John James Thiedeman and Julia Argina Kelaart (vide XI, 6, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 65 and 67).
- 3 Edward Lorenzo, who follows under XXXV.
- 4 Florence, Violet, born 23rd September 1897, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 2nd January 1926, Ernest William Quyn, born 22nd June 1898, son of Bernard Francis Quyn and Laurencia Margaret Pereira.

- 5 John Cyril, who follows under XXXVI.
- 6 Mary Bona Felicita, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, Oswald Dias.
- 7 Edna Margery, born 24th November 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala 26th July 1930, Allanson Herbert Nugara, born 27th December 1898, son of Austin Boniface Nugara and Rosaline Matilda Hutchinson.
- 8 Ethel Winifred, born 28th December 1905, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 4th November 1925, Percy Hamilton Quyn, born 18th August 1902, son of Bernard Francis Quyn and Laurencia Margaret Pereira.
- 9 Roland Leslie, born 27th June 1908, died 12th December 1933.
- 10 Joseph Basil, born 18th September 1911.
- 11 Harwood Oliver, born 10th September 1914, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 22nd August 1942, Mary Ludowyke.

XXIV

Walter Benjamin Kelaart, born 28th November 1857, died 14th August 1940, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 15th December 1886, Amy Blanche Caroline Van Geyzel, born 7th December 1864, died 27th November 1922, daughter of Johan Abraham Van Geyzel and Caroline Elizabeth Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 74, and Vol. XXVIII, page 169). He had by her—

- 1 Walter Vivian, who follows under XXXVII.
- 2 Cara Muriel Reimers, born 27th September 1888, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 20th October 1915, Oswald Burleigh Joseph, born 4th June 1885, son of Eugene Joseph and Georgiana Jamima Ohlmus. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26, and Vol. XXVIII, page 169).
- 3 Monica Blanche Reimers, born 2nd November 1889.
- 4 Lawrence Benjamin, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 5 Beatrice Elaine Reimers, born 17th December 1891, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 25th July 1917, James Godfried Anthonisz Wambeek, born 10th December 1886, died 10th August 1932, son of James Frederick Wambeek and Alice Hannah Anthonisz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, pages 73 and 74, and Vol. XXXIX, page 148).
- 6 Edwyna May Reimers, born 4th September 1893.
- 7 Helen Marjorie Reimers, born 3rd November 1894.
- 8 Hubert Noel Conrad Van Geyzel, who follows under XXXIX.
- 9 Vernon Cumberbatch Van Geyzel, O.B.E. (Military Division), E.D., Proctor and Notary Public, Lieutenant Colonel, Ceylon Signal Corps, born 11th February 1901, married in St. Barnabas Church, Avisawella, 7th May 1926, Irene Patricia Marshall, born 22nd October 1900.

XXV

Harris Colvin Kelaart, born 16th April 1862, died 14th August 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th July 1888, Ada Joseph, born 3rd February 1866, 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 Bertram Colvin, who follows under XL.
- 2 Ruth Estelle, born 28th September 1891, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th December 1913, Herbert Eric Schokman, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Assistant Director of Medical Services, Ceylon, born 21st February 1889, son of Walter Russel Schokman and Agnes Maud Baillie. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 116 and 121).
- 3 Carl Hubert Joseph, who follows under XLI.
- 4 Dorothy Isolene, born 1st June 1894, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd February 1913, Everard Frederick Charles Bartholomeusz born 8th May 1888, died 22nd November 1920, son of John Daniel Bartholomeusz and Edith Daniel.
- 5 Gladys Adele, born 24th January 1896.
- 6 Edward George Samuel, who follows under XLII.
- 7 Marguerite Gwendoline Mary, born 21st June 1906.
- 8 Allanson Mervyn Henry, who follows under XLIII.

XXVI

Denis Augustus Kelaart, born 18th January 1866, died 12th August 1927, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th July 1892, Evangeline Rosella Van Eyck, born 28th January 1872, died 15th November 1896, daughter of William Theodore Van Eyck and Emily Sarah de Fonseca. He had by her—

- 1 Shirley Augustus, who follows under XLIV.
- 2 Alice Evangeline Edwina, born 15th November 1896.

XXVII

James Alexander Ebenezer Kelaart, born 23th January 1867, died 17th August 1919, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 6th December 1900, Dorothy Sarah Weaver, born 7th September 1881, died 25th December 1918, daughter of William Weaver and Helen Harris. He had by her—

- 1 Henry Allanson Douglas, born 9th October 1901, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 27th September 1930, Pauline Renée Reimers Felsing, born 3rd July 1907, daughter of William Gilbert Felsing and Frances Elva Reimers. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 130, and Vol. XXXIII, page 48).
- 2 Terence Irvine, who follows under XLV.

- 3 George Shelton Maxwell, born 11th June 1905, died 14th April 1906.
- 4 Janet Armita Dorothy, born 27th April 1907, married in St. Matthew's Church, Dematagoda, 9th June 1927, William Percival Alexander Rodè, born 3rd February 1902, son of Charles Colin Rodè and Selina Letitia Jacotine. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 114).
- 5 Marjorie Blanche Alicia, born 29th July 1909, died 16th July 1910.
- 6 William Herbert, who follows under XLVI.
- 7 Osmond Everard, born 29th August 1915, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 22nd August 1942, Merle Bridget Felicia de Zilwa, born 19th August 1919, daughter of Peter Oliver de Zilwa and Rosaline Bridget Perera.
- 8 Gwendoline Brenda Daphne, born 24th November 1918, married in St. Matthew's Church, Dematagoda, 28th December 1940, Robert Henry Kreltszheim, born 18th November 1917, son of Robert Godfrey Kreltszheim and Nellie Ethel Koelmeyer.

XXVIII

Walter Thomas Kelaart, Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Nuwara Eliya, born 1st October 1871, died 25th May 1950, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th December 1899, Lena Joseph, born 28th December 1877, died 15th September 1949, daughter of Oscar Gerard Joseph and Lucy Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 28 and Vol. XXXIX, page 108). He had by her—

- 1 Leonard Thomas Henry, born 19th March, 1901, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 28th December 1933, Alexandrina Bartlett, born 28th July 1908, daughter of William Burgess Bartlett and Mary Lambert.
- 2 Lucy Isabel, born 9th March 1902, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 3rd September 1930, Aelian Hugh Daniels, born 21st May 1895, son of Edward Benjamin Daniels and Grace Eliza Tennekoon. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 54 and 55).
- 3 Blanche May, born 27th April 1904, married in Westminster Cathedral, London, 2nd January 1937, Owen Stanley Sela, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.T.M. and H. Lond, Civil Medical Department, Captain in the Ceylon Medical Corps, born 5th July 1897 son of Crispin Owen Sela and Sarah Robertson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXV, pages 23 and 24).
- 4 Thomas Hubert, who follows under XLVII.
- 5 Iris Thomasine, born 15th June, 1908, married in St. Anthony's Cathedral, Kandy, 18th April 1931, Vere Brandt Phoebus, born 23rd August 1905, son of George Phoebus, C.C.S., and Frances Van Langenberg.

XXIX

Christopher Basil Kelaart, born 31st March 1873, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 7th July 1902, Muriel Mary Wright, born 14th July 1884, daughter of Edward Boniface Wright and Teresa Clotilda de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 45 and Vol. XXXVI, page 22). He had by her—

- 1 Norma Mary St. George, born 23rd April 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 1st January 1933, Thomas Evan Denzil Loftus, C.C.S., born 3rd March 1901, son of Thomas Richford Edwin Loftus, C.C.S., and Ludgarde Clara de la Harpe. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, page 47, and Vol. XLI, pag 117).
- 2 Christobel Mary Ruby, born 28th May 1911, married in St. Lawrence's Church, Wellawatte, 5th April 1942, Reginald Ira Van Buuren, born 7th March 1903, widower of Gladys Esrica Marguerite Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 31), and son of Henry Lambert Van Buuren and Marianne Adeline Pereira.
- 3 Christopher Michael, born 28th September 1915.
- 4 Denver Edward, born 8th October 1922.

XXX

Francis Gerard Kelaart, born 1846, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church. Wolvendaal, 27th May 1872, Elizabeth Emelia Pereira, born 1850, died 13th October 1872.
- (b) In the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 3rd March 1874. Priscilla Joselin Zybrandsz.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 1 Mabel Eleanor, born 4th April 1875.
- 2 Hector Francis, born 17th April 1876.

XXXI

Edward Phineas Hussey Kelaart, 25th June 1872, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 30th July 1902, Ada Belle Vanderwert, born 27th September 1881, daughter of Cornelius Daniel Vanderwert and Harriet Georgiana Askey. He had by her—

- 1 Marjorie Enid, born 16th May 1903, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 29th December 1926, Godfrey Oswald Bartlett Kingston, born 28th October 1902.
- 2 Elaine Sigrid, born 6th September 1904.
- 3 Edward Aubrey, born 18th January 1906.
- 4 Prudence Lillith, born 9th July 1907.
- 5 Irene Blanche, born 28th June 1911, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 20th March 1932, George Louis Alexander Oorloff, born 13th November 1906, son of George Louis Alexander Oorloff and Eliza Harriet Vanderwert.

XXXII

George Tyrrell Kelaart, born 7th December 1888, married in St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 23rd January 1915, Lena Geraldene Willig, born 23rd November 1894, daughter of Austin Alexander Willig and Julia Kronenberg. He had by her—

- 1 Joseph Tyrrell, born 18th October 1920, died 1st May 1949, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th September 1943, Lorna Marjorie Joyce Jacobs.
- 2 Mary Decima Geraldene, born 1st July 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1945, Douglas de Kretser, son of Dudley Walton de Kretser and Darling Clare Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXVII, page 40).
- 3 Therese Mignon, born 13th March 1929, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th July 1948, Denis Lister Flamer Caldera, son of Justin Beauchere Flamer Caldera, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond), Certificate of London School of Tropical Medicine, Ceylon Medical Department, and Emily Harriet Lena Barber.

XXXIII

William Stanley Kelaart, born 27th March 1893, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 27th December 1925, Elsie Myra Pullenayagam, born 14th September 1900, daughter of John Solomon Pullenayagam and Sophia Angelina Chitty. He had by her—

- 1 Elaine Dulcie, born 5th June 1927.
- 2 Gladys Thelma, born 4th September 1929.
- 3 Doreen Hilda, born 19th April 1931.
- 4 Ruth Noeline, born 3rd December 1933.

XXXIV

Arthur Percival Kelaart, born 4th January 1897, died 19th August 1945, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 25th November 1925, Florence Gonsalves, born 4th September 1902, daughter of Gratian Costa Gonsalves and Lydia Eliza Rodrigoe. He had by her—

- 1 Iris Florence, born 26th March 1927.
- 2 Percival Mervyn, born 17th August 1928.

XXXV

Edward Lorenzo Kelaart, born 10th August 1895, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 8th January 1923, Maisie Edith Horan, born 20th December 1901, daughter of Richard Patrick Horan and Georgiana Maria Shaw. He had by her—

- 1 Harwood Edward Samuel, born 12th September 1923 died 19th February 1924.

- 2 Maisie Yvonne Corinne, born 12th May 1925, married in Christ Church Cathedral, Colombo, 28th December 1942, Percival Kenn Hogan of Singapore.
- 3 Edward Frank Carlyle, born 24th November 1930.

XXXVI

John Cyril Kelaart, born 1st July 1899, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 28th January 1928, Irene Minette Crowe, born 13th May 1907, daughter of Charles Bertrand Orton Crowe and Adela Campbell. He had by her—

- 1 John Bryce Arnold, born 11th June 1929.
- 2 Irene Maureen Carol, born 2nd August 1932.
- 3 Kenneth Ivor Maurice, born 5th November 1935.

XXXVII

Walter Vivian Kelaart, V.L.M., Book-keeper, Cumberbatch & Co., Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Ceylon Garrison Artillery, born 27th September 1887, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 27th June 1918, Helen Vivienne Meier, born 22nd June 1884, daughter of William Harry Meier, Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Hendela and Helen Eleanor Brechman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 144). He had by her—

- 1 Daphne Tivienne, born 30th March 1919, married in St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 8th March 1941, Douglas Hamilton La Brooy, born 10th November 1912, son of Albert Edward La Brooy and Kathleen Margaret Jansz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 79, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 60).

XXXVIII

Lawrence Benjamin Kelaart, Planter born 15th November 1890, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 17th July 1922, Dorothy Bridget Grenier, born 27th September 1897, daughter of William Edmund Grenier, C.C.S., and Bridget Alice Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 42, and Vol. XLII, page 28). He had by her—

- 1 Dorothy Barbara, born 5th September 1930.
- 2 William Benjamin, born 17th July 1936.
- 3 Lawrence Denis, born 28th March 1840.

XXXIX

Hubert Noel Conrad VanGeyzel Kelaart, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond), C.P.H. (John Hopkins University), D.P.H. (Lond), Ceylon Medical Department, born 25th December 1898, married in St. Mary's Church, West Kensington, London, 20th September 1926, Kathleen Violet Frances Mansell, born 17th September 1900, daughter of Robert Augustus Mansell, A.R.I.B.A., Architect and Surveyor, and Margaret Roche. He had by her—

- 1 Brian Lawrence VanGeyzel, born 11th May 1932.

XL

Bertram Colvin Kelaart, born 12th September 1890, married:

- (a) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 15th September 1917, Ernestine Irene Edith Gibson, born 6th December 1891, died 16th July 1933, daughter of Frederick Ernest Gibson and Charlotte Annie Eugenie Hunter.
- (b) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 4th November 1940, Maria Ruth Andree, born 23rd May 1894, widow of Ivo Eric Meier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 146) and daughter of Adolphus William Andree and Alice Elizabeth Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 58)

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Marjorie Ernestine Ada, born 25th June 1918, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 7th February 1942, Frederick Evelyn Kellar, born 29th October 1916, son of Kenneth Ewart Kellar, M.B.E. (Military Division) E.D., Assistant Collector of Customs, Colombo, Captain and Quartermaster, Ceylon Engineer Corps, and Margaret Wilson. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 54 and 56).
- 2 Stephanie Beryl, born 31st January 1920, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 6th April 1940, Noel Edward Dunbar Jansz, born 2nd September 1910, son of Gordon Edward William Jansz, I.S.O., J.P., Chief Accountant, Ceylon Government Railway, and Charlotte Elizabeth Cecilia de Lile. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 137).
- 3 Ernest Colvin, born 29th June 1922.
- 4 Jean Andree, born 11th January 1924, married in St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur 14th July 1947, Ian Carl Ingleton, born 18th December 1923, son of Briery Cunningham Ingleton and Genevieve Elaine Frank.
- 5 Sheila Esme, born 18th November 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th June 1946, Irvine Denis Blair La Brooy, born 19th April 1918, son of Claude Eustace Jumeaux La Brooy and Violet Gladys de Jong. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 80).

XLI

Carl Hubert Joseph Kelaart, born 28th October 1892, married in Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, 4th February 1920, Dorothy Grace Andree, born 20th May 1897, daughter of Adolphus William Andree and Alice Elizabeth Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 58). He had by her—

- 1 Dorothy Yvonne, born 13th August 1920, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 22nd February 1942, Patrick Covell Derrick McCarthy, born 24th October 1919, son of William Gregory McCarthy and Ellen Rachel Nicholas nee Edema. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IX, page 101).

XLII

Edward George Samuel Kelaart, born 30th December 1900, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th August 1925, Estelle Alexandra Oorloff, born 29th August 1902, daughter of Walter Owen Oorloff and Julia Rosamond Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XII, page 26, and Vol. XXVIII, page 42). He had by her—

- 1 Edward Derrick, born 15th January 1927.
- 2 Estelle Andrey Doreen, born 23rd October 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 17th November 1951, Hugh Michael Christopher Misso, born 10th March 1925, son of Hugh Michael Christopher Misso and Elaine Juliet Mellonius. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 69).
- 3 Ivo Colvin George, born 17th July 1930.
- 4 Samuel Denis, 26th September 1932.
- 5 Noeline Phyllis, born 22nd December 1934.
- 6 Dorothy Carmen, born 23rd April 1937.
- 7 David Ryan, born 17th August 1947.

XLIII

Allanson Mervyn Henry Kelaart, born 7th May 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th June 1933, Azova Neliya Foenander, born 6th August 1911, daughter of Edward Wise Foenander and Azova Elaine Foenander. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 107). He had by her—

- 1 Myrna June, born 6th June 1934.
- 2 Kathleen Rochelle, born 18th January 1939.
- 3 Mervyn Ray, born 19th August 1941.
- 4 Rodney Nigel, born 6th June 1947.

XLIV

Shirley Augustus Kelaart, born 18th June 1894, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 24th June 1924, Ismay Clare Andriesz, born 1st September 1903, died 17th November 1944, daughter of Oscar Benjamin Andriesz and Louisa Francoise Misso. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 60). He had by her—

- 1 Yves Joseph, born 4th January 1926, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 25th June 1949, Beatrice Philomena Mabel Theresa Misso, born 12th September 1932, daughter of Paul Gordon Seymour Misso and Pearl Edith Lorenz Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 76).
- 2 Rosemarie Mignonette Francoise, born 2nd July 1927, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 7th April, 1951, Stanley Byrne Andree Jansz, born 13th July 1924, son of Henry Andree Jansz and Muriel Maud Rodé. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, page 101, and Vol. XXXVIII, page 61).

- 3 Donita Valerie Le Du'x, born 23rd December 1932.
- 4 Gloria Caryl Cornelia Le Dulx, born 31st March 1934.

XLV

Terence Irvine Kelaart, born 4th September 1903, married in St. Matthew's Church, Demetagoda, 4th May 1927, Gladys Virginia Bulner, born 21st March 1908, daughter of Robert Acland Chetwynd Bulner and Josephine Augusta Bertus. He had by her—

- 1 Dorothy Elvira Gladys, born 17th April 1928.
- 2 Cynthia Lileth Gwendoline, born 16th April 1929, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd June 1951, Bertram Carl Anthonisz.
- 3 Yvonne Lorna, born 23rd May 1930.

XLVI

William Herbert Kelaart, born 16th September 1911, married in St. Matthews's Church, Dematagoda, 17th September 1936, Primrose Gladys Crutchly, born 8th August 1914, daughter of Thomas Adelebert Crutchly and Violet Letitia de Vos. He had by her—

- 1 Ivor Errol, born 25th September 1937.

XLVII

Thomas Hubert Kelaart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 9th July 1906, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 19th February 1938, Amelia Alice de Saram, born 20th February 1917, daughter of Richard Owen de Saram, Ceylon Civil Service, and Myra Manonie Stewart. He had by her—

- 1 Valerie Alys, born 19th November 1938.
- 2 Marguerite Amelia born 3rd February 1943.
- 3 Thomas Richard, born 23rd November 1949.

Notes: (1) In 1847, the Government of the Netherlands possession in the East Indies sent a remittance for the relief of widows and orphans of the servants of the late Dutch Government, who were not already in the receipt of any pension from Government, and Johanna Philippina Kelaart, widow of Johannes Poppenbeek, referred to in V, 1, was one of the recipients. (Government Notification dated 17th July 1847).

- (2) Catherine Emily Mylins, widow of Cornraad Benjamin Kelaart, referred to in XII, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th July 1878, Arnold Gerard Ferwerda.

- (3) Edward Frederick Kelaart, referred to in XVI, was the first Ceylonese to obtain a British Medical Degree. He was Staff Assistant Surgeon at Kandy in 1850, and Staff Surgeon at Galle in 1853. He was stationed at one time in Trincomalee. He was not only a clever Surgeon, but also a naturalist of no mean reputation. He made an interesting and exhaustive analysis of the habits and peregrinations of the head oyster. He was author of various works and papers on the natural history of Ceylon. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XV, page 83, and Lewis on "Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon" page 446).
- (4) Harwood Arnold Kelaart, referred to in XXIII, was awarded the Imperial Service Medal for long and faithful service in the Harbour Police at Colombo.
- (5) Walter Thomas Kelaart, referred to in XXVIII, made his debut for the Colts Cricket Club in 1839, and then began a long innings of triumphs which culminated about 25 years later. He was dubbed "the demon bowler of Ceylon". He was a product of the Royal College, and in his only appearance against St. Thomas' College he took seven wickets for fourteen runs and three wickets for fifteen runs in 1889. On October 29, 1891, he clean bowled the great Dr. W. G. Grace in the match between Ceylon and Lord Sheffield's team. Between 1889 and 1915, he captured 1234 wickets at 5.9 runs per wicket for the Colts Cricket Club. He was the first Ceylon bowler to take 100 wickets in one year, which he did in 1901 and again in 1904. For reference to him, see D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 110.
- (6) Rosemarie Mignonette Francoise Kelaart, referred to in XLIV. 2, was awarded the scholarship offered by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music in connection with the examinations held in Ceylon in December 1948.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF GILLES OF CEYLON

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

I

Arthur Joseph Gilles of Belgium, born 1834, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 19th December 1859. Louisa Gerardina de Vos, born 3rd September 1827, daughter of Cornelis Gerardus de Vos and Frederica Petronella Perera. He had by her—

- 1 John Edmund, who follows under II.

II

John Edmund Gilles, died 15th August 1941, married in St. Michaels' and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 18th July 1889, Anna Beatrice Fernando, born 1868, daughter of John Mercianus Fernando and Petronella Charlotte Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 196). He had by her—

- 1 Muriel, born 11th September 1898, married in St. Pauls, Church, Milagiriya, 21st April 1919, Gilees Louis Eustace Siebel, born 16th September 1888, died 29th January 1943, widower of Isla Glen Adel Ebert, and son of James Peter Louis Siebel, and Julia Rosella Sisoqw. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 47 and 50, and Vol. XXXIX, page 73).
- 2 Eric Christian, L.M.S. Ceylon, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin, C. P. H. John Hopkins University, Medical Officer of Health, Ceylon Medical Department, born 16th July 1901.
- 3 Gerald Rex, who follows under III.

III

Gerald Rex Gilles, A.M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E., Electrical Engineer, Department of Government Electrical Undertakings, born 20th April 1906, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 4th September 1928, Phyllis Therese Solomons, born 11th February 1908, daughter of Arthur Allanson Solomons and Victorine Georgeana (Theresa) Ephraums. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 108. He had by her—

- 1 Ivor Rex, born 17th September 1929.
- 2 Ziska Therese, born 16th September 1930.
- 3 George Derrick, born 2nd January 1932.

NOTE:—Louisa Gerardina Gilles nee de Vos, mentioned in section I, was a great-grand-daughter of Johannes de Vos and Maria Hoepels, who married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, on 22nd September 1748.

THINGS IN GENERAL

[FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT].

By "*Athena*".

I. Character.

What is character? It is a man or woman's individuality, trained and formed by time and circumstances. But the foundation must be there for circumstances to mould, or for time to perfect or reveal.

Character means conduct: it is the attitude of our minds towards all the conditions of life; it is the inner spirit which controls and fashions our outward actions. Character determines whether our lives are worthy or unworthy, whether our work be well or ill done, but it cannot quite ensure our success or failure in life, though it has a great deal to do with it.

Character is formed in many ways. Our surroundings and heredity have a strong influence upon our individualities, but these alone are not responsible for character. If it were so we might regard ourselves as victims of fate and lose sight of our own personal responsibilities. The principal difficulty in life is to determine how far our own responsibility lies, for reflection and comparison have much to do in forming our characters.

Each man or woman must set up his or her own standard of conduct, must make his or her own reflections and comparisons, and the final conclusions they arrive at with regard to lines of conduct go a long way in forming their characters.

The books we read, the people we meet, also influence our characters a great deal.

It is necessary that we should try to understand our own powers and our own weaknesses, and that we should try to educate ourselves in earnest after our school education is completed. The real education of life begins after school education is ended. It is a truism that our education continues from the cradle to the grave. Self-education is of all kinds the most valuable, and many strong characters have been formed by contending with grave difficulties.

In going through life we influence those around us either for good or evil. We either help to better things around us, or we cause our weaker brothers and sisters to err through our conduct. None of us live to ourselves or die to ourselves because of this power of character to influence those around us.

Habits of temperance, self-control, regularity, and loving kindness all go to form our characters, and every conquest we gain over ourselves raises, the standard of our characters. We so often think that little things do not matter, and we do not trouble about little irregularities, forgetting entirely that a straw shows which way the wind blows.

Character tells in the long run, and if chastening strengthens it, you get a good deal of it as you go through life. But these remarks are meant for those on the threshold of life, and it is such I would like to encourage and strengthen. Learn to depend on yourselves. Make out your line of action, and having once determined it, stand erect and firm.

Observation is of great service in the development of character, and it can be cultivated. It helps us to understand others, and gives precision to our characters. The keen observer is quick to note when hearts are full and senses over-wrought, and then brings to the rescue, sweet sympathy. Character conquers in many a time of strain, and is invaluable in many a crisis.

It is well to be critical over ourselves, and it is wise to diagnose our own cases as we are starting life. We all need to be armed, even the strongest of us, and we do well to ascertain where our armour is weak.

To have opinions and hold them firmly is better than to have none, like a rudderless bark tossed hither and thither. There must be some foundation for character to build upon; we must have a foundation for our thoughts. But we can lay down no law except for ourselves. To walk uprightly is not easy, and our weaker brothers and sisters are many, but the strong can help to support the weak.

Words seem a happy medium for teaching methods and suggesting modes of living, and no doubt they are useful. But how weak they seem and how futile in comparison with a life that has lived up to its ideals, and character that lives its theories.

In character lies the power to make the world we live in a wilderness, or to make it blossom like a rose.

II. Courtesy

Courtesy is a virtue which is in some danger of being forgotten and overlooked in these days of perpetual hurry and bustle. Yet it forms such a necessary part of a beautiful character that no one can justly claim the title of "gentleman" or "gentlewoman" if he or she neglects the practice of it.

Courtesy has been aptly defined as "love in little things". It is the quality denoted by the sentence "love doth not behave itself unseemly". From these words we can also gather the reason why we should all show courtesy to one another.

-:-

-:-

-:-

We must not forget that a courteous manner should be worn always and at all times, not only on special occasions. Someone has said that "courtesy is a happy way of doing things, and should adorn even the smallest details of life, and contribute to render it as a whole agreeable and pleasant".

-:-

-:-

-:-

Therefore, first and foremost, courtesy should be practised in the home. This is a matter which should command more attention and thought than is generally given to it, for by a courteous manner and gentle speech, more influence is gained over others than is often attained by qualities of greater value and substance.

-:-

-:-

-:-

Woman, and not man, is the true home-maker, so girls should be particularly careful to be courteous, and by gentle gracious ways set an example to, perhaps, rude and selfish brothers, who may later be led unconsciously to imitate them. To parents also, how much more gentle and courteous we ought to be than we are. Blessings are never fully realised until they are lost, and I fear few of us realise, distinctly to ourselves, how much our parents, particularly our dear mothers, do and suffer for us, until the day comes when we know what it is to be without them.

"They are such fond frail lips,
That speak to us. Pray, if love strips
Them of discretion many times,
Or if they speak too slow or quick such crimes
We may pass by; for we may see
Days not far off when those small words may be
Held not so slow or quick, or out of place, but dear,
Because the lips are no more here".

We find Dr. Miller say in one of his books, "Wherever else we may fail in patience, it should not be in our homes. Only the sweetest life should have place there. We have not long to stay together, and we should be patient and gentle while we may".

We must not think that when we are courteous to those dear to us in our homes, it is all that is required of us. We must take pains to be courteous to our servants, too. Orders should be given politely, pleasantly and kindly, and we should avoid troubling them unnecessarily. For instance, there are some of us who are fond of lying in bed late. This results in delaying servants' work in the mornings, and very often those who are responsible for causing the delay and disorganising the household work will be heard blaming them later on. A courteous and kind mistress always gains more cheerful and willing service than a rude and arbitrary one, and the former is rarely troubled by the "servant worry."

-:-

-:-

-:-

We can carry courtesy into our school life, too. How many opportunities wait for us there in doing little services for teachers and classmates. We can help in promoting harmony both in class-rooms and playgrounds by gentle courteous looks and manners. The girl who will be most popular, and acquire most influence in the school, is the one who is everready with pleasant smiles and words, and who tries to make those around her happy.

-:-

-:-

-:-

The rude discourteous girl losses many opportunities of giving pleasure to others. She is always oblivious of the little services she might render; how often she might fetch something for her mother or sister, or relieve those overburdened with numerous little duties of some of them. We frequently find her laughing and talking boisterously in a room where others are busy reading; she will pay scant attention at table to the wants of her neighbours; and we rarely find her doing anything to make things more pleasant for others.

-:-

-:-

-:-

There has been a tendency of late years to a deplorable slackness in the behaviour of men towards women, probably owing to the women competing in the arena of work with the men. An easier attitude is taken by men towards women as the latter learn to a greater extent to take care of themselves. But much of this harmful tendency is neutralised by the individual man who always rises at the approach of a woman, who always opens the door for her, who takes his cigarette or pipe.

-:-

-:-

-:-

We are responsible for the use we make of our money. We are often puzzled by problems in the lives of those who profess to be Christians, who though charitable when called upon to be so, might do still more if they spent less on pleasure and on self. A true Christian cannot

be a selfish person. Since we cannot return anything to the giver of all good, we can only pass on a share of our blessings to those who need them, as a proof of our thankfulness. We must recognise that we are only stewards of God's bounty and to Him must some day render account. We must never lose sight of our responsibilities in this direction, or neglect to make use of our opportunities.

Ourself, our appearance, our faults, our neighbours, our money, these are but a few of our responsibilities. Everything that follows the word "my" implies responsibility. Let us all try to realise our responsibilities and discharge them nobly.

THE RT. HON. DON STEPHEN SENANAYAKE

"He gained the trust of all Communities..."

The death of the Rt. Hon. Don Stephen Senanayake, which took place recently with tragic suddenness has deprived the many communities of people which compose that entity called Ceylonese of a great leader. When Ceylon's political structures and social pattern of the past three decades is written as history his name will rank high.

Entering politics in 1922 as an elected member to the Ceylon Legislative Council Mr. Senanayake kept one eye on the problems of agriculture, while with the other he took measure of all possibilities for enhancing the claims of Ceylon for political emancipation. In 1931 he was elected to the first State Council set up by the Donoughmore Commission and became Minister of Agriculture and Lands. He was mainly responsible for Whitehall's declaration in 1943 promising a re-examination of the reform of the Ceylon Constitution with a view to granting the Island self-government under the Crown. It was also practically Mr. Senanayake's driving power and parliamentary tactics alone which brought to Ceylon full political independence within the British Commonwealth of Nations. In 1947 he became Ceylon's first Prime Minister.

Lord Soulbury, presently Governor-General of Ceylon, when he was Chairman of the Commission to Ceylon in 1944, said of Mr. Senanayake:

"Throughout his tenure of office as Leader of the State Council he has displayed all those qualities of judgment, patience, tolerance and good humour which go to make a great political leader. He is a Sinhalese who has never thought of himself as a Sinhalese representative. He has gained the trust of all the communities in the island to a degree unprecedented in its history, and in guiding the fortunes of his country to full self-government no one has played a more important or nobler part than he".

Thus far we have been looking at Senanayake the politician. Let us take a passing glimpse of Senanayake the man.

The quality which gained for Mr. Senanayake the trust of all people and contributed to his greatness and dignity was paradoxically, his simple demeanour and profound humility. Other traits in his character which made him friend or unbending opponent to men were his geniality, his immense common sense and understanding, his strong ideas of justice and his immaculate and utterly fair personality. Too truly has it been said that with "bluff, genial good humour or with serious mein, he stood like a watchdog guarding his people from forces of evil, guarding each community, each religion". He has not merely sympathized, but actually grieved over the departure of those who could not, or even would not, link their lives with Ceylon and make this Island a free country for the Ceylonese to live and thrive in.

That Mr. Senanayake had both regard and respect for the Burgher Community he showed in many ways. He was the honoured guest of the Union on a few occasions and a personal friend of several of its members.

The story is told that on one occasion Mr. Senanayake was baited by an ardent nationalist to answer why the Government did not contemplate framing laws in order to prevent those who had disgruntledly left Ceylon to seek fortune in other lands, from returning and re-establishing themselves. The thrust was no doubt directed against the personnel of minority communities who being alarmed by the prospects of complete self-government had tried out other countries and decided to return.

Mr. Senanayake's early association with St. Thomas' College was reflected in his answer to the question and he emerged triumphant. With characteristic and unexpected promptness he struck back. "You obviously never heard the parable of the Prodigal Son—we must welcome all who return, and feast them with a fatted calf".

As a freedom-loving minority racial Community in Ceylon we mourn the loss of a great gentleman who earned our confidence and has passed to his rest. As an integral part of the entity which he created and called the Ceylonese we grieve over the death of a man of solid character, who though selflessly devoted to his country and the welfare of his countrymen, was tolerant of other points of view and a devoted architect to the establishment of a free democratic Ceylon.

A TRIBUTE

Rev. Gerard Henry Percival Leembruggen

Percy Leembruggen, who died on the 8th of February, 1952, was the eldest son of Gerard Edward Leembruggen and Evelyn, *nee* de Waas. He belonged to a family established in Ceylon before the year 1700, in earlier times when the maritime provinces of the Island were governed by the Dutch.* He was born on the 27th of May 1898; and married in 1905, Enid Alice Raffel.

Well known for his variety of ideas, and vivacity of conversational powers, he had a large circle of friends. Few men can claim, even in much lesser degree, to possess that outstanding disposition which characterised Percy Leembruggen to a marked degree as a man of purpose. Despite an amiable manner and a fine courtesy which was a notable family trait, he never flinched from argument, nor would he deviate from a line of conduct if he once convinced himself that he was doing what was right.

In early years, while studying for the Law, Percy Leembruggen was an ardent worker of the Young Mens' Christian Association in Ceylon. On passing out from Law College he began his career practicing as a Proctor of the Supreme Court at Nuwara Eliya. He later practiced his profession in Kandy, joining the firm of Liesching and Lee.

There were some who admired and some who would not understand the next step he took, when with the ordinary responsibilities of wife and family he boldly set himself to undertake a theological training in Bangalore. Three years thereafter he received a Call from the Dutch Reformed Church and was ordained a Minister of that Institution. He resigned his call on a difference of opinion with the Church Court on a theological issue, sincerely and genuinely believing that he was right. He again for a short time practiced as a lawyer until he was invited, and joined the Baptist Church as a Pastor.

Rev. Percy Leembruggen carried out whatever duty he from time to time set himself to do, with marked ability, energy and common sense. He was one of the most zealous of the parochial clergy, both Presbyterian and Baptist, and worked equally untiringly whether it was his lot to serve the members of his Church in Bambalapitiya and the Cinnamon Gardens or in the parish at Nugegoda. His congregations could always look forward to an eloquent and impressive sermon from the pulpits he occupied.

Percy Leembruggen's interest in the Dutch Burgher Union are nowhere better reflected than in the words of his stirring address to the gathering of members of the Union and their families at the celebrations of St. Nicolaas, in Kandy, December 1908, or just under a year after the Union was inaugurated. On that occasion he is reported to have said :—

* The Genealogy of the Leembruggen Family will be found in the Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union, Volume IV (1911).

The history of Holland is the history of RECLAMATION. Thousands of acres have been by dint of great industry and large expenditure of money, reclaimed from the sea, and form today large tracts of fertile country. Had the Hollanders said, "It is too late: the sea has encroached too much, and the water is too deep now for anything to be done", there would perhaps be no Holland today worth speaking of.

In the same way let US to the work of RECLAMATION—reclaiming from oblivion those customs and traditions that will help us, reclaiming to general use the lost art of our language and of our literature, and bringing together our people, till we have established in Ceylon a Holland of men and women who will be true to our traditions—a Holland guarded by dykes of unity and honour and of loyalty to the Crown under whose rule our lot has been cast.

These are truly bold words. They were directed as much against the malevolence of malicious detractors and the opposition of selfish individuals who unfortunately exist in every community, as they were intended to focus a future which can rebuke despondency. It was only a bold man who would have given utterance to this challenge to a dis-united blood-group of peoples, stressing as it were that united we stand, divided we fall as many a similar group of peoples before us has fallen.

Surely it was as such bold, and all too few, utterances that the Union, formed on the 18th of January 1908, found inspiration to control and create. Have we who live in that future which it was the apparent aim of the Union to bring within the scope of its grasp, shown ourselves worthy of the efforts made on our behalf by these pioneers to co-operate effectively for the fulfilment of our common aspirations?

Let us proceed to answer the question individually, drawing on the inspiring utterances of those great and bold men who have crossed the great divide. Among them we count Percy Leembruggen for the many quiet and unobtrusive ways by which he made himself useful to the Union.

He has left besides his widow, a family of four sons and two daughters who we are sure, have the fullest sympathy of our members.

AN INTERESTING LETTER AND THE ANSWER.

The Hague, Holland,
23, Frederick Hen buklaan,
24-2-52.

The Secretary,
Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon,
Colombo.

Dear Sir,

It was with great interest that recently I learned of the existence of your Society and of its publishing a three monthly magazine, facts which came to my notice at Leyden University, where I am studying at present.

I would be grateful if you could let me have some details about the present Dutch Burghers, their number etc. and whether you are also in contact with other Burghers (Malacca, India, etc.) and perhaps, a specimen copy of your quarterly.

My mother is a direct descendant of a family at one time closely associated with the Dutch settlement in Ceylon: her father was Ryckloff van Goens, lineal descendant of the first Dutch Governor and himself the chief of the family during his lifetime. The van Goens' association with Ceylon, especially that of Ryckloff senior and junior have always remained the most vivid episode of the family's history and set the tradition for all eldest sons of every line to be called: "Ryckloff". At present the male line is only still represented in Indonesia; and I am closely in touch with the Ryckloff over there. On behalf of him and also of my female relatives here, I am carrying, out some investigations before an up-to-date genealogy is published in the 'Nederlands Patriciaat', an annual publication on genealogy.

Now something which would be of particular interest for us to know, is, whether there are still reminiscences of, and references to, the van Goens family in the history of the Dutch on Ceylon. Especially also, how is Governor Ryckloff van Goens indicated in the history, and how is he, (or was he) styled in the vernacular (e.g. his name and function)—and the same concerning his son and successor. For instance, in Indonesia the family was and still is known as: 'Panun', the Malay adaption of 'Van Goens', and in India we—(for myself I'm an Indian, my Father, Sharkbul Masharkh Maheboob Khan, having been so, that is, a 'British protected person')—would style someone like them 'Nark' in the South and 'Nai' in the North, both corresponding more or less to the English Governor, etc.

It would therefore, be of interest to know the two Ryckloff's designation of name and capacity in Ceylonese.

Also—referring to linguistics in general,—is there any Dutch remaining in Ceylon? If not, what are the languages mainly used by the Burghers? Did the recent constitution of the 'Church of Southern India', which included the Dutch Reformed Church, also include the Dutch Reformed Church of the Ceylonese Burghers, or is that remaining a separate entity up to now.

I do hope I am not causing you too much trouble with all these inquiries. But please know that all Van Goens relatives as well as myself are keenly interested in the Burghers and their position, and would much welcome the establishment of contact.

May I send you my sincere thanks in advance and convey all of ours' best wishes to yourself, your Union, and the Burghers' community?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. MAHMOOD KHAN.

The Editor replies:—

Up to the Peace of Amiens in 1802 the only Dutch who departed from Ceylon were the few prisoners of war, who did so under compulsion. The Civil Servants and their families and the great bulk of the people still remained in the island. Thereafter, a slow exodus took place and continued up to the year 1807, when the last opportunity was offered by the British to the Dutch Burgher to remove himself to Batavia. The Dutch Government offered them a free passage, but no assurance of employment on their arrival. So great was the uncertainty before them, and the reluctance to break away from the ties which bound them to this Island, that eventually numbers who had sent in applications to leave declined to do so. Those who remained and had learnt English obtained employment under the British, and this perferment set an example to the younger generation of the Dutch families which they were not slow to follow.

The number of Dutch Burghers left in Ceylon after 1807, is nowhere specifically stated. Lists were prepared at the instance of the British Government by their Agents in various towns soon after they took over the administration of the island but they have not been examined and published. At a very conservative estimate there are about 5000 persons in Ceylon who can trace descent from the Dutch who remained in the Island after the capitulation.

Ryckloff van Goens was one of the best known of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon. The Government Archives in Ceylon contain the original records of his administration. They bear ample testimony to his power and ability as a ruler. Valentyn, the historian of the Dutch East India Company, has published in his monumental work copious extracts from reports etc. presented by him to the authorities in Batavia. The report furnished by van Goent to Gov.

General Joan Maatzuyker in 1675, in vacating the post here after 12 years' rule will be found especially valuable to the student of Ceylon history. Memorials of his rule in Ceylon are to be met with in many places. His name is still preserved in the tract of land in the northern suburbs of Colombo known as *Goenswyk*.

The following is a brief biographical account of this Governor:—

Ryckloff van Goens, born at Rees in the Dukedom of Cleves in 1619, came out to the East at the early age of ten, having accompanied his father, Volckert Boyckes van Goens, who took service in the Netherlands East India Company as Commandant of a detachment of the army at Batavia. From his twelfth year, when he was appointed to serve under the Governor of the Coromandel Coast, up to date of his retirement, from the Governor-Generalship in 1681, Ryckloff van Goens had an unbroken period of fifty years in the Company's service. His first connection with Ceylon was in 1653, when he was sent as Special Commissioner (Express Commissaris) and Commander of the naval and military forces to Ceylon, Vingurala, and the kingdom of Guzerat. His naval exploits against the Portuguese on the coast of India at this time are well-known events in history. Having afterwards visited the Fatherland and the Cape of Good Hope, he was appointed, in 1657, Commissioner, Superintendent, Admiral, and Commander of the sea and land forces on the coast of India, Coromandel, Surat, Ceylon, Bengal and Malacca. It was in this capacity that he accomplished the conquests of Tutucorin, Manaar, and Jaffnapatam. Two years later, viz., in 1659, he was appointed Commissioner to Ceylon, when he also obtained the rank and privileges of a Councillor in ordinary of the Council of India. In the following year, 1660, he received his appointment as Governor of Ceylon, which he held with two interruptions till April 12, 1675, when he finally relinquished his post to his son Ryckloff van Goens, junior. He then, in the usual course of promotion, became Director-General of Netherlands India and First Member of Council, and, on the retirement of Maatzuyker, was nominated Governor-General of the Indies, an office which he appears to have reluctantly accepted in 1678. As already stated, he resigned his post in 1681, and the following year he returned to Holland with his wife in *'t Land van Schouwen*, dying shortly afterwards (November 14, 1682) at Amsterdam. His body was removed to the Hague and buried there in the Kloosterkerk.

Ryckloff van Goens was twice married: first, to Jacomin Roosegaarde, who was the mother of the younger Ryckloff van Goens, the successor of his father in the Government of Ceylon; and secondly, to Esther (or Hester) de Solemne, widow of Dirk van Adrichem, Director of Surat. The meeting—probably the first—between the young widow and the Governor is related in the following quaint and interesting passage in Mr. F. H. de Vos' paper on "Old Galle", where he refers to the three bastions on the land side of the fort of Galle:—

"It seems that the names of Sun, Moon, and Star were given in 1667, as the following extract from the Diary of the Commander (Roothaas) of Galle shows:—4th Aug., 1667. 'It being considered in Council that as the three new bastions had not been named as yet it was resolved that the Governor, accompanied by the Commander and Council together with Juffrouw Hester de Solemne (widow of Director Adrichem), the wife of the Commander Roothaas, Maria Wenninx, and the eldest daughter of the aforesaid Commandeur Roothaas, should go out and name the new bastions; and the Middlepunt was called the Moon; the bastion by the harbour the Sun; and the bastion on the seaside the Star. On the Sun bastion was fired the first cannon by Juffrouw de Solemne; a second was fired on the Moon by Juffrouw Roothaas and a third on the Star by the eldest daughter aforesaid.' This pleasing function seems to have led to some results, viz., the announcement on the 11th August of the engagement of the Governor van Goens with Hester de Solemne. The first publication of the banns of marriage was on the 14th, and the marriage in Colombo took place on the 8th September, the intended bride having left Galle for Colombo on the 23rd August." (Journal D.B.U. Vol I, p. 132).

It is a curious fact that by the marriage of the younger Ryckloff van Goens with Catharine van Adrichem, daughter by her first marriage of Esther de Solemne, this lady became the mother-in-law of her step-son. The beautifully sculptured tombstone to the memory of the two ladies, wives in succession of Ryckloff van Goens, is now placed at an angle of the outside wall of Wolvendaal Church. Their remains were probably deposited in the vault of the old church which stood on the site of the Gordon Gardens in the Fort of Colombo.

Two portraits in oil of van Goens appear to have been in existence, both painted in the year 1656, the one by Govert Flinck, and on which the great Dutch national poet Vondel composed a poetical epitaph, and the other by B. van der Helst. The latter, in which his first wife Jacomina Roosegaard and his two sons Ryckloff and Volckert were also represented, was in the possession of Cornelia Jacqueline van Goens, Baroness van Dopff, who sold it to the Boymans Museum at Rotterdam. There it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1864; but a copy of it is in the possession of Mr. J. C. van Goens at the Hague. Among relics of van Goens in Ceylon may be mentioned the handsome baptismal dish of silver preserved at Wolvendaal Church, which, as the inscription on its shows, was presented to the Dutch Church, in Colombo, by the Governor and his wife Esther de Solemne on the occasion of the baptism of their daughter, born in Colombo and named therefore "Esther Ceylonia."

:-

:-

:-

:-

There are two points which cannot fail to strike a travelled stranger who visits the Island. If he has the slightest knowledge of the etymology of names, the number of Dutch surnames which

belong to Ceylon families, is the first. The second is the discovery of how many of the racial characteristics of the Dutch are still preserved by the Dutch descendants, not merely in type, or form of face and figure, but also in peculiarities of character, expression and movement—difficult to describe or define. From these two circumstances, visitors, and the Dutch visitor more especially, will expect to hear the language of Holland still spoken in the Island.

Nevertheless, strangely not more than half a dozen persons in a community which counts some thousands, can make any pretence to a knowledge of the language. How a people of whose racial origin there can be no question should be ignorant of the language of their fore-fathers, is a problem that has long puzzled, not only the stranger but also its long resident inhabitants. The puzzle is rendered all the more confusing from the fact that while the Dutch language has disappeared, Portuguese, introduced 150 years before the Dutch came here, has been in continual use and is still spoken in a debased form by certain classes, although scarcely a trace remains of the European race to whom it belonged.

Mr. R. G. Anthonisz reveals that Dutch failed to take a permanent place among the languages introduced into the Island because it had to maintain an unequal contest, first with Portuguese and next with English.

In the towns and strongholds which the Dutch took over the people spoke a form of the Portuguese language. The early Dutch settlers who came to live with, and among these people, were more or less compelled to learn this mixed Portuguese language as it was used for all ordinary and domestic purposes. Its liquid sounds and freedom from grammatical restraints helped the new comer to pick it up easily. Dutch children born in Ceylon learnt it from their nurses and used it as a home language with greater freedom than their mother-tongue. The result of all this was a compromise. While Dutch was the spoken and written word of polite society, a hybrid Portuguese in which a large number of Dutch words had found admission, was the language used in the office, the platform, the pulpit and in Dutch households.

The contest between Dutch and English started in the last decade of the 18th century but was destined to be a short one. The English had naturally no love for the Dutch language. By proclamation in 1801, the Dutch language was abolished in the Courts of Law and everybody employed in these departments had to acquaint themselves with English. The Dutch Civil servants and their families who remained in Ceylon, in circumstances already described set themselves to learn English and were thus able to obtain employment under the British. In the eagerness to learn English and to scramble for Government employment, the Dutch language steadily lost ground. It remained partially in use among those who had been under the rule of the Dutch East India Company and afterwards among their immediate descendants, but thereafter, English had entirely superseded it as the language of polite society.

Summary of Proceedings of Meetings of the General Committee

22nd January 1952.

Congratulations: A vote of congratulations was passed to Messrs. J. A. Maartensz, Rosslyn Koch and A. B. Demmer on the Honours conferred on them by His Majesty The King.

New Members: Mr. J. C. W. N. Janssen was elected a Member.

Resignations: The Resignations of Miss R. V. Ernst and Mr. Vernon Kelaart were accepted with regret.

St. Nikolaas' Home: It was decided to fence the premises and to have a Gate at the main entrance.

The cost of maintaining and running the Home had been examined by the Managing Committee who reported that it was found that the expenditure was well within the payments received from or on behalf of the Inmates.

Social Service: Casual relief had been granted to five applicants during December.

The Christmas Treat to the Poor cost approximately Rs. 650/-.

Entertainment and Sport: The Christmas Day Party showed a loss of Rs. 40/24.

The accounts of the St. Nikolaas' Fete were tabled. The amount collected by contributions was Rs. 1,313/50 and expenditure was Rs. 1,393/66. It was decided to set off the deficit against the surplus balance available from previous years.

Education: The amount at credit of the Fund was Rs. 2,591/92.

It was reported that the examination in Sinhalese for Prizes offered by the Union had been held in the previous week and that there were 40 candidates.

Finance: It was reported that the accounts for 1951 were under audit and that a special meeting of the Finance Committee would be held in February to consider the accounts.

Rooms: The Rooms in the premises were let to Mr. Stanley Jansz with effect from 1st February at Rs. 40/- per mensem plus half the amount of the bill for Gas.

19th February 1952.

Death of His Majesty King George the Sixth: The following Resolution was passed and the Secretary was requested to send a copy of it to His Excellency the Governor General for submission to Her Majesty the Queen:

"The President and Members of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon have learnt with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved Sovereign, King George the Sixth, and record their deep sense of the grievous loss sustained by them and all His Majesty's subjects throughout the British Commonwealth.

They desire to convey through His Excellency the Governor General of Ceylon, to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, the Queen Mother and all the Members of the Royal Family their respectful and heartfelt sympathy.

The Members also desire to offer to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, on her accession, an expression of their whole-hearted devotion and loyalty.

Condolence : Votes of Condolence were passed and recorded on the deaths of Mrs. Marjorie Jonklaas, Revd. G. H. P. Leembruggen and Dr. H. W. Misso.

Rooms : Since the rooms on the upper floor of the premises had been let to a member on a monthly tenancy, it was decided to allow a member requiring casual accommodation for a night to occupy the room on the bottom floor (old office room).

New Members : The application of Mr. O. M. da Silva for membership, which had been further reported on was put up for the usual ballot. He was duly elected to membership.

St. Nikolaas' Home : Drs. L. O. Weinman, C. F. Deutrom and E. L. Christoffelsz were invited to serve on the panel of Doctors for the Home.

The wages of the servants were considered and increases given where necessary.

Entertainment and Sport : The accounts of the Table Tennis Tournament were tabled and showed a profit of Rs. 22/59. It was decided to credit this to the Entertainment Fund.

Education : The results of the Sinhalese Examination and the Examiner's Report were tabled and considered.

Prizes were awarded to the following candidates who had obtained the highest percentage of marks in the respective grades.

Lower Grade	...	Miss Maria Cooke	72%
Middle Grade	...	Mr. T. H. W. Woutersz	71%
Upper Grade	...	Mr. H. A. Vanhoff	60%

18th March 1952 :

Death of the King : The Secretary tabled letter received from the Secretary to the Governor General acknowledging receipt of the Memorial Minute passed at the last meeting and intimating that it would be forwarded to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

St. Nikolaas' Home : The plan of the proposed extensions to the Servants' Quarters had been approved by the Urban Council, and work was to be taken up shortly.



A wheeled chair had been donated to the Home by Mrs. S. E. Whatmore. The Secretary was requested to thank Mrs. Whatmore for the gift.

Finance : The audited accounts for 1951 were tabled, showing a surplus of Rs. 2,109/75 on the year's working.

In the St. Nikolaas' Home accounts it was decided to describe the money transferred to the Home Funds from the Arndt Trust as "The Dr. E. W. Arndt Trust Fund in Memory of his Parents".

Annual Meeting : The annual meeting was fixed for Saturday 26th April at 6 p.m.

The General Committee would be At Home to the Members after the meeting.


FREWIN & CO., LIMITED
40, Baillie Street
COLOMBO


Printing

== for the ==

Public

WE OFFER THE SERVICES
OF A SKILLED STAFF
AND UP-TO-DATE PLANT
FOR HIGH-CLASS JOB AND
BOOK - WORK. WE HAVE
OVER 30 YEARS' EX-
PERIENCE IN HIGH-
GRADE LETTERPRESS
PRINTING :: ::

STRICT FAITH KEPT



Frewin & Co., Ltd.,

PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND

: RUBBER STAMP MAKERS :

40, Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo

PHONE 2896 P. O. Box 58