

Steam-  
Iron  
your  
clothes  
with  
the

# TELE-PLUS-STEAM IRON CONVERSION UNIT

*Can be fitted to  
any Electric  
Smoothing Iron.*

**Rs. 32-50** nett

**MILLERS LTD.**

Printed at Frewin & Co., Ltd., 40 Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo.

VOL. XLVII.]

OCTOBER, 1957.

[No. 4.

# Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.



*"Eendracht maakt Macht"*

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 Johnston Manuscripts ...	43
2 Ceylon in Relation to South-East Asia ...	51
3 Genealogy of the Family of Kretser of Ceylon ...	58
4 Genealogy of the Family of Nicholas of Ceylon...	88
5 In Memoriam ...	91
6 Notes on Current Topics ...	93*
7 Baldaeus—(Abridged from an 1849 translation by Peter Brohier) Third Instalment ...	43—61

*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.*

# SCHOOL BOOKS

and

## SUPPLIES

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

★

The  
COLOMBO APOTHECARIES'  
COMPANY, ——— LIMITED.

GLENNIE ST. SLAVE ISLAND and  
PRINCE ST., FORT, COLOMBO.

## Journal of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon.

VOL. XLVII.]

OCTOBER, 1957.

[No. 4

### JOHNSTON MANUSCRIPTS.

*(Continued from Vol. XLVII. Nos. 2 & 3.)*

**An Address Presented to Sir Alexander Johnston by the  
Europeans, Descendants of Europeans and Burghers  
Residing in the District of Galle in 1817.**

*(Copy of the Original)*

To

The Honorable  
Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight,  
Chief Justice of the Honorable the Supreme Court  
of Judicature in the Island of  
Ceylon and first Member of His  
Majesty's Council—

May it please your Lordship.

The very nigh approaching period of your Lordship's departure to your native country call upon us the undersigned; Europeans, Descendants of Europeans, and Burghers residing in the district of Galle not to allow such an event to pass without conveying to your Lordship in the most appropriate manner; the sincere and undissembling effusions of our hearts towards your Lordship's person.

We have been informed; that the purport of your Lordship's intended voyage; is on account of the impaired state of Health of your Lordship's Respected Lady, for whose thorough recovery our unfeigned prayers, we beg to assure your Lordship will not be wanting, and of the fervent hope we entertain that our wishes will be early realized.

We cannot disguise the sentiments of regret that prevade us on account of your Lordship's intended departure—and the temporary loss in some measure the Community will hereby sustain—but we flatter ourselves at the same time it will not be to any distant period and that yourself with Lady Johnston and Family may soon revisit Our Shore with augmented honors on yourself and improved health to your family.

It is Honorable Sir nearly seventeen years since your first arrival in this Island, we are not insensible of the many benefits and advantages during this long interval that have through our Lordship's means been effectuated for the public good, and those which have been obtained since your Lordship's last arrival hither, (so well known and acknowledged which we need not here enumerate for brevity sake) preeminently call forth for the most unbounded thanks to your Lordship and we therefore beg your Lordship to accept of this voluntary and ardent tribute of our grateful minds; and to assure for those laudable efforts in our behalf and for your Lordship's uniform kindness, affability and condescension towards us on all occasions, we shall not cease to retain an indelible sense of them—for we truly estimate all that is good and great and it is a duty the most grateful and congenial to us; We moreover contemplate with sincere delight that through ever so remote from us our future welfare and happiness will at times engage your Lordship's attention and solicitude.

We lastly beseech you Honorable Sir to accept of our heartfelt and warmest wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage to England to your self, your Lordship's respected Lady and family, and that we may have the innate gratification of early hailing the day which wafts your Lordship in the midst of us; in the meanwhile recommending Your Lordship and them to the care and keeping of the Almighty.

Believe us to be  
May it please Your Lordship  
Your Lordship's  
Very Obedient and most Grateful.  
Humble Servants

Pt de Galle  
on the 17th September 1817

(35 Signatures)

(Signed)

Joseph Waltzell  
P. Ludovici  
J. M. Wittensleger  
J. M. Anthonisz  
A. F. D. Brock  
J. H. Brechman  
W. Brechman  
RoosMalecocq  
D. Lontz  
J. H. Anthonisz  
C. M. Anthonisz  
A. H. Hingert  
J. Rote  
H. M. Bogaars  
J. A. Jansz  
J. J. Vander Spar  
John De Silva

(Signed)

H. C. Blok  
Joh. Ands. De Vos  
A. C. de Vos  
H. Van Hek  
C. V. Houten  
W. H. Aldons  
P. V. van Alken  
J. Hansen  
R. D. Aldons  
F. P. Schols  
M. Zybrandtz  
J. W. P. Andries  
I. Zybrandtz  
A. Ephraums  
P. Z. Andriessns  
S. de Waas  
Joseph Keyzer

**An Address Presented to Sir Alexander Johnston by  
11 Signatories who did not have the Opportunity to  
Subscribe to the Address Presented by the  
Inhabitants of Galle in 1817**

(Copy of the Original)

To

The Honorable  
Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight,  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon  
&c., &c., &c.  
Point de Galle

Honorable Sir

Having learnt with sincere concern of your Lordship's intention to proceed to England, and not having had the success to subscribe to the Address lately presented to Your Lordship by the Inhabitants of Galle. We feel it our Duty to avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying to your Lordship our heartfelt regret at your approaching departure from us.

We also learnt with much concern that the purport of your Lordship's visit to England is the impaired state of your Amiable Lady's health, for whose thorough recovery, we beg to assure you and Her Ladyship, our fervent prayers shall not be wanting.

We beg leave to offer your Lordship our most grateful acknowledgements so justly merited by you for the painful, laborious and indefatigable exertions which your Lordship has devoted throughout this Island, and which we would fain particularize, if we are not sure of our failing in the attempt; suffice it therefore to say, that during the period of nearly seventeen years your Lordship had been on this Island, we have noticed with feelings of the warmest satisfaction your Humanity displayed on all occasions, and we shall never cease to remember with sentiments of extreme pleasure, the peculiar Urbanity, Attention and Civility which marked your Lordship's demeanour indiscriminately towards all ranks and classes of people.

We most sincerely wish that the Almighty may bestow upon your Lordship and Family the choicest of His Blessings, and preserve your life for many years in the enjoyment of Health and Happiness; that your intended Voyage to your Native country may not only have the desired effect on Lady Johnston's health, but that it may be safe, prosperous and expeditious; that you may be there restored with every agreeable sensation to all those that are Dear to you; and lastly, that our ardent hopes and wishes may be realized in your Lordship's speedy return to this Island to the discharge of the very important Duties and the enjoyment

of highest honors of your Profession, and to receive from us future testimonies of the unalterable Esteem and Respect with which we have now the honor to subscribe ourselves.

Honorable Sir  
Your Lordship's most obedient and  
faithful Humble Servants:—  
(11 Signatures)

(Signed)

Jacobus Poulier  
J. Kellar  
Frans. Thos. Fabers  
W. D. Smith  
P. BalKhuyzen

(Signed)

Harms Hicken  
J. F. V. Cuylenburg  
J. G. Speldewinde  
John Adn. Meurling  
J. E. Andriez

**Reply of Sir Alexander Johnston To the Address  
Presented to him by the Europeans, Descendants  
of Europeans and Burghers Residing in the  
District of Galle 1817**

*(Copy from a Contemporary Record)*

Galle.  
20th Sept. 1817.

To

The Europeans, descendants of Europeans, and Burgers residing in  
the District of Galle.

Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for the address which you have done me the honor to present to me. The liberality of the sentiments which you have displayed in your resolution to consider as free all children born of your slaves after the 12th of August 1816 and the very intelligent as well as the very impartial manner in which you have always discharged the duties of Jurymen have impressed me with a great respect for the inhabitants of this district, and I beg leave to assure you that I am highly flattered by the terms in which you are so obliging as to express your approbation of my conduct as Chief Justice of this Island.

The readiness and punctuality with which you attended the Court during the whole of the last Session notwithstanding the very unexpected length of its duration would afford an additional proof if any..... required of the deep sense which you entertain of your public duty and of the anxiety which you have shown upon every occasion to assist the Court in administering justice to your countrymen.

Lady Johnston requests me to thank you in her name and to say how truly sensible she is of the kindness of your wishes for her recovery

I have the honor to be.

Gentlemen  
Your very obliged  
and obedient Servant  
ALEXR. JOHNSTON.

The copy of this document retained by Sir Alexander Johnston bears the following endorsement in his own handwriting:

"I received the address to which this is an answer from Messrs. Waltzell, Wittensleger and Loutz, who called upon me at my house at Galle with it on the 17th September, 1817. I gave this answer to Mr. Loutz on the 23rd of August (sic) \* 1817. in a cover directed to him, Mr. Waltzell and Mr. Wittensleger."

**An Address Presented to Sir Alexander Johnston by the  
Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of the Province of  
Jaffnapatam in 1817.**

*(Copy of the Original)*

To

The Honourable  
Sir Alexander Johnston Knight  
Chief Justice of the Honourable  
the Supreme Court of Judicature  
on the Island of Ceylon  
&c., &c., &c.,

Honourable Sir,

We the undersigned Dutch Inhabitants, and Burghers of the province of Jaffanapatam having heard of your approaching departure with the view of visiting your native Country a second time, cannot refrain (without doing great injustice to our feelings) in testifying in the most warm and public manner the unfeigned sentiments of our Heart on the occasion. We would be wanting in an essential point of our duty and gratitude, were we to omit giving vent to those spontaneous effusions pervading our minds of our knowledge, and conviction for the unceasing, and unwearied exertions manifested by you, to promote the public weal ever since your first arrival on the Island. To advert to, or dilate on them now specifically whether in your public or private capacity will doubtlessly we conceive be but engrossing your valuable time unnecessarily they are too well known, and too deeply impressed on our minds ever to be eradicated. But whilst we thus give this pleasing utterance to our feelings we are irresistibly impelled to dwell with an inexpressibly innate delight and gratification for one peculiar Blessing conferred on us, and the Inhabitants thro' your kind and laudable intervention with our most Gracious Sovereign in the institution of the Trial by Jury on this Island, whereby we have without any hope or expectation on our part been put upon an equal footing in the enjoyment of the most valuable privilege with other British subjects both in Europe and in India, the value and estimation of this privilege which has rendered universal satisfaction and which we beg to say we want Words duly to appreciate would alone of itself have demanded from us the most grateful tribute of our hearts, but when we throw into the scale the discernment, penetration and Local knowledge that dictated the careful selection and discrimination made in the First enrolment of those competent

\* This should read September.

to become Jurors; the ensuring of our attendance by regular rotation, so that all may bear an equal share in discharging the important Duties of that Honourable Office, the readiness and attention which you have ever evinced to listen to any representations made by us as Jurors or otherwise relating to the good of the community, together with the pleasing condescension and affability invariably manifested to us, and the easiness of access afforded at all times, and on all occasions by you claim from us in a superlative manner the most unbounded applause and gratitude and that of the native Inhabitants united throughout the Island, whose sentiments we can safely aver are consonant to that of our own. From this subject we recur to another with equal delight and pleasure portraying in glowing colours one conspicuous trait and Characteristic of your exalted Character in giving us (and for which our reiterated acknowledgments are perpetually due) the opportunity and occasion by communications of the liberal and enlightened views prevalent all over Europe for the termination of Slavery whereby we have been enabled from a conviction of the Humanity and benevolence of the measure, and the expediency of attending to it, both as Men and Christians unanimously to come also to a similar resolution towards that unfortunate class of beings on this Island, sensible and grateful as they may be to several of us, for our commiseration and consequent resolved alleviation for their unhappy lot; to yourself Honourable Sir, we must confess (and trust you will pardon the digression) they are justly and deeply indebted for the participation of that invaluable Blessing to them as the humane and genious Author or Fountain from whence has emanated that unexpected relief and Consolation to them— Having now Honourable Sir, by this public declaration of our sincere and unfeigned sentiments performed the duty no less just and due to you than likewise just and pleasing to our feelings, and regretful as your departure will be to us, and to all in this province, and on the Island in general we contemplate however with truly gratifying pleasure that your absence from us will be but for a temporary period and confiding in the fond hope that our future prosperity and happiness in the interim will still engage your well known wanted kindness and consideration for us.

We have now to request you, you will accept of our best wishes for a safe and pleasant Voyage to yourself and Family, and to this token of Respect, we beg to conjoin our fervent wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and them, and of our anxious solicitude for your safe and speedy return hither amongst us again.

We have the Honor to remain with much Esteem and Respect

Honourable Sir,

Yours most obedient and very faithful

Humble Servants,

Jaffanapatam

the 17th : May 1817.

(37 Signatures)

Gerrit : Frankena.  
J. E. Ebbenhorst.  
J. B. van Hek.  
J. G. Koch.  
P. T. De Lile.  
A. F. de Niese.  
J. Verwyk.  
J. A. Hicken.  
M. P. Raket.  
J. A. Maartensz.  
C. J. Keegal.  
Peter Tall.  
P. F. Toussaint.  
I. Matthysz.  
Hs. Steen Kelder.  
J. A. Rodrigo.  
P. J. Her Kenberg  
L. Garnier

B. Warnier.

P. . Toussaint.  
J. van Rossum.  
W. Lanfelt.  
J. Bart.  
W. C. Pronk.  
D. N. Schoorman.  
J. D. van Schoonbeek.  
J. F. Grenier.  
J. vander Gucht.  
W. de Rooy.  
J. D. Herft.  
— Bartholomeusz.  
J. Margenout.  
M. vander Gucht.  
A. Heynsbergh.  
F. B. Rodrigo.  
E. van Hek.  
W. . Everts.

### Reply of Sir Alexander Johnston to the Address Presented to him by the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers of the Province of Jaffanapatam in 1817

(Copy from a Contemporary Record)

Gentlemen,

The Province of Jaffna from its extent, its population, its productions and its neighbourhood to the peninsula of India is one of the most important parts of this Island, and it has ever been an object of serious anxiety with me in my official capacity to secure for the inhabitants a prompt and a vigilant administration of Justice.

The frequent circuits which I have of late years made through the Northern Provinces, and the local information which I have derived from many of you have enabled me to become perfectly acquainted with the customs of the country and the feelings of the people, and I am fully persuaded that the Supreme Court is indebted to the judgement and the patience with which you have discharged the duties of Jurymen, for the great success and the great popularity which has attended the introduction of the trial by Jury amongst the natives of every caste and of every religion in the Province of Jaffna.

The resolution which you have so unanimously adopted to emancipate the children of your domestic slaves does the highest honor to your humanity and will no doubt produce the most advantageous and the most extensive effect in that Province. I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in having had it in my power to show any of you the personal

attentions to which you are so obliging as to allude, and I have only to regret that the shortness of my stay at Jaffna and the multiplicity of my official avocations while there, should have prevented me from having more frequent opportunities than I otherwise might have of testifying the esteem and the respect which I shall always entertain for the Dutch inhabitants and Burghers of that place in consequence of the ready support which they have afforded me in the administration of Justice.

The character of my colleague the Puisne Justice is so well known to you that you will permit me, I trust, to avail myself of the present occasion of expressing my satisfaction that the whole powers of the Court will according to the provisions of the Charter, devolve during my absence on a person who is so well acquainted with your district and who must feel as lively an interest in the welfare of its inhabitants.

I beg that you will accept of my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have done me the honor to express your approbation of my conduct, and assure that I have the honor to be with great esteem.

Your Most Obligated and Obedient  
Servant.

ALEXR. JOHNSTON.

*The objects of the Union shall be :*

*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.*

## CEYLON IN RELATION TO SOUTH-EAST ASIA

A lecture delivered by His Excellency Sir Edwin Wijeyeratne,  
High Commissioner for Ceylon in India, at the International  
Centre, Kanpur, in 1955

*It is with some diffidence that I am here this afternoon to share with you a few thoughts, on the structure on which the lives of our South-East Asian peoples have been built. There are many amongst you, whose knowledge of the pattern and problems of our society, is more extensive and intimate than mine. My own information on these subjects has been gathered by a limited study, taken more from books than from such wide travel as has been the case with you. I suffer also from an additional handicap in that, though I bear the legend "born in Ceylon" and am essentially rooted to the parent-soil of my country, I am a product of the influence of Western civilisation. I may, therefore, be pardoned if my observations are not as informed as you might wish them to be.*

It has been suggested that I should speak to you today of my own country, Ceylon, with reference to the relations it has with the rest of South-East Asia. I have two alternatives—one, to deal mainly with the conditions and problems existing in Ceylon and examine them in relation to the South-East Asian region as a whole—the other, to analyse trends and developments in this region and see how far they are common to, or typical of, what is happening in Ceylon. I have chosen the latter course. Ceylon is so much a part of South-East Asia geographically, historically and economically that it cannot be conceived as being separate from the main region to which it belongs. I feel, therefore, that it would be of greater interest to you if I attempted to show you the extent to which Ceylon fits into the picture of South-East Asia, as I see it.

The term South-East Asia embraces the entire region commencing from Pakistan in the West to the Philippines in the East and includes within its orbit, the territories of India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, the States of Indo-China, Nepal and Ceylon. The population figures are astronomical, being in the neighbourhood of 625,000,000. If we take into account the Himalayan extent of the territory, the picture becomes staggering. South-East Asia has, by reason of its area and population alone, become a force that cannot be easily by-passed. And in the context of present world events, it has assumed a new role in which its voice is being respected in the Councils of the world.

Let me first deal with some of the characteristics which are common to most of the countries in South-East Asia. These are matters in which Ceylon may be completely identified with her sister nations in this region. Geographically, South-East Asia is second to none in importance. Vital communications both by sea and by air between the Western World on



the one hand, and Australia and the Far East on the other, traverse one or more of our countries. In times of peace as well as in war, South-East Asia can exercise an effective influence on the trend of world events and it is in recognition of this fact that the friendship of South-East Asian countries has been so earnestly sought by all the great Powers.

The history of this vast region has been dominated by the great civilisations of China and particularly of India. Much of its cultural background is traceable to Indian influence. Indian culture and her religious traditions are factors to be remembered when you think of her neighbouring countries. The empire of the Mauras, of which Chandragupta and his illustrious grandson Asoka are the most notable examples, exercised maritime control over them even during the centuries before the Christian Era. Her missionaries, carrying with them the torch of religion, and of learning, established in neighbouring countries Hinduism and Buddhism and these countries looked to India as the source from which the benign influence of religion came to model their thoughts and lives. Her trade had a wide range of Far Eastern commodities which in turn fashioned the mode of life and the normal day-to-day activities of the peoples of this area. Architectural memorials, fashioned in the Indian style of the early periods, are to be seen throughout this region, even in distant Cambodia. Until after Islam reached India and, later, the shores of Indonesia, the Hindu and Buddhist influences, which were essentially of Indian origin, remained supreme. The effect of these impacts has not passed away as yet. The nations I have referred to owe a great deal to India in religion, in their legendary lore, in their arts and architecture, in the systems of music and folk dancing, in the institutions of local Government as well as in the very scripts which comprise their scriptures. At that time, and for long centuries after, they followed the ways of peace and thus there has grown up a community in South-East Asia with common interests which transcend the modern barriers of racial and political divisions. We have, therefore, to bear in mind the strong reactions that will be felt individually as well as collectively throughout the entire region whenever even a single country within this region gets unsettled by political or economic difficulties.

There were other fields in which the countries of South-East Asia shared a common ethos. The greatest attraction of South-East Asia to the West has been its large store of raw materials and man power. We are the world's largest producers of rubber, tin, rice, tea, copra, quinine, spices, and jute. We are also primary producers of considerable quantities of cotton and oil. Since the 16th century several imperial Powers, Portugal and Holland, England and France, sought a foot-hold in Asia—the Portuguese in India and Ceylon, the French in Indo-China, the Dutch in Indonesia and Ceylon and the British in Malaya and Burma in addition to my country and yours. By the end of the 19th century most of undeveloped Asia passed under the hegemony of the West. A new era of international relations then began.

This subjugation by the Western Powers, with perhaps the solitary exception of Thailand, and the control exercised by one or the other European nations is another of the common characteristics

which the countries of the South-East Asia share. Over the centuries and until a few years ago, we were ruled and exploited for the benefit of our foreign masters. We had little or no say in our own affairs. We were the source of raw materials for rapidly expanding industries of the West and we were at the same time important consumers for their mass produced manufactured goods. The extent of development in our countries was accordingly calculated to suit their purposes.

It would, however, be churlish to deny that out of our colonial experience we did not derive any benefits at all. The new-comers helped us to revive our institutions of democracy. They gave us sound administrative systems. It is a fact of history that before the advent of the colonial Powers many, if not all, of our countries did not exist as centralised and unified States or political entities. This has been the case in India. It was even so in my own small country for we had principalities from time to time refusing to owe allegiance to the central authority. In the case of larger countries, such for instance, as your own, where the population was made up of several racial and linguistic groups there were these separatist tendencies. These could have been kept in check only by a strong central Government backed by force. The Westerners also introduced reasonable standards of education, though it was education in their own language and was confined only to a limited number to enable their business and Government to be carried on. Above all, they created in us a respect for the Rule of Law.

I referred earlier to the fact that Western nations helped us to revive our systems of Government. As you may be aware, the democratic institutions in this region have had a long and honourable history to their credit. Local self-Government institutions—the Panchayats of India and the Gam Sabhas of Ceylon—simple as they were, formed a feature of our life from time immemorial and have stood the test of centuries. Buddhism itself was based on, and drew its inspiration from, the small socialist republics—the Litchchives—that flourished at the foot-hills of Nepal 500 years before the birth of Christ.

The struggle for our independence has been long, sustained, and at times bitter. The present century saw Asia in revolt. But the tempo differed. In Indonesia there was a fierce and bitter struggle and so it was in Burma. In India it became a sustained creed under disciplined leadership and under the inspiring challenge thrown by Mahatma Gandhiji. We in Ceylon chose the path of constitutional agitation. For the first time in human history India showed how ethical values could be restored and the moral law upheld.

South-East Asia has now awakened. We are once again, after many centuries, in control of our own destinies but the tasks that confront us are numerous. Large territories with millions of human beings numbering over a third of the world's population suddenly find themselves left to their own devices after having been subjected to colonial regimes. The removal of foreign rule has also created a

vacuum which has to be filled from within and filled urgently if we are to survive as independent states. We see everywhere the urgent need to improve the economic and social conditions of the people in our countries. Their lives are still oppressed by poverty, starvation and disease. Their appalling condition is the result of the limited encouragement given them by the colonial Powers.

The ravages of the last war further depressed the standards of living which were already low. Our Governments are faced with a clamour for employment, higher wages, better housing and education and other amenities that help to make a fuller life. In our efforts to provide these, the odds are against us at present. Our populations are increasing at a phenomenal rate. Our people suffer from land hunger, our agricultural methods are obsolete, and our level of industrialisation judged by Western standards, is negligible. It is true that we, each in our own way, have our plans for economic development but these plans are hindered at every turn by the lack of capital and the absence of technological skill among our people.

I think it is apposite at this stage to refer to a great experiment that is being carried out in this region with a view to securing the economic emancipation of its people. I refer to the Colombo Plan. We started with an objective of spending £1,868,000,000 in the course of the first five years. This money was to be found both locally as well as from external assistance. Some idea of the immensity of the programme will be appreciated when it is realised that the proposals included the bringing into cultivation of an additional 13 million acres of land, the provision of irrigation facilities for an additional three million acres, the increase of electricity generating capacity by one million k.w. and the establishment of both large and small industries. It was hoped that at the end of the period of five years there would be an additional supply of six million tons of food every year. This great human experiment is the first large-scale and concerted effort to rehabilitate the economic conditions of this vast territory. You will be glad to know that the Colombo Plan has achieved in a large measure its original objective. Several of the countries coming within the orbit of the Colombo Plan have shown strides which could not have been thought of at the time the scheme was inaugurated. The extension of the work of this organisation for a further period is evidence of the fact that its benefits have been realised and that the countries in South-East Asia are taking even a keener interest in its work.

We must not forget, however, that in addition to the Colombo Plan our countries have their own programmes of development. India's first Five-Year Plan is nearing completion and she has already achieved, and in certain instances exceeded, the targets set by her. She is now on the threshold of a further experiment. I have been amazed by the vitality of India's economic progress and the volume of her output. In the field of food supply alone she has become self-sufficient within the first eight years of her freedom. The new Plans are gigantic in scope and every country, both in the Communist as well as in the non-Communist world, has been invited to help in the industrial development of

India. You will be glad to know that my country too has successfully completed her own first programme of development. Whilst for a long time we have been dependant on foreign countries for the supply to us of our staple food namely rice, we are now beginning to be more and more self-sufficient and less reliant on external assistance. Our food production has increased appreciably in the last five years. We have progressed in certain other directions too. Our standards of health have been improved. Malaria has been totally eradicated. In education 82 per cent of the children of school-going age are actually attending school. You are no doubt aware that 72 per cent of our men and 54 per cent of our women are literate. Ceylon is just entering the next phase with renewed hope and greater courage, for, she can avoid the mistakes of the past and face the future with greater determination.

Not least among the common features of our society are some problems which are equally common to most of us. These are the problems resulting from a lack of homogeneity of populations in respect of race, creed and even language. These are what are popularly known as our minority problems. Some of us have, in addition, special and temporary problems created by migrant populations. The problem of overseas Chinese in Malaya, Indonesia and Burma and of the Indian emigrants in Ceylon as well as the constant stream of evacuees between India and Pakistan have still defied settlement in spite of negotiations and a mutual desire for solution on both sides.

A second and more important problem which has at the same time an external aspect is the impact of Communism on our countries and the stir which its votaries are creating throughout this region. There is no need to go into hysterics either in support of its doctrine or in condemnation of its methods; but it is necessary to take note of the fact that it has become a phenomenon which cannot be ignored. We must ask ourselves what alternative we can offer to the appeal made by Communism and whether the answer we give is superior to its appeal. We can adopt a negative and militant attitude towards this problem by abusing both the doctrine and its leaders. We can with equal folly turn to fascist techniques to fight this phenomenon. But neither presents a solution. I believe, with the intellectual liberal, that the answer is to be found in the phrase "Social Democracy". The tragedy is that our modern day politicians do not pause to analyse further the meaning of this term. When I refer to democracy I take into account both categories, political and economic. Our own plans in Ceylon though not so gigantic as those in India, are being worked out for the same purpose, namely to raise the living standards of the people and to usher in a truly social democratic society.

There is one other problem to which I must make reference. There are still a few nations of the West who refuse to accept that the era of Colonialism is over. The handful of pockets that still remain in our region subject to foreign rule must be liberated. Our willingness to negotiate must not be taken as a sign of weakness. In Goa we have a classic example. The Bandung declaration has come to stay and we



have no doubt that in our own life time the last vestiges of Colonial domination will disappear from this region as well as from every corner of the world.

I have dealt, so far, with a variety of subjects which might be regarded as the common denominator on which the lives, habits, customs and culture of our peoples in this region have been founded. We are indeed a family of nations with a genesis and genius that bind us all in one. I would, however, not be presenting a realistic picture of our region, if I concluded my talk with enumerating only those aspects in which we all share a common heritage. Most of the countries within this region have, during the past decade, re-emerged as independent nations and, quite naturally, have engaged themselves in tying up the loose ends that were left behind by their foreign masters. I refer to some of the differences that exist amongst ourselves. Take for example the several matters on which Pakistan and your own country have still not reached settlement. The dispute over the control of canal waters still continues. The problem of Kashmir remains unsolved. Difficulties have arisen between our own two countries over the grant of citizenship rights to Indian settlers in Ceylon. I have said this before and I repeat here today, that the presence of these people in large numbers has given rise to a serious economic situation in my country. With the rapid rise in population and the limited employment opportunities available, the expanding numbers of Indian labour have deprived the local indigenous population of opportunities for employment. The stage is now being reached when the national economy of the Island cannot prosper, unless full employment is found for her own people. Mine is not the only country in South-East Asia which is faced with a problem of this nature. Burma, though perhaps in a less severe manner, is herself affected by it and has sought ways and means by which she could solve this identical difficulty. The presence of overseas Chinese in Malaya, Indonesia and Burma has created difficulties which still await solution. These then are some of the problems we have amongst ourselves which at various times have, in varying degrees, given cause for irritation but as I have said before, there is a common background on which these differences are based. They all arise from the vacuum which was created consequent on the departure of our foreign rulers.

There are a few other subjects on which we have not always shared identical views. That is why perhaps Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines have chosen to join the SEATO while the rest of us have kept out of it. There are those of us who have retained our connections with the Commonwealth of Nations whilst Burma has chosen to sever her ties with that Organisation. Even amongst these three countries namely India, Pakistan and Ceylon which are part of the Commonwealth, there are varying degrees of loyalty and association. There is yet another field in which the various countries in the South-East Asian hold different views. I have in mind the attitude of our individual countries to the philosophy of Communism. It seems to me that we, as a region, have not found this philosophy acceptable to

us but recognising the fact that the appeal it has for the undiscerning masses of our peoples cannot be easily resisted, we have adopted different methods by which it could be successfully contained. It is in the methods so adopted that some of us have differed from the others. Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines have decided that the best method by which they could achieve their objective is by joining in collective security measures sponsored by countries of the West. Your own illustrious Prime Minister has enunciated the Principle of Peaceful Co-existence embodied in the now famous term, Pancha-Sila. Today the principles of Pancha-Sila which no doubt are articles of faith subscribed to both by Communist and non-Communist countries have received general recognition and have unanimously endorsed by the 29 countries that gathered at Bandung as well as some other countries like Russia and Yugoslavia. As you know, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon belong to the South-East Asian region and these countries were amongst the Powers that met at Bandung. It is perhaps necessary for me to make it clear that we in Ceylon have accepted this principle of co-existence with but one basic reservation. We are all for Pancha Sila and for co-existence but we also ask that if the structure of society in South-East Asia is to be built on the sure foundations of co-existence, the countries subscribing to this principle should in all honesty and sincerity carry out their pledge of not interfering in the internal affairs of others. If the hand is to be the hand of Esau, the voice should not be the voice of Jacob. I am not commenting on the correctness or otherwise of our individual ways of thought. I seek only to show that though we do have a common background there are a few subjects in which, quite naturally, some of us hold slightly different views from each other. But these are only superficial differences which when viewed on the background of our common heritage, culture and traditions, fade into insignificance. The essential basis of our unity lies in our desire for peace. For ages past we in the East have followed the ways of peace taught by our great religions. From your own country there flowed in the past the pacifying message of one of the greatest world teachers to sensitise the mind of man.

The question now before us is this. Can we achieve peace? The road may be long and weary. The obstacles many. Yet the effort has to be made, ceaseless and untiring, both individual and organised. It is a purpose worthy of the best and the highest in man. Our own religious beliefs, our ethical philosophy, cannot remain segregated as an infectious disease. We cannot allow ourselves to be humbled by the fear of war to such an extent as to surrender to an ethical abdication. We should endeavour to be the crusaders to usher in a newer golden age. We have so much in common with one another. The future is bright and full of possibilities. A South-East Asian consciousness has come into being. This then is my message. Through all vicissitudes of success, failure and disappointment, let us maintain a passionate attachment to high ideals. It is only then that we shall put the future in debt to our own generation.

# **GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF DE KRETZER OF CEYLON**

*(Compiled by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1917: revised by  
Mr. D. V. Attendorff in 1957.)*

## **I.**

Cornelis de Kretser of Culeburg left Texel for the Indies on 7th February 1661, in the ship "Hetwapen van Hollandt" as an "adelborst", and he was the father of Louis, who follows under II.

## **II.**

Louis de Kretser, Lieutenant, born at Culeburg, arrived in Ceylon in 1684, died in 1695. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. I, page 87), married at Colombo, 31st December 1684, Elisabeth Goutier of Colombo. He had by her.

- 1 Cornelis, born at Colombo 15th April 1686.
- 2 Adriaan, baptised at Colombo, 28th November 1688.
- 3 Job, who follows under III.
- 4 Adriana, baptised at Colombo, 15th November 1691, married there 14th February 1712, Thomas Santyn of Colombo, Beekhouder.
- 5 Andreza, baptised at Colombo, 11th May 1693, married at Colombo 7th August 1712, Adrian Van Langenhoven of Amsterdam, Onder-Chirurgyn, who came out to the Indies in the ship "Bentveld" in 1709.

## **III.**

Job de Kretser, Beekhouder, baptised at Colombo, 31st March 1690, married:

- (a) Louisa Perera.
- (b) At Colombo, 15th September 1728, Helena Lucretia Herris Bouti, baptised at Colombo, 12th December 1707, daughter of Joost Herris Bouti and Elisabeth Dorothea de Wees.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Elisabeth, baptised at Colombo, 7th October 1724, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 12th December 1751, Everard Lodewyk Potger of Brandenburg (Minden) who arrived in Ceylon in 1747 in the ship "Hogerlinde". (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 108.)

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Louis, baptised at Colombo, 7th August 1729.
- 3 Hester Dorothea, baptised at Colombo, 14th January 1731.

- 4 Justus, baptised at Colombo, 9th August 1733.
- 5 Daniel Joseph, baptised at Colombo, 15th May 1735.
- 6 Cornelia Helena, baptised at Colombo, 18th November 1736.
- 7 Cornelis, who follows under IV.

## **IV.**

Cornelis de Kretser, Beekhouder, baptised at Colombo, 3rd May 1739, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 30th July 1780, Anna Christiaan Van Charlet, baptised at Colombo 20th July 1755, daughter of Abraham Van Charlet, Assistant, and Gertruida Elisabeth Warner of Tuticorin.
- (b) 29th April 1787, Johanna Catharina de Vos, born 9th June 1753, daughter of Johannes de Vos, Onderkoopman and Maria Hoepels.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Sara Wilhelmina, baptised at Colombo, 21st October 1781.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Cornelis Henricus, baptised at Colombo, 3rd February 1788.
- 3 Anna Antonetta, baptised at Colombo 13th April 1789, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd November 1802, Joan Hendrick Felsing, baptised 11th March 1792, died 4th September 1822, son of Gabriel Nicolaas Felsing and Anna Catharina Voogd. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 123.)
- 4 Pieter Gysbert, baptised at Colombo, 24th October 1790.
- 5 Adrianus Henricus (Hermanis) who follows under V.

## **V.**

Adrianus Henricus (Hermanis) de Kretser, baptised at Colombo 19th May 1793, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd July 1820, Johanna Matthysz. He had by her—

- 1 Dionysius Adrianus, who follows under VI.
- 2 Gerardina Wilhelmina, born 28th December 1823, died 9th May 1859, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th January 1842, Edward Hypolyte Daviot.
- 3 Elisabeth Henrietta, baptised at Colombo, 4th December 1825, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th November 1844, Jacobus Carolus (Alexander Charles) Aldons born 5th June 1821, died 30th July 1878, son of Jacobus Robertus Aldons and Johanna Dorothea Woutersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, pages 116 and 117, and Vol. XXXIX, page 54).

- 4 Pieter Cornelis, who follows under VII.

- 5 Maria Engeltina, baptised at Colombo 9th May 1830, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 15th September 1853, Samuel George Anjou, born 1827, died 23rd August 1859.
- 6 John George Michael, born 10th June 1832.
- 7 John Mitchell, who follows under VIII.
- 8 Edward William, who follows under IX.
- 9 Jane Henrietta, baptised 18th January 1839, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal.
  - (a) 14th June 1858, John William Mack, born 6th November 1833, died 31st January 1867, son of Joseph William Mack and Gerardina Marian Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, pages 136 and 139, and Vol. XLI, page 176).
  - (b) 13th April 1868, Gordon Ludekens.
- 10 Dionysius Hypolite, baptised 27th December 1840, died unmarried.

## VI.

Dionysius Adrianus de Kretser, Inspector of Police, born 9th May 1821, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th July 1843, Seraphina Magdalena Loftus, born 27th September 1826, daughter of John Loftus, Sub-Assistant, Ceylon Medical Department, and Anna Maria Blume (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 116.. He had by her—

- 1 Henry Loftus, who follows under X.
- 2 Charles Wilfred, born 27th September 1846.
- 3 Angela Georgiana, born 14th September 1848, died 22nd February 1879, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 9th January 1878, William Michael Sansoni, Proctor, born 11th December 1845, died 11th April 1891, widower of Rosamond Lydia Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 117), and son of Joseph Sansoni and Henrietta Staats.
- 4 Francis Theobald, who follows under XI.
- 5 Hester Alice, born 22nd July 1852, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 24th May 1871, Montague Dundas Cockburn.
- 6 Lloyd Loftus, who follows under XII.
- 7 Arthur Colvin, who follows under XIII.
- 8 Urania Gertrude, born 1865, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th June 1883, Edwin Jeffry Cockburn.

## VII.

Pieter Cornelis de Kretser, born 23rd November 1827, died 30th May 1896, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd November 1849, Wilhelmina Arnoldina Van Geyzel, born 11th November 1829, died 22nd August 1863, daughter of Henricus Philippus Van Geyzel and Johanna Petronella Zoysa. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, pages 74 and 75.)
- (b) In Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 21st January 1864, Julia Louisa Ehrhardt.
- (c) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 14th April 1873, Emily Henrietta Jansz, born 3rd November 1844, died 16th February 1919, daughter of Henry Albert Jansz and Charlotta Dorothea Hoffman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 175).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Percy Colvin, born 11th October 1850, died 3rd March 1856.
  - 2 Charles Leonard, born 30th January 1852.
  - 3 Horace Egerton, who follows under XIV.
  - 4 Edward Hypolite, who follows under XV.
  - 5 Winifred Amelia, born 6th March 1856, died 10th December 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th August 1876, Roland Cuthbert Aldons, L.M.S., (Ceylon), Civil Medical Department, born 28th November 1848, died 17th August 1910, son of Jacobus Carolus (Alexander Charles) Aldons and Elisabeth Henrietta de Kretser, mentioned in section V, 3.
  - 6 Rosamond Bridget, born 29th September 1857, died 9th November, 1935, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 16th August 1876, Gerard Adrian Van Houten Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 21st September 1850, died 16th May 1897, son of Cornelis Philip Frederick Van Houten and Johanna Elizabeth Woutersz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, pages 104 and 105, and Vol. XXXIX, page 55).
  - 7 Edgar Colvin, who follows under XVI.
  - 8 Oswald Dane; who follows under XVII.
  - 9 William Van Geyzel, born 8th July 1863, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th December 1885, Mary Charlotte Jansz, born 5th January 1867.
- Of the second marriage, he had—
- 10 John Henry Ehrhardt, who follows under XVIII.
  - 11 Julian Leopold, who follows under XIX.

Of the 3rd marriage, he had—

- 12 Walter Harris, who follows under XX.
- 13 Percy Edmund, born 7th November 1875, died unmarried.
- 14 Gerald Christopher, born 12th December 1876, died unmarried.
- 15 Grace Emmeline, born 25th July 1878, died 27th April 1944, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 16th September 1897, Richard Alexander Ingram, born 23rd January 1871, died 27th November 1955, son of Richard Thomas Ingram and Julia Ann Webster.
- 16 Peter Clarence, born 8th July 1881, died unmarried.
- 17 Vivian Ashley, born 1st January 1883, died in the Federated Malay States, unmarried.
- 18 Matilda Ellen, born 13th July 1884, died young.
- 19 Hazel Mary, born 10th April 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Regent Street, Colombo, 10th October 1923, William Lawrence Ingram, born 17th July 1872, died 10th April 1942, son of Richard Thomas Ingram and Julia Ann Webster.

#### VIII.

John Mitchell de Kretser, baptised 3rd November 1833, married in the Dutch Reformed Church Wolvendaal, 3rd May 1855, Henrietta Emelia Raffel, born 31st August 1836, daughter of Jacobus Henricus Raffel and Mary Kennedy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVII, page 61). He had by her.

- 1 Ellis Constance, born 1856, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 26th July 1876, Oliver Michael Daviot.
- 2 Evelyn.
- 3 Ernest Colvin, who follows under XXI.
- 4 James Henry, born 8th February 1860, died 30th July 1950, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th June 1902, Ann Edith Van Geyzel, born 28th October 1861, died 11th February 1948, daughter of John William Van Geyzel and Antonetta Ursula Thomasz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. X, page 77.)
- 5 Eugenie Joceline, born 4th June 1861, died 9th April 1945.
- 6 Wilfred John.
- 7 Marianne.
- 8 Edward William, who follows under XXII.
- 9 Maud.
- 10 Frederick George, who follows under XXIII.
- 11 Cyril Raffel.
- 12 Percy Hugh, who follows under XXIV.
- 13 Cecil Herbert, who follows under XXV.
- 14 Florence May, born 19th June 1877.
- 15 Enid.

#### IX.

Edward William de Kretzer, baptised 21st August 1836, died 23rd July 1861, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd April 1857, Mary Jansz, and he had by her.

- 1 Henry.
- 2 Olivia.
- 3 Edward.

#### X.

Henry Loftus de Kretser, born 16th April 1844, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 29th July 1869, Rosaline Gerardine de Run, born 27th January 1849, daughter of Emmanuel Gerhardus de Run and Anna Margarita Fermina Kalenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 156). He had by her.

- 1 Hugh Austin, born 17th September 1872, died 20th June 1943.
- 2 Jeannette Euphemia, born 4th April 1877, died 5th April 1952.
- 3 Melissa Theodora, born 19th February 1880, married in St Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 15th February 1898, Cyril Louis Joseph, Advocate, born 4th September 1875, died 4th March 1927, son of Oscar Gerard Joseph and Lucy Loos. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 108, and Vol. XLIV, pages 181 and 187.)
- 4 Naomi Beatrice Virginia, born 22nd September 1881, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th December 1904, Spencer Irvine Hunter, born 19th August 1879, son of John Frederick Hunter and Uranie Hortense Brohier. (DBU. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 200, and Vol. XLIV, pages 131 and 133.)
- 5 Cyril Walter, who follows under XXVI.
- 6 Hector Eugene, born 14th March 1885.

#### XI.

Francis Theobald de Kretser, born 1851, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd May 1878, Alice Amanda Matilda de Run, born 1853, daughter of Emmanuel Gerhardus de Run and Anna Margarita Fermina Kolenberg. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 156). He had by her.

- 1 Ethal Blanche, born 28th August 1888, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th April 1910, James Cyril Rode, son of James Peter Rode and Adeline Lucretia Koelmeyer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIX, pages 106 and 114).

#### XII.

Lloyd Loftus de Kretser, born 15th November 1854, died 1st October 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 23rd June 1881, Adeline Augusta Claessen, born 17th November 1858, died 18th April 1945, daughter of Johan Pieter Alexander Claessen and Amelia Wilhelmina Schokman. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 106, and Vol. XXXV, page 116.) He had by her.

- 1 Ethel Cora, born 12th March 1883, died 6th January 1949, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th April 1902, Frederick Philip William Van Houten, born 21st July 1882, son of Gerard Adrian Van Houten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Rosamond Bridget de Kretser, referred to in section VII.
- 2 Lloyd Sansoni, who follows under XXVII.
- 3 Allanson Glanville, who follows under XXVIII.
- 4 Victor Stanley, who follows under XXIX.
- 5 Sybil Myra, born 4th May 1887, died 30th November 1930, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 12th April 1909, Henry Edmund Poulier, born 9th March 1885, died 13th October 1953, son of John Edwin Poulier and Rosaline Eliza Hughes. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, pages 25 and 26, and Vol. XXXIX, page 162.)
- 6 Dalziel Arthur, born 10th March 1894.
- 7 Irene Adeline, born 7th June 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th June 1932, Henry Edmund Poulier, widower of Sybil Myra de Kretser, referred to in item 5 supra.
- 8 Walvin Harold, who follows under XXX.
- 9 Bernice, born 7th October 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th September 1926, Walter Douglas Owen Oorloff, born 1st January 1900, son of Walter Owen Oorloff and Julia Rosamond Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 42 and 45, and Vol. XLIV, page 179.)

## XIII.

Arthur Colvin de Kretser, born 8th September 1862, died 4th March 1918, married at Colombo:

- (a) 23rd October 1886, Adeline Maude Kelaart, born 14th September 1864, died 11th October 1897, daughter of Henricus Gerhardus (Henry George) Kelaart, Notary Public, and Maria Sophia Ledulx. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, pages 66 and 67).
- (b) 7th October 1899, Florence Maude Poppenbeek, born 9th October 1872, died 25th April 1908, daughter of Francis William Charles Poppenbeek and Engeltina Elizabeth Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 23.)

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Esrie Shelton, who follows under XXXI.
- 2 Dudley Walston, who follows under XXXII.
- 3 Rienzi Horton, who follows under XXXIII.
- 4 Leslie Mervyn, born 2nd December 1895.
- 5 Edwin Bertram Neil, born 22nd August 1897, died 16th August 1898.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 6 Bruce Bertram, born 10th July 1900.
- 7 Arthur Colville, who follows under XXXIV.
- 8 Claribel Maud, born 11th February 1903, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 20th February 1939, Joseph Raymond Van Reyk, born 9th July 1889, son of Joachim Patrick Van Reyk and Lucy Eugenia Berger.
- 9 Florence Hope, born 12th April 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 6th February 1937, George Charles Kennedy, born 17th June 1911, son of Thomas Kennedy and Mabel Gwendoline Swan.

## XIV.

Horace Egerton de Kretser, Additional Landing Surveyor, Customs Department, born 4th June 1853, died 15th April 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 13th September 1876, Ellen Georgiana de Waas, born 6th July 1854, died 18th December 1931, daughter of Charles Adolphus de Waas and Juliette Henrietta Adelaide Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 24). He had by her.

- 1 Horace Egerton, who follows under XXXV.
- 2 Ellen Gertrude, born 29th May 1879, died 21st August 1936, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 7th June 1900, Henry Prins Beling, Assistant Assessor, Colombo Municipality, born 12th December 1864, died 27th October 1944, son of William Wright Beling, Proctor, and Maria Elizabeth Prins. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 12 and Vol. XL, page 9).
- 3 Herbert Kenneth, who follows under XXXVI.
- 4 Zillie Elfreda, born 27th January 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 22nd June 1903, Samuel Algeron Martin, Proctor, born 10th March 1879, died 6th June 1931, son of John Martin of Linlithgow in Scotland and Harriet Jane Cooke. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVII, pages 66 and 67.)
- 5 Ruby Stella, born 3rd January 1885, died 23rd April 1887.)
- 6 Miriam Opal, born 22nd March 1888, died 7th October 1889.
- 7 Isabel Claire, born 26th January 1890, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd December 1913, Earle Frank Cumming Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, born 15th October 1887, died 2nd July 1949, son of Francis Hudson Lowe Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, F.R.G.S., Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, and Edith Blanche Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 72 and 74 and Vol. XLIV, page 181.)
- 8 Claude Bertram, who follows under XXXVII.

- 9 Myra Elaine, born 6th February 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 18th September 1922, Sidney Evertsz Fernando, born 27th June 1885, died 5th July 1945, widower of Queenie Stewart, and son of Arthur Joshua Fernando and Dorothea Christiana Ohlmus. (DBU Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 170.)

## XV

Edward Hypolite de Kretser, I. S. O., Ceylon Civil Service, Assistant Controller of Revenue, Secretary of the Ceylon Savings Bank, born 31st July 1854, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 3rd September 1877, Alice Grace Anjou, born 12th September 1854, died 20th February 1932, daughter of Samuel George Anjou and Maria Engeltina de Kretser referred to in section V, 5, supra. He had by her.

- 1 Alice Maud (Ella), born 23rd, June 1878, died 22nd February 1904, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th, December 1900, Victor Dudley Sansoni, born 21st November 1878, died 1st July 1951, son of Miliani Henri Sansoni, Proctor, and Alice Rosalind Aldons. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 117)
- 2 Reginald Edward Anjou, born 23rd July 1880, died 7th November 1884.
- 3 Duncan Terence Anjou, who follows under XXXVIII.
- 4 Rosalie Minnie, born 2nd July 1884, died 20th December 1951, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th September 1907, Percy Hugh de Kretser, who follows under XXIV.
- 5 Lionel Basil, who follows under XXXIX.
- 6 Lancelot Harold Anjou, Proctor and Notary Public, Commissioner for Oaths, born 26th August 1888, married in the Registry in the Colombo Kachcheri, 27th December 1933, Virginia Violet Vanderhoeven born 28th May 1906, daughter of Charles Vanderhoven and Emma Virginia Wambeek.
- 7 Samuel Dudley Anjou, who follows under XL.
- 8 Sybil Beatrice, born 19th February 1893.
- 9 Mildred Grace, born 1st August 1895, died 11th November 1945, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th February 1939, Lester Cameron Austin, born 1st May 1885, widower of Ethel Elfreda Nicolle, and son of Cyril Thomas Austin and Ada Lilian May Vander Straaten. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 164, and Vol. XLIII, pages 23 and 24).
- 10 Rene Gertrude, born 17th August 1898, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st September 1926, Evan Leslie de Kretser, who follows under LI.

## XVI

Edgar Colvin de Kretser, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.S.A. (Lond.), Ceylon Medical Department, born 3rd November 1858, died 10th August 1916, Married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st August 1882, Minnie Rosalie Anjou, born 26th June 1857, died 13th August 1883, daughter of Samuel George Anjou and Maria Engeltina de Kretser referred to in section V, 5 supra.
- (b) In St. Luke's Church, Ratnapura, 12th January 1898, Louise Ruth Heyzer, born 21st October 1879, died 1947, daughter of Frederick Huxham Cramer Heyzer, Inspector of Police, and Ann Caroline Barber. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 29).

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 Percival Edgar Anjou, who follows under XLI.

Of the second marriage, he had—

- 2 Mildred May, born 9th May 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th October 1941, Bryan de Kretser, who follows under section XXXIX, !—
- 3 Edgar Allan, born 12th June 1900.
- 4 Doreen Norah Marguerite, born 28th April 1902.
- 5 Mona Ruth, born 11th July 1903, died 4th March 1905.
- 6 Daisy Gertrude Phyllis, born 4th September 1904, died June 1911.
- 7 Edgar Llewellyn, born 10th June 1906.
- 8 Kathleen Mavis Clare, born 9th April 1908.
- 9 Daphne Louise, born 12th March 1913.
- 10 Edgar Ivor Meryll, born 1st April 1914, died 29th May 1951.

## XVII

Oswald Dane de Kretser, District Engineer, Public Works Department, born 2nd January 1861, died 23rd September 1922, married in the Methodist Church, Negombo, 10th March 1882, Edith Julia Bartholomeusz, born 28th February 1860, died 12th March 1936, daughter of John William Frances Bartholomeusz and Jane Maria von Bergheim. He had by her—

- 1 Oswald Leslie, who follows under XLII.
- 2 Zellie Olive Aileen, born 14th April 1884, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th December 1904, Bertram Hugh Bartholomeusz, born 25th May 1878, died 9th August 1912, son of James George Bartholomeusz and Elizabeth Thomasia Bartholomeusz.



- 3 Edgar Claude, who follows under XLIII.
- 4 Mabel Louise, born 6th May 1888, died 10th January 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 29th December 1915, Victor Bertram Van Dort, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas), Ceylon Medical Department, born 17th September 1885, died 18th April 1941, son of Richard Daniel Van Dort and Josephina Laura Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, pages 36 and 38, and Vol. XLIV, page 177).
- 5 Edith Lucille, born 11th October 1889, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th July 1930, Victor Bertram Van Dort, widower of Mabel Louise de Kretser, referred to in 4 supra.
- 6 Frank Noel, born 17th February 1891.
- 7 Arthur Maurice, born 20th January 1893.
- 8 Myrtle Minnie Adeline, born 21st May 1895, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 15th April 1925, Lovell Hubert Metzeling born 2nd June 1890, son of Arthur William Metzeling, Ceylon Civil Service, and Agnes Jane Martenstyn. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLI, page 119).
- 9 Percival Lacy, Proctor, born 2nd July 1897, died 7th September 1922.

## XVIII

John Henry Ehrhardt de Kretser, Landing Waiter, Customs Department, born 16th July 1868, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 25th May 1892, Adelaide Sarah de Witt, and he had by her—

- 1 John Henry Ehrhardt, who follows under XLIV.
- 2 Denzil Eline, born 1st December 1894.
- 3 Breisis Louise Adelaide, born 26th March 1901.
- 4 Ronald Douglas Earle, born 16th May 1903.

## XIX.

Julian Leopold de Kretser, born 5th September 1869, died August 1922, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 2nd January 1893, Maud Eugenie Rode, born 18th March 1869, daughter of Eugene Rode and Anne Frederica Carron. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 135 and Vol. XXIX, page 103.) He had by her.

- 1 Eustace Julian, who follows under XLV.
- 2 Vivienne.
- 3 Noel.

- 4 Gwendoline Maud, born 10th July 1906, died 24th March 1955, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 28th September 1932, Desmond Francis de Zilva, born 21st September 1902, son of John Barton de Zilva and Stella Arabella de Neys.
- 5 Leslie Vernon, who follows under XLVI.
- 6 Neville Terence, who follows under XLVII.

## XX.

Walter Harris de Kretser, born 23rd January 1874, died 12th July 1948, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 4th February 1897, Emelia Maud Oorloff (de Jonk), born 31st March 1875, died 11th March 1902, daughter of George Henry Oorloff and Charlotte Cecilia Balthazar.
- (b) 22nd January 1906, Matilda Constance Vanderwert, born 27th April 1882, died 5th March 1952, daughter of Jacob Henry Vanderwert and Emily Helen Oorloff. (D. B. U. Journal, Vol. XLVI, pages 116 and 117.)

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Charlotte Emily Maud, born 16th December 1897, died 2nd October 1925.
- 2 Walter Harris, who follows under XLVIII.

Of the second marriage, he had.

- 3 Edna Geraldine, born 11th December 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 10th December 1927, Bonzer Bonifacio de Zilwa.
- 4 Elfreda Constance, born 15th May 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 26th December 1929, Alexander Stanley Morrison.
- 5 Llewellyn Earle, who follows under XLIX.
- 6 Hubert Lorenz, who follows under L.

## XXI.

Ernest Colvin de Kretser, born 29th October 1858, died 29th March 1942, married:

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 21st July 1890, Alice Lydia Mack, born 19th July 1860, daughter of John William Mack and Jane Henrietta de Kretser, referred to in section V, 9 supra.
- (b) In the Methodist Church, Pettah, Colombo, 18th October 1899, Ethel Mary Berenger, born 23rd August 1875, died 12th August 1957, daughter of George Berenger and Lydia Bernetta Engeltina Albrecht.

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Evelyn Claude, born 30th March 1891.
- 2 Ernest Melville, born 6th March 1893.
- 3 Evan Leslie, who follows under LI.

Of the second marriage, he had.

- 4 Ethel Maud, born 16th July 1900, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 18th October 1924, Bertram Melville de la Harpe, born 11th June 1894, son of Jerome Xystus de la Harpe and Charlotte Sophia Keith. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXX, pages 49 and 52.)
- 5 Wilma Enid Beatrice, born 1st October 1902, married in the Methodist Church, Wellawatte.
  - (a) 5th September 1942, Gracie Banning de Vos. Proctor and Notary Public, born 12th January 1894, died 22nd December 1943, son of Henry Walter de Vos and Mary Emily Ginger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 147.)
  - (b) 21st October 1944, Rudolph Schokman, born 1st January 1893, died 16th February 1948 son of Edward Nathaniel Schokman, L.M.S., (Ceylon) and Hester Ann Ginger. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 113 and 118.)
- 6 Herbert Colvin, born 10th May 1904.
- 7 Edna Mabel, born 14th January 1906, married in St. Mary's Church, Dehiwala, 26th September 1928, Cecil Van Rooyen.
- 8 Elaine Gwendoline, born 22nd April 1909.
- 9 Eric John, born 7th January 1916, died 18th June 1954 of a motor accident.

## XXII.

Edward William de Kretser, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Ceylon Medical Department, died May 1905, married in St. Pancros Registry Office, London, in 1894, Beatrice Amber Maud Smith, born 3rd July 1874, daughter of Walter Smith and Mary Chiever of London. He had by her.

- 1 Edward Walter Arthur.
- 2 Beatrice Daisy Mary.
- 3 John Erieton.
- 4 Eugenie Henrietta.
- 5 Edith Florence Emmeline.

## XXIII.

Frederick George de Kretser, born 28th March 1869, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 6th May 1901, Stella Irene McCarthy Heyzer, born 28th November 1879, daughter of Julian Jonathan Heyzer, Proctor and Laura McCarty. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI page 28). He had by her.

- 1 Doreen Thelma Irene, born 11th January 1903.
- 2 Malcolm Spencer, born 13th August 1904.
- 3 Inez, born 14th March 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th September 1937, George Edward Claessen, born 5th May 1909, son of Granville Hillebrand Freywer Claessen and Ethel Blanche McCarthy Heyzer. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, page 28 and Vol. XXXV, pages 120 and 122.)
- 4 Frederick George, who follows under LII.
- 5 Earle Clarence, who follows under LIII.
- 6 Dagmar Estelle, born 13th September 1910, married 10th April 1935, George Edmund Mack, born 16th June 1910, died 1st August 1938, son of Edmund Albert Mack and Lilian Marie Colomb. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 146 and Vol. XXXIX, page 139.)
- 7 Erica Ithalie, born 19th April 1912, married Norman McElvie.
- 8 Lynette Aneal, born 11th May 1915.
- 9 Merle Iona, born 19th January 1919, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 17th June 1944, Edmund Douglas Earle Gauder, born 12th October 1920, son of Oswald Linton Gauder and Daphne Gladys Ephraums. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 110.)
- 10 Therese Yvonne, born 19th January 1923.

## XXIV.

Percy Hugh de Kretser, Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, born 10th April 1874, died 5th September 1952, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 18th September 1907, Rosalie Minnie de Kretser, referred to in section XV, 4 supra. He had by her.

- 1 Percival Shirley, who follows under LIV.
- 2 Lucien Kingsley, born 11th November 1911.

## XXV.

Cecil Herbert de Kretser, born 7th November 1875, died 21st April 1942, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st February 1906, Vivienne May Van Houten, born 17th February 1881, daughter of Gerard Adrian Van Houten and Rosamond Bridget de Kretser (referred to in section VII, 6 supra and Vol. XXXII, page 105.) He had by her.

- 1 Trilby Everard Van Houten, born 12th May 1907.
- 2 Vivil Herbert, who follows under LV.

## XXVI.

Cyril Walter de Kretser, born 22nd July 1883, married :

(a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th November 1909, Christobel Miriam Violet Hunter, born 21st June 1883, died 27th April 1911, daughter of John Frederick Hunter and Uranie Hortense Brohier. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 200, and Vol. XLIV, page 131).

(b) In the Registrar's Office, Dehiwala, 1st December 1913, Leila Victorine Hunter, born 31st May 1889, sister of (a) supra.

Of the first marriage, he had.

1 Geraldine Uranie Loftus, born 4th March 1911.

Of the second marriage, he had.

2 Leila Violet, born 16th September 1914.

3 Cyril Walter, born 23rd November 1917.

4 Cyril Frederick, born 18th August 1920, died 21st July 1953, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th May 1946, Edna Doreen Barbet, born 19th September 1909, daughter of Claude Ancel D'With Barbet, Government Surveyor and Florence Thuring.

## XXVII.

Lloyd Sansoni de Kretser, born 4th October 1884, died 15th December 1933, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1915, Beatrix Marguerite Schokman, born 25th January 1891, daughter of Walter Russel Schokman, and Agnes Maud Baillie. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 116). He had by her.

1 Lloyd Russel, born 9th May 1917.

2 Beatrix Christobelle, born 10th April 1922, married 10th June 1944, Victor Stanley Livera.

3 Herbert Vivian, born 18th May 1929.

4 Eleanor Marguerite, born 11th October 1932, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th January 1956, Michael Neil Schokman, born 25th August 1930, son of Neil Schokman and Ethel Gladys Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, pages 118 and 119, and Vol. XXXIV, page 73.)

## XXVIII

Allanson Granville de Kretser, born 1st October 1888, married in the Methodist Church, Badulla, 20th December 1919, Annie Charlotte Blaze, born 7th November 1895, died 23rd October 1955, daughter of Robert Ezekiel Blaze, Proctor and Annie Laura Paulusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XL, page 95, and Vol. XLI, page 170.) He had by her.

1 Robert Lloyd, born 30th September 1920.

## XXIX.

Victor Stanley de Kretser, I.S.O., Ceylon Civil Service, born 2nd December 1889, died 1st July 1949, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 5th April 1920, Julie Vivienne St. Clair Oorloff, born 17th September 1897, daughter of Walter Owen Oorloff and Julia Rosamond Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, page 42, and Vol. XLIV, page 179.) He had by her.

1 Ninette Joan, born 8th June 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th June, 1949, Douglas Claude Ludowyke, born 20th July 1923, son of Claude Lambert Ludowyke and Bertha Evelyn Maisie Assauw.

2 Vivian Stanley, who follows under LVI.

3 Lorna Maureen, born 8th January 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 26th December 1951, Albert Langston Joseph, born 5th May 1923, son of Albert Joseph and Antonette Ursula Raffel. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVII, page 63).

4 Pamela Marcelene, born 25th August 1930, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 20th November 1954, Laurian Hubert Metzeling, born 11th April 1929, son of Lovell Hubert Metzeling and Myrtle Minnie Adeline de Kretser, referred to in section XVII supra.

## XXX.

Walvin Harold de Kretser, born 7th July 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 1st September 1926, Georgiana Helen Joseph, born 20th February 1901, daughter of Eugene Roland Joseph and Alexandra Helen Vanderwert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 183 and Vol. XLVI, page 116.) He had by her.

1 June Sheila, born 17th June 1927.

2 Phyllis Barbara Helen, born 5th December 1928.

3 Ivan Conrad, born 16th June 1930, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th November 1955, Romaine Glenda Claudine de Hoedt, born 27th April 1935, daughter of Norman Melrose de Hoedt and Kathleen Margaret Grace Hurst.

4 Claire Christobel, born 9th April 1933.

## XXXI.

Esríc Shelton de Kretser, J.P.U.M., Planter, born 29th April 1891, married in the Methodist Church, Kalutara, 5th September 1917, Evelyn Gladys Iona Thomasz, born 16th October 1899, daughter of Owen Charles Albert Thomasz and Evelyn Harriet Alexandra Ebert. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLV, page 32). He had by her.

- 1 Thelma Gladys, born 6th July 1918, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 5th April 1941, Vyvil Herbert de Kretser who follows under LV.
- 2 Eric Valentine, born 14th February 1920.
- 3 Shelton Allister, who follows under LVII.
- 4 Cecil Ledulx, who follows under LVIII.
- 5 Samuel Esríc, born 10th June 1935.

## XXXII.

Dudley Walston de Kretser, Broker, born 10th May 1892, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 3rd July 1914, Darling Clare Oorloff, born 14th January 1894, daughter of Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff. Secretary of the Ceylon Savings Bank, and Elizabeth Clara Oorloff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 38 and 40). He had by her.

- 1 Daphne Clare, born 28th May 1915, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 30th January 1940, John Vernon Stewart, born 5th February 1912, son of John Stewart and Lilian Mand Ondaatje.
- 2 Dudley Walston, who follows under LIX.
- 3 Douglas Wyndham, who follows under LX.
- 4 Durand Wilfred, born 12th July 1929.
- 5 Maurice Dennis, born 11th February 1934.

## XXXIII.

Rienzi Horton de Kretser, born 18th May 1893, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th December 1920, Gwyneth Isenlt Consuelo Frugtniet, born 3rd December 1896, daughter of James Hercules Eugene Frugtniet and Florence Hester Cockburn. He had by her.

- 1 Desiree Isenlt Maurine, born 14th December 1921, married in St. John's Church, Nugegoda, 27th December 1943, Joseph Jasper Harris, born 16th December 1917, son of Frederick George Harris and Maude Evelyn Gauder.
- 2 Rienzi Montague Douglas, born 1st March 1924.
- 3 Ivor Rienzi Vere, who follows under LXI.
- 4 Denis Lorenz Rienzi, born 25th May 1932.
- 5 Neville Rienzi Brian, born 27th February 1935.

## XXXIV.

Arthur Colville de Kretser, born 29th August 1901, married in Christ Church, Dehiwala, 17th May 1928, Merle Benny Pieres, born 17th May 1904, daughter of Edwin Louis Pieres and Millicent Thomasine Anne Cockburn. He had by her.

- 1 Millicent Caryl Joan, born 26th December 1928, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 9th May 1953, Bernard Noland Douglas Pereira, born 2nd October 1926, son of Crosby Alexander Pereira and Elsie Blanche Solomons.
- 2 Colville Bryce, born 18th June 1930.
- 3 Aristide Briand, born 14th April 1932.
- 4 Megan Blanche, born 30th April 1933.
- 5 Arthur Penny Trevor, born 19th August 1934.
- 6 Christobel Margaret, born 27th October 1935.
- 7 Noeline Stella, born 24th December 1936.
- 8 Julian Royle, born 1st July 1938.
- 9 Claribelle Jean, born 17th March 1940.
- 10 Pamela, born 28th November 1942, died 3rd March 1946.
- 11 Montague Bradley, born 2nd April 1943.
- 12 Merle Winston, born 20th August 1944, died 22nd August 1944.
- 13 Convel Hedy Jill, born 3rd November 1945.
- 14 Ronald Lester, born 7th February 1948.

## XXXV.

Horace Egerton de Kretser, Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, born 16th September 1877, died 29th December 1944, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th July 1901, Margaret Ella Strathern, born 3rd February 1878, died 24th April 1941, daughter of Robert Strathern and Catherine Ella King. He had by her.

- 1 Horace Egerton Strathern, who follows under LXII.
- 2 Katherine Margaret Yvonne, born 2nd January 1908, married in Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:
  - (a) 20th December 1930, Henry James Lawrie Thomasz, born 4th February 1904, son of Walter Lawrie Thomasz and Alice Mabel Wambeck (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 72).
  - (b) 23rd June 1938, Samuel Vyvil Schokman, born 17th July 1908, died 14th May 1939, son of Samuel Robert Schokman and Adelaide Charlotte Gauder. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 117, and Vol. XLVII, page 69).

## 3 Daphne Phyllis Belle, born 1st July 1910, married :

- (a) In the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 20th June 1936, Aelian Lorenz Vander Straaten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, born 1st August, 1905, son of Edgar Allan Garvin Vander Straaten, I.S.O., Third Landing Surveyor and Office Assistant, Customs Department, and Jessie Alexandra Maria Beling. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 12, and Vol. XLIII, pages 128 and 131.)
- (b) In St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo, 14th October 1950, James William Appleton, born 9th April 1925, son of John Appleton and Nellie Merikin of Thirsk in Yorkshire England.

## XXXVI.

Herbert Kenneth de Kretser, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., M.I.MUN.E., F.R., San. I, Director of Public Works and Civil Aviation, President of the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon, 1942—1946, born 13th November 1880, married in St. Andrew's Scot's Kirk, Kandy 27th July 1908, Celia Harriet Schokman, born 7th November, 1885, died 27th December 1954, daughter of George Peter Schokman, M.B.C.M., (Aber), Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department and Eleanor Harriet Leembruggen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 25 and Vol. XXV, pages 110 and 111.) He had by her.

## 1 Ronald, born 24th October 1910.

George Kenneth, A.R.I.B.A., M.R.S.H.

## XXXVII.

Claude Bertram de Kretser, B.A., (Lond.), Burma Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Bassein in Burma, born 23rd October 1892, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 26th December 1917, Marguerite Florence Helen Fryer, born 20th November 1890, died at Calcutta 29th March 1942, daughter of Julian Andrew Fryer and Florence Seraphina Harriet Stork. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. VII, page 27 and Vol. XLIII, page 80.) He had by her.

- 1 Doris Marguerite, born at Rangoon, 22nd December 1920, married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, 4th September 1944, Aylmer Emile Ady, Captain in the Burma Rifles.
- 2 Dirk Bertram, Royal Air Force, born at Colombo 13th March 1923, killed in an air crash at Guildford in Surrey England, on 20th March 1943.

## XXXVIII.

Duncan Terence Anjou de Kretser, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), Provincial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, born 8th June 1882, died 31st March 1941, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th July 1909, Rosalie Hilda Van Houten, born 3rd February 1886, died 9th December 1935,

daughter of Gerard Adrian Van Houten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Rosamond Bridget de Kretser referred to in section VII, 6, supra, and D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, page 105. He had by her.

- 1 Donovan Everard, born 25th November 1913, died 25th September 1944.
- 2 Terence Earle, who follows under LXIII,

## XXXIX.

Lionel Basil Anjou de Kretser, born 7th July 1886, married Ellen Crowley, and he had by her.

- 1 Bryan, D. Ph. Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Ceylon, born 15th February 1918, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th October 1941, Mildred May de Kretser referred to in section XVI, 2.
- 2 Peter, born 2nd March 1920.
- 3 Paul, born 6th August 1923.

## XL.

Samuel Dudley Anjou de Kretser, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, born 5th November 1890, died 4th June 1949, married in Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 3rd January 1918, Frankede Louise Carmen Modder, born 4th May 1897, daughter of Francis Hudson Lowe Modder, Proctor and Notary Public, Major in the Ceylon Light Infantry, and Edith Blanche Joseph. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 72 and 73, and Vol. XLIV, page 181.) He had by her.

- 1 Edward Frank Earnleigh, who follows under LXIV.

## XLI.

Percival Edgar Anjou de Kretser, Superintendent of Minor Roads Kurunegala, born 5th August 1883, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 8th November 1911, Victorine Beatrice Heyzer, born 2nd January 1883, died 5th July 1951, daughter of Frederick Huxham Cramer Heyzer, inspector of Police, and Ann Caroline Barber. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVI, pages 29 and 30). He had by her.

- 1 Minnie Noeline Beatrice, born 25th December 1912, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 16th November 1940, George Bertram Abeykoon Ratnayake.
- 2 Stephanie Doris Valerie, born 19th February 1915, married in Christ Church, Kurunegala, 5th September 1942, Stratton Aldo Sansoni, born 2nd September 1914, son of Victor Dudley Sansoni and Alice Maud de Kretser referred to in section XV, 1, supra.
- 3 Hugo Percival, born 11th December 1917, married in S. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 15th November 1952, Olga Irene Jaliel, born 28th February 1920, daughter of Richard Jaliel.
- 4 Monica Beatrice, born 24th December 1918, died 25th December 1918.

- 5 Maisie Ilma Carine, born 17th June 1921, died 3rd October 1921.

## XLII.

Oswald Leslie de Kretser, C.M.G., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, born 7th June 1882, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Galle, 4th December 1907, Ruby Irene Leah Minnie Thomasz, born 6th February 1883, daughter of Edwin Owen Thomasz, Inspector of Police and Margaret Victoria Vander Wall. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIII, page 155.) He had by her.

- 1 Edith Margreta Minnie, born 1st November 1908.
- 2 Oswald Leslie, who follows under LXV.
- 3 George Edwin Ivor, who follows under LXVI.
- 4 Enid Averil A.T.C.L., L.R.S.M., A. Mus. T.C.L., born 28th April 1915, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 11th April 1942, Hugh Leslie Bartholomeusz, born 29th May 1907, died 28th October 1945, son of Bertram Hugh Bartholomeusz and Zillie Olive Aileen de Kretser, referred to in section XVII, 2, supra.
- 5 Gwendoline Leah, born 13th December 1918.

## XLIII.

Edgar Clarde de Kretser, born 12th March 1887, married:

- (a) In St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 26th December 1918, Elsie May Heynsbergh, born 16th May 1886, died 4th March, 1946, daughter of Joseph Collin Heynsbergh, L.M.S., (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon Medical Department, and Susan Margaret Bartholomeusz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, pages 196 and 197.)
- (b) In the Registrar's Office, Dehiwala, 28th December 1954, Enid Nesta Heynsbergh, born 8th July 1898, widow of Edward Colin Heynsbergh, and daughter of Ernest Julian Crispeyn and Ella Evelyn Raffel. D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLIV, page 198.

Of the first marriage, he had.

- 1 Ailsa Cecille, born 23rd August 1922.
- 2 Oswald Colin, who follows under LXVII.

## XLIV.

John Henry Ehrhardt de Kretser, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I., San. E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, born 5th April 1893, married in England, Gladys Irene Doris Gear. He had by her,

- 1 John.
- 2 Joan.

- 3 Dorothy Noeline, born 28th December 1926.
- 4 Marylyn.
- 5 Christopher Robin.

## XLV.

Eustace Julian de Kretser, born 1st October 1893, died 27th January 1957, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 14th August 1919, Etienne Hannah Primrose Vanderwert, born 14th April 1899, daughter of Christopher Frederick Vanderwert and Rosalind Maud Brodie. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVI, page 117.) He had by her.

- 1 Esme Joyce, born 11th April 1920, died 17th October 1929.
- 2 Amyas Iran Eustace, who follows under LXVIII.
- 3 Ronald Julian Ashford, who follows under LXIX.
- 4 Ernest Maurice Vernon, who follows under LXX.
- 5 Eustienne Joyce, born 11th April 1931, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st December 1951, Ernest Travice Van Langenberg, born 13th August 1926, son of Ernest Harris Van Langenberg and Evelyn Margaret Toussaint. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39, and Vol. XLI, page 69.)

## XLVI.

Leslie Vernon de Kretser, born 11th December 1903, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd April 1937, Dorothy Floralice Sansoni Frugtniet, born 31st May 1911, daughter of Arthur Justin Frugtniet, and Elaine Alice Sansoni. He had by her.

- 1 Vernon Anthony, born 16th January 1938.
- 2 Iona Dorothy Theresa, born 17th October 1940.
- 3 Marcian Winston, born 20th February 1942.
- 4 Rosemarie Elaine, born
- 5 Anita Lesline, born 21st September 1946.
- 6 Brian Leslie, born 11th March 1951.

## XLVII.

Neville Terence de Kretser, born 5th December 1909, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 15th April 1944, Gladys Sybil Toussaint born 17th July 1917, daughter of Arthur Denzil Toussaint, and Gladys Dorothy Roelofs. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 43.) He had by her.

- 1 Russell Neville, born 12th January 1946.
- 2 Isobelle Patricia, born 2nd March 1955.



## XLVIII.

Walter Harris de Kretser, M.B.E., Proprietary Planter, born 14th April 1899, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 3rd June 1925, Janet Gladys Alexandra Vanderwert, born 12th November 1902, daughter of Christopher Frederick Vanderwert, and Rosalind Maud Brodie. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLVI, page 117.) He had by her.

- 1 Carlyle Harris Vanderwert, who follows under LXXI.
- 2 Walter Merrill Anton, born 5th June 1928, died 5th November 1929.
- 3 Janet Charmaine Maud, born 19th November 1930.
- 4 Irwin Lansburg, born 17th December 1932.
- 5 Daneelo Mohan Harris, born 18th January 1938.
- 6 Janice Heloine, born 9th May 1941.

## XLIX.

Llewellyn Earle de Kretser, born 16th April 1911, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 15th February 1936, Ellen Ethel Mack, born 8th June 1912, daughter of Arthur Elliston Mack and Elsie Ethel Mottau. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 150, and Vol. XLIV, page 127). He had by her.

- 1 Llewellyn Warwick, born 28th September 1939.
- 2 Ronald Mack, born 9th February 1941.
- 3 Earle Burdette, born 30th January 1945.

## L.

Hubert Lorenz de Kretser, born 2nd July 1913, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 8th June 1940, Hazel Juliet Foenander Mack, born 26th April 1917, daughter of Arthur Crosbie Foenander Mack and Ethel Florence Nathanielsz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 150.) He had by her.

- 1 Ishbelle Yvonne, born 16th March 1941.
- 2 Lorenz Crosbie, born 3rd September 1943.
- 3 Dorothy Anne Lorraine, born 16th June 1947.

## LI.

Evan Leslie de Kretser, born 26th June 1896, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st September 1926, Rene Gertrude de Kretser referred to in section XV, 10. He had by her.

- 1 Rosemary Lorraine, born 3rd June 1927, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 25th January 1947, Ernest Maurice Vernon de Kretser, who follows under LXX.
- 2 Barbara, born 3rd December 1930, died 16th September 1932.

- 3 Pauline Marguerite Heather, born 6th February 1934
- 4 Jean Mignonette, born 23rd July 1938.

## LII.

Frederick George de Kretser, born 28th March 1906, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 7th June 1934, Marion Gwendoline Kelly. He had by her.

- 1 Brian Frederick, born 23rd December 1934.
- 2 Christine, born 28th March 1936.
- 3 Marlene, born 15th December 1937.
- 4 Maxime Paul, born 2nd June 1940.
- 5 Merrell Rac, born 11th February 1943.
- 6 Pauline, born 16th June 1951.

## LIII.

Earle Clarence de Kretser, born 7th July 1909, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 27th December 1941, Velia St. Rose Milhuisen, born 10th November 1915, daughter of Edmund Balangero Bennett Milhuisen and Prinzie Blanche Dekker. He had by her.

- 1 David Earle, born 17th May 1943.
- 2 Lucille Patricia, born 30th July 1944.
- 3 Marie Gail, born 2nd January 1950.

## LIV.

Percival Shirley De Kretser, Solicitor, born 29th September 1908, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 20th September 1933, Iris Aileen Ludekens, born 24th July 1897, daughter of Walter John Wallet Ludekens and Ella Maud Claessen. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol XXXV, page 116, and Vol. XXXVI, page 85.) He had by her.

- 1 Percival Desmond, born 29th July 1934.
- 2 David Moritz, born 27th April 1939.

## LV.

Vivil Herbert de Kretser, born 25th November 1910, married in the Methodist Church, Kollupitiya, 5th April 1941, Thelma Gladys de Kretser, referred to in section XXXI, 1 supra. He had by her.

- 1 Herbert Rodney, born 1st June 1942.
- 2 Suzette Yseult, born 29th June 1945.
- 3 Christopher Robin, born 22nd July 1949.

## LVI.

Vivian Stanley de Kretser, born 25th October 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 19th April 1952, Hyacinth Aileen Rosemary Fernando, born 24th March, 1929, daughter of Lawrence Fernando and Mary Evelyn Brohier. He had by her.

- 1 Theonne Anne, born 14th August 1953.

## LVII.

Shelton Allister de Kretser, born 4th June 1924, married in St. Anthony's Church, Wahacotte, 31st January 1952, Manel Trisette Samarakoon. He had by her.

- 1 Manel Therese, born 10th September 1954.
- 2 Ronald Cedric, born 30th April 1957.

## LVIII

Cecil Ledulx de Kretser, born 24th June 1928, married in St. Paul's Church Milagiriya, 19th May 1954, Yvonne Marguerite Barrow. He had by her.

- 1 Dave Lester, born 24th February 1955.

## LIX.

Dudley Walston de Kretser, born 8th December 1919, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 29th December 1945, Ninon Yvette Frugtniet, born 8th September 1923, daughter of James Andrey Daryl Frugtniet and Grace Norma Williams. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXVIII, page 120.) He had by her.

- 1 Antony Nigel Fitzroy, born 27th July 1947.
- 2 Rodney, born 31st December 1948.
- 3 Rochella, born 11th April 1950.

## LX.

Douglas Wyndham de Kretser, born 10th January 1922, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 10th February 1945, Decima Mary Gevaldene Kelaart, born 1st July 1924, daughter of George Tyrrell Kelaart and Lena Geraldene Willig. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XLII, page 75.) He had by her.

- 1 Dalerine Dolores Mary, born 9th March 1946.
- 2 Merine Melerine, born 2nd August 1950.

## LXI.

Ivor Rienzi Vere de Kretser, born 3rd January 1928, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dehiwala, 6th April 1953, Patricia Yvette Ingram, born 6th April 1929, daughter of William Lawrence Ingram and Hazel Mary de Kretser referred to in section VII, 19, supra. He had by her.

- 1 Christopher Ivor, born

## LXII.

Horace Egerton Strathern de Kretser, M.I.E.E., Deputy Chief Engineer in the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings, born 12th September 1902, married Isabella Brown Eggie, and he had by her.

- 1 Mhorabel Strathern, born 14th June 1930.
- 2 Ella Valerie, born 18th August 1941.

## LXIII.

Terence Earle de Kretser, M.B.B.S., (Ceylon), born 10th June 1916, died 27th February 1950, married in St. Mary's Church, Bambalapitiya, 1st June 1943, Dagmore Erin Marie Lourdes Pompeus, born 15th March 1925, daughter of Francis Bernard Pompeus and Violet Moldrich Beling. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 14, and Vol. XLI, pages 26 and 27). He had by her.

- 1 Marie Karenza Terence, born 1948, died 8th June 1949.

## LXIV.

Edward Frank Earnleigh de Kretser, born 30th June 1920, married in St. John's Methodist Church, Bangalore, India, 17th February 1947, Dorothy Ray Nathanielsz, born 14th January 1924, daughter of John Julian Nathaniels, A.I.A.A., Architect and Engineer, and Winifred Victoria Kennedy. He had by her.

- 1 Michel Earnleigh, born 6th November 1947.
- 2 Dudley Jeremy, born 29th June 1950.
- 3 John Mowbray, born 16th December 1951.

## LXV.

Oswald Leslie de Kretser, B.A. Hons., (Lond.), Advocate of the Ceylon Bar, Ceylon Judicial Service, born 21st January 1910, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo, 14th October 1944, Sonia Jean Marshall, born 12th May 1916, daughter of Conrad Victor Marshall, Proctor, and Myra Toussaint, (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. IV, page 39.) He had by her.

- 1 Oswald Leslie, born 6th August 1945.
- 2 Sonia Lesleen Leah, born 22nd July 1946.
- 3 Deidre Lorraine, born 29th May 1948.

## LXVI.

George Edwin Ivor de Kretser, Proctor, born 28th August 1912, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 27th December 1941, Barbara Monica Kelly, born 9th January 1918, daughter of Allanson William Kelly and Barbara Maud Kelly. He had by her.

- 1 Margaret Anne, born 16th November 1944.
- 2 George Edwin Ivor, born 30th July 1948.
- 3 Patricia Monica, born 9th July 1951.

## LXVII.

Oswald Colin de Kretser, born 9th June 1926, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 6th August 1955, Rose Marlene Poulter, born 14th January 1936, daughter of Cyril George de Winton Poulter and Zena Joyce Elders. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 26.) He had by her.

- 1 Eugene Dane, born 7th February 1957.

## LXVIII.

Amyas Ivan Eustace de Kretser, Planter, born 21st March 1923, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 4th December 1948, Alsace Veera Phyllis Cannon, born 3rd August 1922, daughter of Charles Collingwood Cannon and Edith Violet Redlich. He had by her.

- 1 Geoffrey Michael, born 12th December 1950.
- 2 Diane Alsace, born 11th November 1952.
- 3 Deidre Jeanne, born 15th May 1954.

## LXIX.

Ronald Julian Ashford de Kretser, Proctor, and Notary Public, born 29th August 1924, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 25th January 1954, Maureen Driberg, born 31st May 1926, daughter of James Christopher Driberg and Mabel Tressie La Brooy. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 73, and Vol. XXXIV, page 15). He had by her.

- 1 Rhonda Jacqueline Andre, born 17th August 1954.
- 2 Julian Christopher, born 11th November 1955.

## LXX.

Ernest Maurice Vernon de Kretser, born 27th April 1928, married in the Registrar General's Office, Colombo, 25th January 1947, Rosemary Lorraine de Kretser, referred to in section LI, 1. He had by her.

- 1 Christopher Randolph Julian, born 28th April 1947.
- 2 Patrick Darrel, born 19th May 1949.
- 3 Rosemary Joyce, born 21st October 1950.
- 4 Roger Maurice, born 29th April 1952.

## LXXI.

Carlyle Harris Vanderwert de Kretser, Planter born 16th February 1926, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Bambalapitiya, 23rd April 1949, Sheila Andrey Lorenz Oorloff, born 20th May 1928, daughter of Cyrus Watkin Millie Oorloff and Esme Charlotte Lorensz Schrader. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 43 and 44.) He had by her.

- 1 Watkin Harris Graham, born 17th September 1953.

## NOTES

- (1) Horace Egerton de Kretser, mentioned in section XIV, fitted many important posts in his life time. He was always sympathetic and kind, and a man of great intellect. He frequently conducted the Services in Wolvendaal Church and elsewhere. He was an original member of the Union and was keenly interested in promoting its welfare.
- (2) Esric Shelton de Kretser, mentioned in section XXXI, was a pupil in the Royal College, Colombo, and later had private tuition. In 1908, he secured a clerkship in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank where he was till 1910. He then took to planting, and in 1914 was appointed Superintendent of Pahan Estate in the Kalutara District. In 1941 he was made Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrate for the Kalutara District. He is a member of the Kalutara Planters Association, and a visitor of the Kalutara District Hospital. In 1947 he went on a holiday to Europe and travelled in the United Kingdom and the Continent. Again in 1951, he went to Australia and Tasmania, and in 1954 to Singapore, Hongkong and Japan.
- (3) Horace Egerton de Kretser, mentioned in section XXXV was one of the first of the few young men of the community who completed for admission to the Engineering Department by serving abroad. He returned to Ceylon in 1900 having been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Public Works Department. He was seconded for service as Irrigation Engineer of Kondavaddan, which more so in those days than in present times was a back-block in the Eastern Province. Two years later, he was transferred to the Public Works Department and served as District Engineer in various parts of the Island. He carried wide and varied experience to bear on his first administrative post in 1922 as Provincial Engineer of the North Central Province. He retired in 1932. He was the patentee of a "rainguard" to prevent the wash away and consequent loss of latex from rubber trees. Most of his friendships were formed in outstations, and he will be long remembered for unflinching

kindness, humour and wide interests. He took much interest in the Union and served on the General Committee for several years.

- (4) Herbert Kenneth de Kretser, mentioned in section XXXVI, was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1904 an Engineer in the Public Works Department. He served as District Engineer and Provincial Engineer practically in all parts of the Island, and was the first Ceylonese to be appointed Director of the Public Works Department. He retired in 1940, but his mature experience was not lost to the Government for he continued to be employed till 1955 on several Commissions, Boards and special works. In 1950 the Dignity of the Companion of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on him for his long and meritorious service to the Crown. He joined the Dutch Burgher Union at its inception in 1908, and has invariably taken the keenest interest in the affairs of the Union. In 1942, he was unanimously Elected President of the Dutch Burgher Union, from which he retired in 1946. He has every reason to be satisfied, with his four years tenure of the office, which synchronised with the war years. This brought about conditions, which imposed a heavy strain in the resources of the Union, but he was equal to any emergency and his calm and unruffled bearing inspired confidence in others with the result that the Union emerged from the ordeal without any ill consequences. His courtesy and conciliatory methods will always be remembered as his best qualifications for the office he so worthily filled.

- (5) Oswald Leslie de Kretser, mentioned in section XLII, was educated in the Royal College, Colombo, where he won various prizes. He missed the University Scholarship in 1901, by twelve marks. The legal profession attracted him and he joined the Law College in 1901, as an advocate student. He passed, first in the Examinations for advocates, and was admitted as such in April 1905. He practised in Colombo for a short time, and then moved to Matara where he practised till September 1924 except for short periods as Crown Counsel and as Magistrate at Matara. In 1924 he was appointed District Judge of Batticaloa, and later was appointed District Judge of Chilaw and Additional District Judge of Colombo. In 1930 he acted as Solicitor General, and was a member of the Legislative Council. In 1935, he was a member of the Judicial Commission. In 1936, he was appointed Commissioner of Assize and officiated in various places in the Island. He was appointed Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court in 1938 and retired from service in 1945. He became a member of the Dutch Burgher Union almost at its inception. The Dignity of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on him in 1951.

- (6) Horace Egerton Strathern de Kretser, mentioned in section LXII, was appointed Assistant Electrical Engineer, and assumed duties in September 1926. In 1947, he was appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, Government Electrical Undertakings, and retired in 1949. He left for Australia immediately, and his present position is General Manager of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board, Rockhampton in Queensland.

*The objects of the Union shall be :*

*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.*

## GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF NICHOLAS OF CEYLON

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

### I.

James Charles Nicholas, born 1815, died 23rd September 1864, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal:

- (a) 25th May 1840, Petronella Wilhelmina Poppenbeek, born 29th December 1822, died 27th September 1854, daughter of Johannes Paulus Poppenbeek and Wilhelmina Angelina Albrecht. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 22.)
- (b) 9th June 1859, Gracy Margaret Poppenbeek, died 25th September 1864, widow of Fredericus Bastianus Koelman.

Of the first marriage, he had—

- 1 John Edward, who follows under II.
- 2 Frederick Alexander, who follows under III.

### II.

John Edward Nicholas, born 11th April 1841, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 27th January 1865, Sophia Matilda de Run, born 6th April 1845, daughter of Henricus Adrianus de Run and Carolina Gerardina Van Cuylenburg. He had by her.

- 1 James Charles Frederick, who follows under IV.
- 2 Evelyn Sophia Gertrude, born 17th May 1872, died 21st December 1944, married in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo, 9th November 1893, Archibald Clement Van Cuylenburg, born 25th November 1864, died 22nd June 1948, son of William Philmot Van Cuylenburg and Maria Elizabeth Pieres.

### III.

Frederick Alexander Nicholas, born 28th December 1843, married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolvendaal, 17th September 1868, Caroline Isabella Van Dort, born 23rd August 1844, daughter of Petrus Henricus Van Dort and Adriana Emerensia Martensz. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, pages 21 and 22, and Vol. XL, page 46.) He had by her.

- 1 Frederick Alexander Mortier, who follows under V.

### IV.

James Charles Frederick Nicholas, L.M.S. (Ceylon), born 6th January 1868, died 2nd September 1922, married in the Holy Trinity Church, Colombo, 6th July 1893, Amy Ephraums, born 9th November 1870, died 24th September 1946, daughter of Clement Reginald Ephraums and Anna Sophia Andree. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXIV, page 107, and Vol. XL, page 48.) He had by her.

- 1 James Richard Stanley, who follows under VI.
- 2 Mildred Miriam Clarice, born 24th October 1895, married in All Saints' Church, Borella, 23rd March 1915, Martin Joseph Richard Jayasuriya.
- 3 John Edward, born 7th December 1896.
- 4 Irene Gertruide, born 23rd June 1898, died 19th October 1919.
- 5 Evan Claude, born 19th February 1900.
- 6 Maris Clair, born 19th March 1901, married at Matara, Richard Oswald Silva.
- 7 Hesther Beryl, born 11th April 1912, died 1913.

### V.

Frederick Alexander Mortier Nicholas, born 14th February 1876, married in St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, 26th December 1901, Florence Winifred Lodewyk, born 23rd July 1879, daughter of John Henry Lodewyk and Metilda Mortier. He had by her.

- 1 John Edward Frederick, who follows under VII.
- 2 Frederick Alexander, who follows under VIII.

### VI.

James Richard Stanley Nicholas, born 1st May 1894, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 2nd September 1931, Mavis Millicent Hepponstall, born 6th February 1906, daughter of Theodore Augustus Hepponstall and Mabel Millicent Vander Straat. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXVII, page 78.) He had by her.

- 1 Bevis Geoffrey, born 16th April 1938.
- 2 Wendell Gladwyn, born 21st January 1945.

### VII.

John Edward Frederick Nicholas, born 15th February 1903, married in St. Paul's Church, Pettah, Colombo, 9th June 1924, Princess Lois d'Silva, born 25th August 1907, daughter of Hector Cyril d'Silva and Florence Mildred Von Hagt. He had by her.

- 1 Florence Dulcinea Yvonne, born 17th August 1925, married in St. Paul's Church, Milagiriya, 20th August 1947, Hugh David Walbeoff Jansz, B.A. (Cantab), L.M.S., (Ceylon), born 17th June 1918, son of Hugh Grenier Jansz and Millicent Daisy Walbeoff. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXV, page 140, and Vol. XXIX, page 24.)
- 2 Earle Hector Frederick, who follows under IX.
- 3 Christopher Eustace, M.B.B.S. (Ceylon), born 21st April 1929.
- 4 Aubrey Lorenz, born 21st February 1934.

## VIII.

Frederick Alexander Nicholas, born 30th April 1904, married in the Office of the Registrar General, Colombo, 7th March 1929, Louise Mavis Fernando, born 21st December 1907, daughter of Alfred Michael Fernando and Muriel Edith Leonora Poppenbeek. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXIX, page 23. He had by her.

- 1 Frederick Alexander Shelton, born 23rd June 1929.
- 2 Carlos Hilary, born 12th October 1930.
- 3 Maurice Adrian, born 8th September 1932, died in infancy.
- 4 Winston Aubrey, born 7th November 1933.
- 5 Christine Isabel Rita, born 5th December 1934.
- 6 Crystal Jean, born 21st July 1937.
- 7 Myrna Audrey Celine, born 25th June 1939.
- 8 Patricia Dawn, born 3rd October 1940.
- 9 Patrick Anisley, born 8th August 1943.
- 10 Roger Adrian, born 20th June 1946.
- 11 Diana Cheryl Bernadette, born 28th June 1948.
- 12 Christopher Rodney, born 27th January 1951.

## IX.

Earle Hector Frederick Nicholas, Manufacturers' Agent, born 20th November 1926, married in St. Paul's Church, Kynsey Road, Colombo. 18th June 1953, Carmen Rhona Van Houten, born 20th February 1932, daughter of Frederick Gerald Douglas Van Houten and Choice Yvonne d'Silva. (D.B.U. Journal, Vol. XXXII, pages 106 and 107.) He had by her.

- 1 Laurette Gail, born 11th August 1954.
- 2 Suzette Romaine, born 7th September 1955.

## IN MEMORIAM

## WILLIAM EDWARD VAN DER SMAGT DE ROOY

Nearly fifty years have gone by since the Dutch Burgher Union was founded. New generations have grown around this vigorous and useful institution. Hence, it is given to but the few older members of his day and generations who are still happily with us, to estimate the fullness of the loss that the Community has sustained by the death of Willie de Rooy in his 78th year. It was in a sphere very intimately our own that he gave most vital service and has many claims to be held in fragrant memory.

When our founder, Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, set himself the task of organising the Dutch Burgher Community which was fast becoming anglicised and orientalised to the extent of forgetting its common ancestry, and history and traditions to which it was born; Willie de Rooy proved himself an indefatigable helper by readily undertaking and accomplishing all the spade work entailed in so momentous a venture. Hundreds of potential members must have been contacted by him and this, not merely in a formal way, for there were many faint-hearted ones who had to be won over by personal suasion. Once the Union was successfully launched on the 12th of November 1907, there was yet still more for him to do, for he could not rest till he saw the Union housed in a building worthy of itself and of the Community. He was appointed Secretary of the Building Sub-Committee, and after five years of unremitting effort on his part, sufficient funds had been collected to permit of the purchase of the necessary land and the erection of our present Hall. But this did not give him surcease from further effort, for the Dutch Burgher Union of Ceylon Buildings Co., Ltd. had yet to come into being and the canvassing of potential shareholders, not to mention the necessary attention to legal preliminaries, must have meant an immense expenditure of his time and thought. The Company was finally registered in 1920 and he continued to serve as a Director for many years thereafter. It is no exaggeration to say that were it not for his unabating zeal the Union would not now be housed in such a worthy home. It is, indeed a veritable monument to his memory. It is really superfluous to add that all during the course of his active membership he also gave invaluable aid on various Committees.

This contribution by him is however, not the only manifestation of grit and unyielding perseverance he has shown. Ever since he left the Royal College in the late nineties he played a leading part in public life. Compelled by adverse circumstances to prematurely end his school career, he accepted, while yet in his teens, a clerical post at the Secretariat and soon made his mark as an officer of exceptional ability and merit, catching the eye of men like A. R. Slater and F. Bowes.



The trammels of Government Service could not, however, long contain his free spirit and in a few years he resigned his appointment, to become Private Secretary to the Hon. Mr. Justice Wendt. He also registered as a Law Student and in due course qualified as a Proctor and Notary, in which latter capacity it was he did his main legal work. A skilful draftsman, he was Conveyancer for the Crown before his retirement from practice. Ever conscientious in the discharge of his official and professional duties he was yet never content to sit back after his day's work, for he was a born organiser, and was ever ready to do all he could to revitalise social institutions which needed special attention. Old members of the Orient Club and the Colombo Lawn Club in particular must yet remember the invaluable work he did in their interests. In his day he was one of the moving spirits of the Nondescripts Cricket Club. Later, he took to golf and lost no time in proving himself one of the front-rank men in the Havelock Golf Club.

During the first World War his energy again found scope in the organisation of the D. B. U. Town Guard, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant. Later he became the Colonel of the Ceylon Engineers and his efficiency so impressed the powers that be that he was selected for special training at Chatham and Gosport. What very few recall is that in January 1932 he was appointed to act as Commandant of the Ceylon Defence Force during the absence of Colonel E. B. Ferrers D. S. O. This was the first occasion such an appointment was made.

It cannot be accounted strange that Willie de Rooy's general ability came to be also recognised by the Civic Authorities. He was appointed a member of the Colombo Municipal Council where for several years he rendered valuable service.

The Schneider Trust too, it should be mentioned, found in him an admirable Secretary and colleague and it is mainly due to his flair for architecture that the Trust now owns several buildings, the income from which has enabled so many of our younger folk to be awarded Schneider Scholarships.

Wille de Rooy's death reduces the list of surviving founder-members to ten. They are Mr. V. Arndt, Dr. H. S. Christoffels, Messrs. H. Vanden Driessen, E. W. Foenander, E. G. Jonklaas, Denzil Koch (in Australia) Kenneth de Kretser, W. de Niese, J. J. Weinman and Dr. L. O. Weinman.

It is fitting that there is a movement afoot to commemorate the inspiring contributions made by Willie de Rooy to the welfare and delectation of the many, by hanging his photograph in the Hall of the Union.

*The objects of the Union shall be:*

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

## NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

### Genealogies:

The publication of genealogies of Dutch Burgher families has always formed one of the main features of the Journals from the date of its inception over 49 years ago. It is very true that genealogies interest mainly those who are immediately concerned with them, and that the general reader did not find them very enlivening. But few will cavil over the fact that they preserve the character of this Journal as a periodical of standing.

It was Mr. F. H. de Vos who elected first to serve the Dutch Burgher Union, the Community and the individual family by compiling genealogies for the Journal. His object was to preserve the early history of a family, which was more apt to get lost or forgotten if not collected and preserved. The several volumes of the Journal which appeared before his death in 1920, bear witness to his zeal as well as his knowledge in this direction. Actually what F. H. de Vos did was to connect many of the Dutch Burgher families with the original settlers, and to leave later genealogical details to be supplied by the existing members of the family. How far this ambition of his has been realised is reflected by the fact that nearly every one of the 40 genealogies he compiled has been subsequently revised, brought up to date, and printed in the Journal.

Much of the burden of compiling genealogies after Mr. de Vos' death has been borne by Mr. D. V. Altendorff. All but 5 of the 145 genealogies subsequently, printed in the Journal have been "compiled" or "revised and compiled" by him. They have certainly not been printed for the amusement of readers, but who will gainsay that they have not proved their worth full-fold to the numerous Dutch Burgher families who have recently sought domicile in Australia, or to others who have gone to Western countries and seek proof that they can trace their families back to a settler from Europe.

In the current issue of the Journal we have included the genealogy of the family of de Kretser of Ceylon. This originally appeared as a 5 page compilation by Mr. F. H. de Vos in 1917, and as revised by Mr. D. V. Altendorff has extended to 30 pages. In the next issue, we hope to publish the genealogy of the Bartholomeusz family of Ceylon which will be even larger in volume.

Readers will appreciate that we are in a position to print these two genealogies without infringing on the interests of the general reader or exceeding the normal cost of publication of the Journal, through the generosity of Mr. H. K. de Kretser and Dr. F. R. Bartholomeusz. They have undertaken to furnish the additional printing charges entailed.

## Obituary:

The death of James Arthur Piachaud at the comparatively early age of 52 years, has deprived the Community of a member who was proud of it, and strove in his way to serve it unweariedly. As in other Communities, so in ours, there are some—not very many, it is hoped—who when they are not altogether indifferent, are critical, and make it their chief business to help by finding fault with whatever is done in their interests. With such people Arthur Piachaud had no sympathy, and he regarded them with amused tolerance.

As a member of the Union he gave valuable service: "With malice to none; with charity to all; with firmness in the right." We shall sadly miss him.

## Dutch Monumental Remains:

The much neglected Dutch Fort and Church in Jaffna has again been spotlighted in a local newspaper. A correspondent writes:

"During a recent visit to Jaffna I happened to go sightseeing to the ancient Dutch Fort. Its monumental structure and moats do create a very vivid and impressive picture as a prominent landmark.

In the central portion of the Fort there stands a consecrated Church. I was very disappointed to find that this ancient sanctuary has become the abode of spiders and white ants.

It is indeed a very sad plight that this Church should be desecrated merely because no one has taken the initiative to restore it to its former splendour, or at least, to preserve its wall-tablets and equipment which is fast being disfigured or is crumbling."

It seems indeed a pity that these landmarks which have been protected by law and acclaimed as Historical Monuments, have received so little care from the Archaeological authorities.

## The Role of History:

A sectarian body of persons has recently stated that the history of Ceylon during the Dutch, Portuguese and British periods has been written by persons with a "foreign bias"; and has urged that Ceylon's history books should be re-written.

"The problem of bias in history is fundamental and all-pervading," says Trevelyan, the greatest historian of our day. "No one can write or read history for ten minutes without coming in contact with the question, whether he is aware of it or not."

The same authority defines "bias in history" as a thing not necessarily bad—but as "personal interpretation of historical events not acceptable to the whole human race." So we are told, that a man's bias on an historical problem is more likely to be partly right and partly wrong, he must endeavour to:

"Throw away the worser half of it,  
And live the purer with the other part."

## Porcelain of the East:

The "so-called" Dutch china, which is much prized today by a few collectors in Ceylon, offers us a typical instance of the adaptation of a traditional national art to foreign commercial markets.

In the 18th Century, when the East India Companies determined to trade in the West with original works of art, it became the fashion for the noble (and the parvenu) families of Europe to have a service of Chinese porcelain incorporating the family monogram or coat-of-arms. Shapes and designs of Chinese pottery thus came to be dictated by the ideas of the West, and the artists began to combine in those objects executed for exportation, not their national genius, but rather, a laboured approximation to the work they were commanded to produce.

The Dutch East India Company invariably introduced the letters V. O. C. (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) as the official emblem. This allegedly decorative motif, generally found on plates and dishes which are sapphire blue and white, is actually Nanking China eagerly bought by the Dutch East India Company.

Not much of real untouched Dutch furniture remains in Ceylon. Most of the "so-called" Dutch furniture—especially the chests which are greatly in demand, are made of old wood, and in the latter instance plentifully covered with modern brass-work copied from the old. A friend of mine used to class such things under three heads—"Full of Suspicion"; "Little of Suspicion" and "Hondai" or "good". However, one is little likely to come across a fake of "so-called" Dutch china in Ceylon if one looks for the V. O. C. motif.

Some pieces extant even enshrine the seal or the coat-of-arms of the family which originally ordered them. Although they were brought out in sets, with dozens of meat and vegetable dishes to match, they are to-day hard to come by.

## Burghers for Australia:

"Thousands of Burghers have left Ceylon to settle in Australia"! How often have you heard that said? The Controller of Immigration and Emigration has disclosed in his recent Administration Report the actual figures of emigration from Ceylon to Australia. In 1953 there were 89 emigrants, in 1954, 100. In 1955 there were 133, and in 1956, 189. Australia welcomes citizens from Ceylon who conform to certain genetic conditions it follows that all emigrants to that country from Ceylon necessarily belong to the Burgher Community.

There was apparently a slight drop in the number of emigrants to Canada: which was 49 in 1955, and 46 in 1956. Since all naturals from Ceylon can apply for Canadian citizenship it is not possible to say what percentage of Burghers are included in these figures. The total quota allowed for this country is 50.

The "Burghers and Eurasians" in Ceylon numbered 41926 at the last census. More than 68 per cent are to be found in the Colombo District and of these, Colombo City alone claims 17412.

### Adventurous Eating:

A correspondent writing to a local paper under this caption says: "Among all the Asian countries it is only Ceylon and Indonesia which have neglected the subtle contrivances of cooking and relied instead on the heavy handed technique of suffocating the flavour of food with condiments.

Is this another pernicious manifestation of sinister imperialism?

In both these countries the Dutch ruled.

But did the Dutch get corrupted by the Indonesians and in turn, contaminate our tastes or were they the villains who laced their food with condiments to whip up appetites jaded by tropical heat?

The question for the moment is as unprofitable as asking which came first—the chicken or the egg."

### Rembrandt:

In the corresponding numbers of the Journal issued last year we published an article commemorating the 350th anniversary of Rembrandt—one of the greatest painters the world has ever known. He left some 700 paintings, 270 etchings and 2000 drawings. Most of these were hung in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam to commemorate this anniversary.

The Netherlands Government prepared a representative collection of reproductions of Rembrandt's graphic work, and a collection of these was exhibited recently under the auspices of the Minister of the Netherlands and the Ceylon Society of Arts, in the Art Gallery.

In a publicity hand-out, the Royal Netherlands Legation states: "Modern technique has made it possible to execute the reproductions to near perfection and therefore the exhibition will give art-lovers in Ceylon a unique opportunity to acquaint themselves with the work of one of the world's foremost painters."

*The objects of the Union shall be:*

*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.*

## Capture of Trinquenemale and Negumbo

NOTE BY EDITORS

Chap. XXI, as will have been noticed by the reader, closed with the account of the conquest of Batticaloa in May 1638. Chap. XXII begins with an account of the conquest of Galle in March 1640, after which follow references to the capture of Caleture, which, however, actually was in 1655. As Trinquenemale was taken in 1639 and Negumbo in February 1640 (but are not mentioned before Chapter XLI<sup>1</sup> and XLVII) the Editors have decided, for chronological sequence, to insert at this stage their abridgement of the references to these towns. The capture of Caleture and subsequent events will be dealt with later in due course.

*Trinquenemale*<sup>2</sup> is mentioned only briefly in Chap. XLI, thus "It has been observed already that *Batecalo* was taken by our Admiral *Westerwoldt*. Subsequently to the conquest of that place *Anthonio Caan* subjugated the Fort of *Trinquenemale*". In Chap. XLVII however, we read that this fortress "might well have been reduced earlier by Admiral *Adam Westerwoldt* for it was then garrisoned by not more than 50 Soldiers. But *Raja Singa* apparently wished to first test the strength and prowess of the Company's forces in the taking of *Batecalo*, (or *Matecalo* its other name)".

"This place was for a considerable time much neglected by us," due to the fact that whilst Captain *Peter Wasch* was "repairing and fortifying the place it had devoured many of our people because of a mysterious disorder then raging, but which, as postmortem examination of the brains revealed, was caused by a worm that lodged in them, making the patient raving mad and often running to the sea and river to commit suicide. This fatal malady has since been found to arise from the excessive heat of the place, diggings and delvings by our soldiers, the little food (and that too briny), their constant watchings and cold and dewy nights." *Trinquenemale* did not however continue to be neglected for "just before and during our war with the *Engelsche* [English] it became necessary to guard against the arrival of strangers who might enter into some contract or other with *Raja Sinha*".

In Chap. XLI we also read that *Koster* "yielded to the King's own use *Trinquenemale* and its inhabitants". [This step was an conciliatory one, says *Anthonioz* (op. cit. p. 48), *Raja Sinha* having shown considerable annoyance over the non-surrender to him of the fortress of *Negombo*]. *Trinquenemale* was much later again [1646] taken by Captain *Pierre du Pon* [whose letter to *Baldeus* "dated the 5th October 1667 from the Isle of *Celebes* is quoted in Chap. XLVII].

*Negumbo* we are told in Chap. XLI "was in the first instance conquered on the Company's behalf by our Director-General *Philip Lucasse* on 9th February 1640." *Baldeus* says it was "but an ordinary defence, reared more for the protection of the cinnamon plantations than otherwise." It was "again wrested from our hands by the *Portugezen* on their receiving reinforcements from *Goa*.....we had not the remotest assistance from *Raja*.....In the beginning of 1644 the

Fortress of *Negumbo* was recaptured by assault the second time by *Francois Caron* who greatly improved it by raising four new mud or earthen bastions which he faced with sods and garrisoning it with fully 500 soldiers. But the *Portugeschen* General *Don Philippo Mascaren* has essayed (soon after the departure of our Fleet and infantry to *Gale* and elsewhere) to dispute and contest for it afresh but met with such a vigorous repulse as forced him to abandon the attempt and return to *Columbo* followed by the reproaches of his men. At this time there arrived at *Goa* *Joan Maatzuyker*, Governor of Netherlands India, who came to an agreement<sup>3</sup> with the Viceroy<sup>4</sup> regarding the boundaries of the lands of the two nations in Ceylon.

### NOTES

1. The latter part of Chap. XLI and a good part of Chap. XLII are, according to D. W. F. [C. M. L. (1895) p. 163] "taken bodily, with only the change of a word here and there, from Adrian Van der Meyden's letter of 20th Sept. 1660 to the Council at Batavia."
2. **Trinquenemale.** A spelling which more closely represents the Oriental name for Trincomalee i.e. Tri-Konar Malai (*Tri* or *Eri*—Resplendent, Konar=the tutelary god of the District, and *malai*=hill.)
3. On the 10th of January 1645 (Rev. Fr. S. G. Perera. *op cit.* p. 107). The full text of the Treaty appears in Baldeus' "Malabar and Coromandel"

## THE XXII. CHAPTER

*Willem Jacobsz Koster takes Puntegale by storm and lays siege to Caleture.*

"On the 8th of March Commodore *W. J. Koster* arrived before the Fortress of *Puntegale* and at noon, having moved his ship within range of the enemy's guns, he landed on the northern side of the Station with little opposition. Having then mustered his troops and formed them into three divisions he marched them towards the Fort despite information obtained from some Natives that the enemy was expecting a re-inforcement from *Columbo* of 350 whites. This force fell in with us on the 9th and caused us no small loss in killed and wounded, while the Emperor's force did not reach *Beligamme*, before the 11th., 6 miles<sup>1</sup> from Galle. It has, nevertheless pleased God to give us an accession of strength by the arrival of 3 ships, the "*Haarlem*" "*Middelburgh*" and "*Breda*" with 400 soldiers and sailors, who were immediately landed and ordered to take the field with our troops.

"By the 12th we succeeded in breaking the enemy's bulwark *S. Jajo* and a Consultation then took place for storming the fort, and after supplicating for Divine assistance the place was taken by us on the 13th after one and a half hour's vigorous contest on the part of the enemy."

*Koster* now began to attend also to civil affairs and continued to do so till, "like *Sebald de Weert*, he was treacherously murdered." Baldeus does not in this chapter give any details of this latter incident

but from *Chap XLI* we learn that "though he had personally attended the Court of *Candy* yet he could obtain none of his reasonable requests" but was unnecessarily detained there.....so that on the impulse of the moment he very imprudently began not only to threaten His Majesty's Courtiers but also used some strong expressions of abuse..... *Koster* soon after obtained permission to leave *Candy*, which he did without any of the usual honours and ceremonies, and whilst on his journey<sup>3</sup> he was shamefully attacked and murdered by the native guides".....

[Summary of Chap. XXII is now resumed] "A President was now appointed as matters in *Ceylon* did not then need the more important office of Governor. The first incumbent was Mr. *Jan Thyssen*".<sup>4</sup>

[Baldeus next mentions six successors in office, ending with "for the second time the aforementioned *Rijklof van Goens*"]

"As the Company's territories became now more extended and enlarged the seat of Government was shifted from *Gale* to *Columbo* by appointing at the former place as Commander *Ysbrant Gotsken* of *S Gravenhage*, an industrious and vigilant merchant and soldier of tried courage, as shown in the sieges of *Columbo*, *Manaar*, *Jafnapatan*, *Cochin* etc., and of well-won fame. It happened that he was never once wounded.....He was succeeded by Commodore *Adriaan Roothaas*.....

"There is a fine bay at *Gale* which can admit a large number of ships, but the sea is somewhat rough, which makes the ships labour heavily.....One ship, the *Herkules*, in passing this road unfortunately fell foul of the rocks and was shattered to pieces.

"The ships cannot make for the Bay unless they sail past the Fort which is situated on a rock and the Waterfort. These are well-fortified with heavy metal pieces, which contribute greatly to the safety and protection of the Road. The Fort has no more than three bulwarks to it but is so encompassed by the sea and armed with rocks that there is no nearing it with ships. In front, on the sea is a rock on which there is a Guard House and an iron gun, which announces the appearance of ships in the offing. At the top of this rock sways the Company's flag. The Fort is well built on an elevation and has good stone-built houses and churches with costly walls. The surroundings of the Fort are very agreeable and pleasant. The hills are seen to great advantage and look pretty in the distance.

[As previously stated the subject of *Caleture*, which is mentioned in the Caption to this Chapter, will be dealt with later, as one of the events of 1655. See under Chap. XLII]

## NOTES TO CH. XXII (PART)

1. 6 Miles i.e. Dutch Miles
2. 3. *Koster*. He complained that Raja Sinha was holding back the promised repayment of expenses incurred and that the Company's servants were being obstructed by the Dissaves in the matter of trade and the securing of provisions for the garrison (*Anthonisz op. cit.* p 55)
4. *Jan Thyssen* He had also the surname Pyaart. He had previously been in Ceylon as a prisoner and was well acquainted with the country. He later declared unauthorised war against the King and was recalled to Batavia (*Anthonisz op. cit.* p 122)

## NOTE BY EDITORS

Chap. XXII as indicated above, having dealt with the capture of Galle in March 1640, proceeds to deal with that of Caleture which occurred in October 1655. Events immediately succeeding the capture of Galle, including the murder of *Koster*, are not referred to by Baldeus before the latter part of Chap. XLI (already summarised) and Chap. XLII, which the Editors now proceed to summarise :—

## THE XLII. CHAPTER

*Raja plots secretly with the Portugezen—Seizure of his tame elephants—Raja's hostilities against the Portugezen—The Hollanders lose Angurantotte—Portugezen and Nederlanders reinforcements—Battle of Tiboene—Caleture abandoned—The Portugezen defeated by sea and land. The Conquest of Manaar* [The references to this conquest are summarised later]

"*Raja Singa* in the meantime envying the Company's interest in the *Seven Corles* spitefully suffered his highwaymen and robbers to commit every species of ravage and plunder in that area, instigated by the *Portugezen*, so that war was now openly declared by us against the King." The Commandant of *Negumbo*, *Nicholas Jacobsz Overschte*, made matters worse by seizing, beyond the Company's limits, some of the King's elephants. With the return however, of Governor *Maatzuyker*<sup>1</sup> matters were righted to some extent and he "even appeased *Raja Singa* who then withdrew with his troops to the uplands".

"Matters remained thus till the year 1649 when His Excellency *Maatzuyker* procured the liberation of our prisoners from *Candy*. . . . In the commencement of our war with the *Portugezen* at the close of 1652 *Raja* also declared war against them in order to quell the riotous and turbulent conduct of the *Portugesche* soldiers and some of the principal *Borgers* [sic], who were then in open revolt against their General *Manoel Mascarenhas Homem* and were holding his person in durance." These rebels then captured on 8 January 1653 the Dutch

stockade of *Angretotte*<sup>2</sup>. "*Raja Singa* on hearing of our difficulties at *Angretotte* sent his Dissave to attack the Enemy at *Cottogore* and all the posts near and about *Columbo*. . . . and advancing with a large force through *Ouwa* to *Saffragam*, the capital of the 5 *Corles*, beat off the *Portugeschen* Dissave"

"Meanwhile there now arrived in *Columbo* on 10th May 12 fighters with a new General *Francisco de Melo de Castro*. . . . and though the enemy had thereby received much accession of strength, rather than resort to any extraordinary measures with respect to ourselves they were more concerned with ensuring the safety of their cinnamon peelers and the other inhabitants.

"*Raja Singa* seeing the *Portugezen* now re-supplied with provisions from *Tutecorijn* in September 1653 and that with the arrival of 4 of our ships we had not received a single soldier. . . . withdrew his pining and humbled army from *Caravanella* to refresh them."

The Portuguese then made an attempt to capture *Negombo* but failing in this "invested the *Reigam* and *Pasdum* *Corles* where they took to robbing cattle and other acts of pillage." In March 1654 Governor *Adriaan van der Megde*, who had succeeded *van Kittenstyn*<sup>3</sup> had an engagement with the enemy in the *Tebuwana* area "and then made for *Caleture* again, but the enemy crossed the river and cut their way to *Columbo* abandoning the Company's lands."

*Negombo* then was threatened and it was accordingly "decided to abandon *Caleture* altogether and resolutely to stand for *Negumbo*" which was further fortified, and re-inforced "with 200 soldiers, 80 *Javanen* and a large number of *Lascorijns*"<sup>4</sup>

"About this time the Commissioner *Rvan Goens*, who was then returning to Ceylon from *Persia* and *Zuratte*, had the good fortune to fall in with the enemy's gallies which he defeated near *Cabo de Ramos* and succeeded in the release of 20 of our *Angrentotsche* prisoners". This defeat also deprived the enemy of expected reinforcements, and in July, the King's army having also been reinforced, "*Bentotte* was fixed as the rendez-vous just fronting the enemy's lines and separated only by the river." Then, after the arrival of further re-inforcements, "early on the morning of 16th December we crossed the river of *Alican*<sup>5</sup>, with 20 *Catapanel*s (country boats), and 690 men, including Officers, privates, seamen, *Javanen* and *Cingalezen* without any opposition, but were met by a strong part of 300 White *Portugezen*, some *Toupassen* and *Cingalezen* on whose nearer approach our native soldiers thought proper to trust to their heels. . . . The *Portugeesch* fought most manfully but they were finally discomfited"

"In January 1655 the Enemy seeing we had made no further attempt on *Caleture* hurried to the upper lands" and these "most soundly defeated *Raja's* men" who were commanded by the Dissaves of the four and the seven *Corles*. "The King's displeasure was so great

that he collected his forces and marched against them in April, but his advance troops met with a signal defeat from *Gaspar Figeiro*<sup>o</sup> at *Attapitin*".

The new Portuguese general *Antonio de Souza Coutinho* soon afterwards arrived "at *Gale* with 8 frigates and 500 soldiers, when our yachts the "*Leeuw*" and "*Konijn*" made all sail after them and luckily captured 2 frigates with all the men and provisions and ran 2 others ashore. The General fearing capture by us, ran his ship to *Ponta das Pedras*<sup>7</sup>..... and came round to *Columbo* under a strong escort from *Jafnapatan* and *Manaar via Putelaon, Calpenijn* and the 7 Corles in August.....and shortly after inspected the defences of *Caleture*, where he left 300 brave soldiers and a body of blacks under *Gaspar Figeiro* for its protection.

"In this state of affairs there arrived the Director-General *Gerard Hulft* (of blessed memory) and with him Mr. *Jan van der Laan*..... and on 28th September *Hulft* with 4 ships and a large body of soldiers landed at *Barbarijn*."

### Caleture Captured

(Abridgement of part of Chap XXIX)

*Hulft* was joined by a force from *Bentotte* of 593 men and then "marched out in advance to the Gravette of *Caleture* under 3 Lieutenants while another party proceeded to the *Oucattte* Pass. Preparations then continued for attacking the Fortress. "On the 5th October we were informed by 2 native carpenters that the enemy was greatly distressed for want of provisions, while the next day "there came over to us a *Toupa*,s late a clerk of Captain *Marcello Fialho*," and gave *Hulft*, information that 4 or 5 days ago their store contained only 210 parrahs of rice.....with but one meal a day dealt out to the King's slaves and Kaffers, and to all other black servants a quarter measure of rice." The *Toupas* also said "the enemy was determined to defend the place to the very last with their lives and were expecting *Gaspar Figeira* with strong reinforcements." The Dutch preparations for assault continued and new batteries were cast up, more reinforcements also arriving. At *Welikande* Major *Vander Laan* was directed to prevent provisions reaching the enemy "by means of the Canal or from beyond *Anguratotte* and *Tiboene*".<sup>8</sup>. But on the 14th of October "a *Portugesche* Lieutenant and a Drummer bearing a flag of Truce" arrived with a letter from *d'Aranha*, suggesting a temporary "cessation of arms", so that parties could treat with each other.

"Thereupon we suspended further operations and despatched with the *Portugeesch* Envoy, *Ensign Marten Scholtes* with a short letter

Another letter was also despatched posthaste to His Majesty's Dissave of *Saffra Gamme*.....to perplex and confound *Gaspar Figeiro*, who with his force was still occupying *Moutupelle*<sup>9</sup>, with the hope of detaining him there a little longer"

In the result *d'Aranha* agreed to surrender the Fortress. The Treaty provided for a ceremonial parade of the defenders, after which they were "to furl and lay down their colours before the Company's Standard.....The principal Officers to the rank of Captain were permitted to wear and retain their swords." They were "to be removed to the Coast or to *Goa*" and the rest to *Portugaal via Batavia*. "All married men, white women and *Mysticen* will be sent to such places as they choose or to *Columbo*, but the blacks including the *Lascorijns* were to be delivered to us as prisoners of war". "Church ornaments and appurtenances" and the money and effects of officers and soldiers could be removed.

The next morning the formal surrender took place, there being 9 Companies comprising 255 men. "The King's Colours was borne by the Chief Captain *Marcello Fialho*."

"When the Right Honourable the Director-General *Hulft* and the Honourable the Governor had entered the Fort and surveyed it they expressed admiration of its strength."

Amongst the munitions of war found in the Fort were 4 brass guns of 5, 8 and 10 lbs calibre and one 8 pounder iron gun, 180 muskets, 62 pikes, 8 arquebusses, 40 barrels gunpowder, 204 stuffed bamboes and "diverse fire pots."

### NOTES TO CH. XLII (PART) AND CH. XXII (PART)

1. *Maatzuyker*. He left Ceylon finally in 1650, having succeeded, after protracted negotiations, in pacifying the King. He left for his successor an elaborate memoir (*Anthonisz op cit.* p. 134)
2. *Angretotte* i.e. *Anguruwatota*
3. *Van Kittenstyn*. He succeeded *Maatzuyker* in Feb. 1650 and retired in October 1653.
4. *Lascorijns*. Sinhalese militiamen. The word is derived from the Persian "laskari," soldier.
5. *Alicaon* i.e. the *Alutgama* river.
6. *Gaspar Figeiro*. His surname was *de Serpe*. He was the son of a Portuguese father and a Sinhalese mother and was leader of those who rebelled against Capt-General *Homem*. "*Attapitin*" i.e. *Attapitiya*, is 3 miles from *Mavanella*
7. *Ponta das Pedras* i. e. *Peint Pedro*
8. *Tiboene* i.e. *Tebuwana*
9. *Moutupelle* i.e. *Mottapuliya* in the *Kegalle* district



## THE XXIII CHAPTER.

*Fight at Paneture and Montual to the great disadvantage, and loss, of the Portugezen.*

"On the 16th Major *Van der Laan* left the other side of the river for *Paneture*. He was followed in the afternoon by the General and the Governor ... leaving the conquered fort in the charge of the Merchant *Ysbrant Godskens*"...

"About dusk in the evening we fell in with the enemy when after heavy discharges of musketry the *Portugees* retreated, leaving behind their Standard and powder and 16 or 17 of their slain." Learning from 2 prisoners that Chief Captain *Domínges Sermento* of *Montual*<sup>1</sup> had been sent to support "*Gaspar Figeiro* who was to follow him with 600 men ... our General arranged an ambush between *Paneture* and *Galkisse*." At night another prisoner who happened to be a native of *Antwerp* and spoke good *Nederlants* and had served the King of *Portugual* for 11 years "confirmed the near approach of *Figeiro*. On the 19th "the enemy made their appearance when they were warmly greeted by us with 3 discharges of our field-pieces and the clattering of muskets. A sweep was then made with naked swords when they took to flight and were pursued as far as the Church<sup>2</sup> of *Nossa Senhora des Milagres*." On the 18th the enemy was again engaged at *Montual* "whose position was protected by a rampart." Another guard-post was then established in charge of a Sergeant and 16 soldiers.

"We now learnt that of the entire force which had marched from *Columbo* under *Gaspar Figeiro* for the relief of *Caleture*, 650 whites, only 160 made their way back"

"On the 19th some *Portugezen*, four elephants with them, who were found outside the Fort felling coconut trees were driven back, when those inside the Fort fired at our men, killing one Sergeant and wounding Lieut. *Hans Christoffelsz* and 2 privates.

On the same day were received letters from Capt. *Kous* and Lieut. *Wiltshut* regarding the defeat of the enemy, 300 whites strong, and that "they were sending us more prisoners and also a pair of trousers which had belonged to *Gaspar Figeiro* with a letter found in its pocket." This was one from the Captain General *Coutinho* dated "*Columbo*, 13th October 1655" and gave instruction, regarding the defence of *Caleture*, which if it could not ultimately be relieved was to be evacuated, "spiking the guns and destroying the powder, lead etc."

## NOTES TO CHAPTER XXIII.

1. *Montual* i.e. the modern Mutwal. In the first chapter it is called "*Matual*" while in old maps it is sometimes "*Matuael*" or "*Maeteval*" or "*Maetovel*".
2. *Church*. "*Nossa Senhora des Milagres*" is Portuguese for "Our Lady of Miracles". It probably stood on the site of the present Anglican Church of St. Paul at Milagriya, Bambalapitiya.

## THE XXIV CHAPTER.

*Capture of the famous Ranger of the Forests—Beginning of the Siege of Columbo—The Emperor renders assistance to the Hollanders—His letter to the General.*

"About this time there arrived from the King's Court and the Dissave of Saffragamme three *Apahamis*' and these *Haraties*, high functionaries, with a body of *Lascarijns* and a letter from our Resident in Candy, *Joris Hervendonk*" stating that His Majesty had been ill of a fever but hoped to visit *Columbo* shortly.

"On the same day we learnt of the Capture by our *Lascarijns* of a deserter who was rambling about the forests *Francisco Authunes*."

[No further particulars are given regarding this individual, save that he had committed "many acts of cruelty and villainy".]

He expired while being escorted to the Camp "either from the effects of cold or other privations or through fear". Preparations now began for the blockade of *Columbo*, and new batteries were erected where necessary. The King also sent a force of 700 men under the Dissave of the 4 *Corles* with a letter "strongly scented and impregnated with an agreeable odour; on both sides of the Emperor's signature there were delineated two female figures with clasped hands looking Heavenwards." The letter expressed displeasure that the Governors' letter to him "had not been wrapped in linen as usual nor his title fully expressed" and intimated that according to promises made by Governors *van Kittenstyn* and *van der Meyden* he expected *Columbo* to be delivered over to him when conquered and "the honour and glory ascribed to him and that the Company would there by gain considerably."

"In the afternoon of Sunday the 28th, after a sermon by the Rev. *D. Henricus Bongaart* once my beloved colleague and now departed in the Lord there came over to us from the Fort, through a bog, a soldier and a slave who informed us that *Gaspar Figeiro*," in order to exonerate himself, had told his General that "our men had concealed themselves breast-deep in the sand of the seashore so that his soldiers could not find them in the darkness."

"There arrived on the same day, the King's Dissave of the 7 *Corles* with a strong force of 500 men who were civilly welcomed. His *Lascarijns* and other followers were employed by us in conveying sharps<sup>2</sup> and other munitions."

"On the 29th there returned to us one of our deserters." He gave "useful information" and said that "the General was greatly concerned over their losses and the commencement of the siege and that a portion of the Citizens were not much disposed to fight."

"On the 3rd November one of our Carpenters and a gunner were carried off the Battery of *Quia de Lobo* by a cannon ball.

"In the afternoon the sloop "Delft" arrived from *Caleture* with a supply of gun powder ... later we had a further supply of 44,544 lbs."...

"Early on the 4th morning the General heard from the fortress of *Negombo* that they had learnt from some people of *Annaarolundane* that 12 sails had been seen passing *Chilaon* <sup>3</sup>...

"About noon a singular accident took place in the Church of *Quia de Lobo*. While our Surgeons were busy over our wounded men, a Cannon ball from the Bulwark *S. Steven* whistled and passed through the gallery a little above the floor by which a soldier was most dreadfully shot through, 2 others had each an arm carried away, besides whom 3 more were wounded.

"At this time there arrived an Envoy *Tenecon Apuhamy* with a letter from His Majesty, and a gold pectoral, studded with various precious stones and suspended on a gold chain." It stated that news of Dutch successes had "afforded me no little joy. Immediate orders were issued to all my Dissaves and Captains for assembling my whole Army." The *Saffragamze* Dissave was also quoted as having been informed by the General "that you had come out with no other purpose but of resigning into my hands the fortresses of *Columbo Manaar* and *Jafnapatan* immediately after their Conquest ..... From the moment I heard of Your Excellencys arrival the pleasure it gave me was so great that (God helping me) I soon got well and now find myself twice as strong as before and able to undertake my journey which (God willing) will be on Tuesday the 2nd November" <sup>4</sup>

#### NOTES TO CHAPTER XXIV

1. *Apahamis, Haraties*. i.e. in "Appuhamies, Aratchies". They were officers in Charge of the *Lascarijs* (militia).
2. *Sharps*. Ball ammunition is meant. The Dutch word is "Scherp." cf "Scherpschutter" i.e. sharpshooter.
3. *Chilaon*. i.e. Chilaw.
4. This visit did not take place.

#### THE XXV CHAPTER

*Resolution to take Columbo by storm—Orders consequent thereon.*

"On the 9th of November a spirited fire was opened from our newly-built battery on the enemy's bastion *S. Steven* with four of our brass guns."

Later in the day a Conference of all Principal Military Officers was held on the subject of storming the Fortress. It opened with "earnest-supplication to the Throne of Grace for Divine assistance." Any who did not approve of this idea were then given the opportunity

of stating their objections, without any fear of being thought cowardly, but all were "unanimously of opinion that the assault should be made, and as the soldiers were thirsting for spoil the attack was then finally resolved upon in the fear of the Lord."

"Immediately after, a Trumpeter was despatched by the General with a Flag of Truce and a letter to the *Portugueschen* General. It reminded him of the capture of *Caleture* and of the defeat of the force under *Gaspar Figeiro* and demanded the surrender of the Fort adding "I do not therefore think such surrender derogatory to your honour and intrepidity, your noble zeal for the preservation of *Columbo* being already sufficiently manifested to the world. My object in making this request is with a view to avoid bloodshed, especially of the innocent"

The Trumpeter returned to say that "the General would reply to it the next day. Where upon our guns reopened fire most vehemently on the enemy's works."

The next day a reply was received from General Coutinho who refused to surrender and added "The good results and success of war rest with God and He accords them to whom He pleases, as He has hitherto done to Your Excellency, but He could change it likewise, as I trust He will, for your unreasonable proceedings."

On the receipt of this reply Hulft drew up detailed plans for storming the Fortress.

They provided for a direct bombardment of the "Water Castle" by the *Yachts de Maaght Van Enkhuysen* [i.e. "the maid of Enkhuysen"] commanded by *Volkert Adriaansz Schram* and *Workum*, commanded by chief mate *Arent Groenevelt* under cover of which the *Yachts Erasmus* and *Ter Goes* were to land troops in "sloops, long boats and skiffs". Other small vessels were to "keep themselves at respectable distance from shore for conveying all orders and communications." Flag Signals were also specified which would inform all concerned how the operations on land were proceeding.

"When the *de Maaght Van Enkhuysen* and the *Workum* are making for the harbour all the other ships shall at the same time unfurl their martial flags and weigh anchor too and use every means to make a sham show as if they were also bearing down for the harbour. ....

"When, by the grace of God, a landing has been effected the Command will then devolve on Mr. *Adriaan Roothaas*....."

[Baldeus now proceeds to name 33 officers whose men were to attack the various bastions] "with 36 *Javanen* and half a company of *Bandanezen* <sup>1</sup> who were set apart to carry the ladders in conjunction with the *Mardijkers*, <sup>2</sup> intermingled with *Nederlandsche* sailors, who shall start to plant the ladders in case the "Swarten" (i.e. blacks) shew a want of courage to do so.....The *Ceylonsche Lascarijs* shall be employed in bearing away the wounded so as to rid the front of all obstructions."

On the day fixed for the storming, the 11th November, there was, however, "a great calm and slight adverse wind" owing to which the assault was postponed.

Our guns nevertheless kept booming almost the whole day..... nor was the enemy's Red Flag<sup>3</sup> seen displayed on their Bastion S. Cruz, as they were otherwise wont to do".

## NOTES TO CHAP XXV

1. *Bandanezen* i.e. natives of the Banda Islands, then part of the Dutch East-Indies.
2. *Mardijkers* The word is derived from the Malay "Mardika" (free) and means "free men, collected or recruited out of all sorts of natives" (V. footnote 1 p 19 "Rijcklof Van Goens" by Dr. J. Aalbers).
3. *Red Flag*, indicating readiness for battle. The Dutch word is "Bloedt vlagge" (lit. blood flag).

## THE XXVI CHAPTER

*Columbo stormed both by land and sea with disastrous results*  
—Raja Singa's letter to the General—Return of Hollandtsche prisoners to Columbo.

"On the morning of the 12th the yacht *de Maaght van Enkhuysen* came into the bay, followed soon after by the *Workum*.....and after an hour's interval opened a most vehement fire against the water castle which was returned from the walls with equal vigour.

"Orders were now given for a sudden attack on the land side," [on the gate Rajuha and the four bulwarks]....."The naval Commander *Jacob Lippens* with 2 companies of soldiers and a body of sailors embarked in 7 Chinese champans to navigate the Tank<sup>1</sup> and attack the weakest part of the fortifications but the "dreadful discharges of case shot soon levelled to the front the major part of the assailants. The sailors too did not handle the ladders properly and the General noting the growing disorder most gallantly started forward and nobly rushing amidst the thunders of hostile cannons grasped the ladders along with a few other officers and conveyed some of them to the curtain. At this moment His Excellency had the misfortune to be wounded by a musket ball in his left groin. He was about to withdraw to have the wound dressed, as he was sinking under its effects, when hearing that major *van der Laan's* men had already entered the Town he revived.....but, alas, he found them under retreat.....and as no ladders were now being handed about he finally decided to fall back." Only one bastion had been successfully scaled, by Lt. *van Schonenbeeck*, "a gallant and intrepid soldier.....but not having the support of the forlorn train he sacrificed his life on the walls as dearly as he could in his country's cause. His head was then reared on the end of a pike and fixed *in terrorem* on the St. Joan Bastion. Thus did

the Enemy announce their unrelenting nature over so brave a soldier" Dutch losses on land were heavy and their ships also had fared none too well. The "*Ter Goes*" and the "*Erasmus*" with troops on board "had been carried high in a stiff gale", while *de Maaght* "after a long and spirited fight became so crippled and disabled by shots that she was not expected to float long." A sloop therefore saved her crew and she was abandoned, after which "the enemy hauled her closer to the shore and this ravished and forlorn *Maaght* [maid] afforded them a few days sustenance".....

"Truly this was a day of the utmost pain and affliction to the Honourable Company.....But the Lord God had secluded the besieged from wisdom on this occasion so that we escaped further injuries and losses which it was in their power to have brought upon us .....but the success of war is mutable, the final issue doubtful..... [Baldeus continues to moralise at some length in this strain].

[In Chapter XXXVII we are told of statements made by some Dutch prisoners who were later released. According to these there had been "neither order nor regularity amongst the principal officers", and a mistake made by Naval Commander *Jacob Zippens* had resulted in the Dutch being trapped in "a narrow street near the Curtains, surrounded on all sides by the Enemy" who inflicted on them severe losses, besides taking 74 of them captive.]

"Amid the misfortunes of the day came a formal dispatch from His Imperial Majesty" in which the surrender to him of the Fort of Colombo was again mentioned, and also the expected "surrender to his Dissaves then there present of all fugitives, be they alive or dead, so that they may be dealt with".....

A letter of General Continho, dated 27th October, was also enclosed in which the King is warned against trusting the Hollanders and is implored to send help to the besieged, "which will at once tend to the aggrandisement of the Empire of so great and August a monarch" A further letter from Rajasinba was received a few days later in which he expressed his "deep regret at the wound received by the General" and requested that the storming of the Fort be not renewed without his presence and counsel and the co-operation of his forces, whereupon a letter of thanks was despatched to His Majesty."

"We now heard a report that the Enemy were expecting re-inforcements from *Goa*. It was therefore deemed expedient to detach the yachts "*Workum*" and "*Popkensburgh*" with a frigate to cruise to the northwards of *Negunbo*.....it was afterwards thought best to despatch also the yachts "*Mars*" and "*Vlissingen*".

"At this juncture.....we learnt that certain of the *Portugese* Kaffila,<sup>2</sup> 30 frigates strong, had been utterly lost in a tempest near *Wingurla*.....

"On the 23th every possible honor was paid to the remains of the late Captain *Barent Cuylenburgh* who died of wounds received in the late storming and on 1st Dec. there now arrived at our encampment two sergeants who were taken prisoners by the *Portugezen*, at *Anguratotte* and had with some *Portugezen*, fled from *Manaar* to *Tulecorijn*.....The General in view of their fidelity and attachment to the Company re-appointed them to their former rank and situation. The twilight was however stained" by the act of a traitorous sailor who "swarm over the bay to the enemy, a serious blow for us, as on this very night it had been planned to undermine and blow up the *S. Joan Bastion*".....

## NOTES TO CHAP XXVI

1. *Tank* i.e. the Colombo Lake
2. *Kaffila* An Arabic word meaning a Caravan or a company of travellers. Here used of a collection of ships.

## THE XXVII CHAPTER

*Want in Columbo—Anthonio Amiral de Menezes taken prisoner*  
—*The Continuation of the Siege*

"We understand that on the 7th December owing to the great scarcity of rice and other necessities of life the major part of the *Burgers* entered the Emperor's service.....and that the Enemy losses did not amount to above 20 or 25 whites and 2 *Burger* leaders<sup>1</sup> *Anthonio Barbosa* and *Felicio Leesio*. Lord of *Macoeene*. The Enemy had landed our guns from the *Maaght van Enkhuyzen* and mounted them in most conspicuous positions.....

"On the 10th December there was brought from *Montual* to our Camp *Anthonio Amiral de Menezes*, Governor of *Manaar*..... captured in his attempt to get inside *Columbo*. There were some letters found on his person, the most important of them in certain mystic characters which, however the ingenuity of the General soon decyphered".....

[The contents of two of these letters are here reproduced]. The first dated 11th November 1656 was signed by *de Menezes* himself and was intended for General *Anthonio de Zouzo Coutinho*. It informs him of the steps already taken for sending relief to *Columbo* and "for levying troops all over India. It now becomes most important for us to have an Armada of large ships and rowing vessels with all the seamen the place can muster.....for our Armada is the chief bulwark we now have for ensuing to us the reinforcements from *Goa*..... Orders were issued to prepare as many fuses as possible....."

The other letter is also dated 11th November and was from *Nicolao d' Olivera* and was apparently written to *de Menezes*. It assured him that "the ViceRoy of the Fort of *Columbo* will send you all possible aid from *India*".

"These letters were sent to His Majesty for his information.

"On the 12th December a body of 200 Blacks were seen moving along the beach from the Fort.....they had been out to collect brushwood needed for certain work within the Fort, viz. fortifying the *S. Joan*, *Steven* and *Philippo Bastions* and doubling the walls, particularly at the curtain between *S. Joan* and *Steven* where there was an extensive palisade of *Klappus-beams*<sup>2</sup>..... On the same day we completed another of our Crescents.

"Two days later 2 *Portugezen* came over.....and said there was inside the Fort much alarm regarding our mines.....

"We have this day ejected and driven away many weak and famished ones turned out from their Fort, as a burden on our resources....."

"On the 15th the General determined on having 24 volunteers to work in the naked entrenchments with a view to erecting batteries. They were to be paid a guilder each a day. Of the volunteers 6 were to be continuously at work in rotation for 6½ hours each, independently of the blacks", a further reward being promised when the work was fully completed. As a result 6 new guns were mounted on a new battery and by the 19th began "to pour forth roaring thunders strenuously against the Bastions of *S. Joan* and *S. Stephen*.....On the 20th a similar crescent was begun at a distance of 2 roods from the ditch.

"In the evening we missed the Portugees *Simon Lopes*<sup>3</sup>—owing to enemy activities or his own knavery."

"Within a week it was learnt that the *Portugezen* had undermined the corner of the *St. Jan Bastion* and placed there 5 barrels of gun powder which were to be exploded in the event of another assault in that quarter and that "the General's son who had been working there lost his life one day from one of our discharges while on the *St. Jan*....."

"It was unanimously decided that we mine with all expedition under the *St. Jan Bastion*, to which may the Almighty lend His aid"

"On the 28th the General informed the Dissaves of *Saffragam* and 4 *Corlas* that he had decided to send an Envoy to ascertain from the Emperor whether we could expect him at our Camp or not..... and that a second assault could not be delayed.....

## NOTES TO CHAP. XXVII

1. *Leaders* The word is "Hopman" and means also "Captain".
2. *Klappus-beams* i.e. coconut trunks. From the Malay "Kalappa", coconut.
3. *Simon Lopes*, He had been engaged by the Dutch at Surat but "scarcely had he reached Ceylon when he enlisted again with the Portuguese." (*Pieris op. cit* p. 230)

## THE XXVIII CHAPTER

*The Portugezen throw stones from a mortar—A third crescent work completed—Fruitless attempt to carry the Gallery—A spy executed—Circumstantial accounts from the Choromandel Coast*

"On the evening of 28th December there were some discharges of stones<sup>1</sup> by the *Portugezen* on our works, which surprised us not a little, as we understood they had no mortars with them, but we soon conjectured that the use of it was taught them by *Simon Lopes* who had deserted our Camp".....

Meanwhile the Portuguese had been progressing so much with their palisades that "some grenades were thrown at them in order to divert them from that occupation. The next day however, we found the work greatly strengthened and a breach was therefore made by us in the walls". It was then found that they had "fortified it with a great gun, with muzzle pointing towards the strand".

"It was now decided to have the gallery carried out under the discharge of cannons and musquetry, six skilful carpenters also being engaged at a reward of 100 Rix dollars". By the evening the walls had been penetrated and "into the aperture were now hurled a profusion of hand-grenades and firepots prepared for the purpose, as a result of which the desired passage was soon gained and the enemy driven off the ditch.. but the hot treatment which now burst from the Bastions *S. Joan* and *S. Steven*, combined with the action of musquetry and discharges of case shots from heavy ordnance pieces compelled us to quit the ditch for a time....."

"On the 12th January the Admiral *Adriaan Roothaas* sent to the Camp 3 blacks who were seized on a *dhoney*<sup>2</sup> on its way from *Manaar*. They were found to be bearers of some letters to the Enemy" regarding a number of "Galliot and some patasjes<sup>3</sup> and frigates" which would soon be bringing re-inforcements.

"Upon this new information the General lost no time in sending orders to all our ships.....distributing on them also 30 well-armed *Bandanezen* soldiers and as many *Mardijkers*".....

"On the 15th January our *Lascorijns* brought in an enemy spy, arrested while trying to gain the Fort under pretext of selling tobacco.... he was condemned to be hanged near where he was arrested, to deter others from similar attempts".....

"On the 19th letters were received from the Governor of *Choromandal*, *Laurens Pit*.....that we might expect to receive 35,000 lbs of gun powder ..... and rice.....

"From the duplicate of a letter of the 8th December sent to *Batavia* by the merchant *Leonard Jansz* of *Wingurta* we learnt of the preparations then going on in *Goa* for the relief of *Columbo*.....and that the King of *Portugaal*'s injunctions had not been carefully attended to by him and that he the Viceroy apprehended that within a short time a large *Nederlantsche* fleet would lay siege to the Bar of *Goa*. The letter also mentioned that the fighting men on their ships of war were, after partaking of the Holy Communion, to be bound by oath that when no longer able to cope with the enemy they would set fire (oh! monstrous cruelty) to their magazines..... [The letter proceeded to give details regarding the fleet which was being equipped at *Goa*]. The letter also said that there were 2 *Engelsche* [English] ships anchored off *Goa* and that the Vice Roy had offered their Commanders great rewards if they would join the Armada for *Ceylon* but that they continued their voyage Northwards".....

"On the 24th January we learnt from the merchant *Leendert Jansz*'s letters of the 6th from *Wingurta* that the Vice Roy<sup>4</sup> instead of sending reinforcements to *Ceylon* had decided to despatch 2 caracks to *Portugaal* and 3 Patachios to *Mosambique*.....That there was yet no move made for sending the fleet to relieve *Columbo* is also confirmed by a letter from a spy" [The contents of the letter are now reproduced. It was signed "Your devoted Slave *Uragami Sinay*"]

"On this new information the General and his Council resolved to despatch the ships [10 of them]..... to the Bar of *Goa*..... reserving at *Columbo* the Yachts *Workum*, *Popkensburgh*, *de Schelvis* and *Zee-Rob* and some frigates and sloops with an efficient body of soldiers for its defence.

## NOTES TO CHAPTER XXVIII

1. *Stones V*, Pieris "The Dutch Power in Ceylon" p. 259. The Portuguese had complained that the Dutch had discharged "large pebbles and flints" from mortars. The latter replied that they had contravened no agreed conditions by so doing. *Batavia* had been asked to send as ballast to *Ceylon* such pebbles, which were preferred to grenades and needed less gunpowder than cannon balls.
2. *Dhoney*. An Indian word, also spelt "toni". Light sailing craft.
3. *Patasjes*. Also sometimes called "patachios"
4. *Viceroy*. *Manoel Marcarenhas Homen*, who though he had been deposed and expelled from *Colombo*, was appointed to act as Viceroy of India. He sought revenge on *Colombo* by delaying relief (Fr. S. G. Perera's History of *Ceylon* p. 113)

## THE XXIX CHAPTER

*Lieut. Hartman receives gifts at the hands of the Emperor—  
Spies executed—Arrival of several ships—Letters of the  
Emperor and the General*

"At this time the General received a letter from the Kandyan Court in reply to the one which Lieut. *Hartman* was the bearer of the contents were of little importance: a promise was held out that the Emperor would shortly move down to our Camp.....

"On Lieut *Hartman's* departure he received from the Royal hands the gift of a gold chain and a ring.....

On the 28th January "two enemy spies who were walking about the Camp inspecting our works were taken up and hanged at the gallows by way of discouraging others".

[The movements of certain cargo ships are now mentioned]....."  
The yachts *Angelier*, *Domburgh* and *Leeuwin* were ordered out from *Bengale* for taking in a load of *Malax*<sup>1</sup> Tin. The cargo of these vessels generally consists of *Japans* crude Silver, Bars of Copper, Alum, Gold, *Chineeze* Tea, *Formozaanze*<sup>2</sup> Soft Sugar and *Malacca* Tin. As these vessels also touch at *Columbo* and the *Malabaar* coast on their homeward voyage they take in supplies of Cinnamon, Pepper and Cardamoms. These vessels remain abroad a considerable time..... back again to *Ceylon* in May when they sail to the *Choromandel* Coast where they take in a further cargo of Piece Goods, Painted<sup>3</sup> cloth and other merchandise and then steer direct for *Batavia*.....

"We must now revert to the Siege of *Columbo*. On the 31st January there stole over to us two *Portugesche* soldiers who had slipped off the Bulwark *S. Steven* by means of ropes. We learnt from them of the great scarcity of money, that the garrison consisted of 650 whites and that most of them were disposed to join us but for the strict guards which prevent them" Daily some 15 or 16 persons used to die of starvation while the Europeans had also begun to be dropsical. The food situation was so serious that the "weak and faminished were expelled in order that they might find means of existence elsewhere," but Hulft was prepared to admit "only such Europeans as could give useful information". The others used to be driven back and on the 12th February no less than 500 were so dealt with. Two days later Hulft wrote to the General on the subject, pointing out that these people, whose services he had previously utilised, were his responsibility and that "summary punishment, namely death would in future be the result of such desertions from the Town".

Meanwhile Hulft had received from the Emperor a letter written "In the Camp and Court of *Guiramibula* \* 14th February 1656," In this letter, which is a long one, he denounces certain persons—amongst them his "brother, *Carnana Singa*, King of *Ouva* and with

him the Prince *Vigiapala*"—as traitors, and warns the General against the *Portugesche* nation and "a mixed body of men in my realm, strangers as well as natives". He also requests him "as letters from this Imperial Court are always in a language quite foreign to you to immediately refer to me on all points which may be hard to understand.".....

On the 20th Lieut. *Hartman* returned from his journey bringing with him a letter dated 18th February." In this letter the Emperor refers to his desire to personally meet the General, "God will I trust grant me the fulfilment of my wish to see you at *Raygamvatte*..... When I shall have come to the Camp I trust that with Your Excellency's sound judgment and counsel and my own efforts the taking of the Fort will not be long delayed. As for that malicious nation they will earn not only for themselves but for their whole generation another name whereby they and all theirs will be despised forever".....

"Lieut. *Hartman*, to whom the Emperor had presented a tame elephant, now informed the General that he had in confidence been requested to suggest that the Prince his son be honoured with some little present in token of undying friendship".....

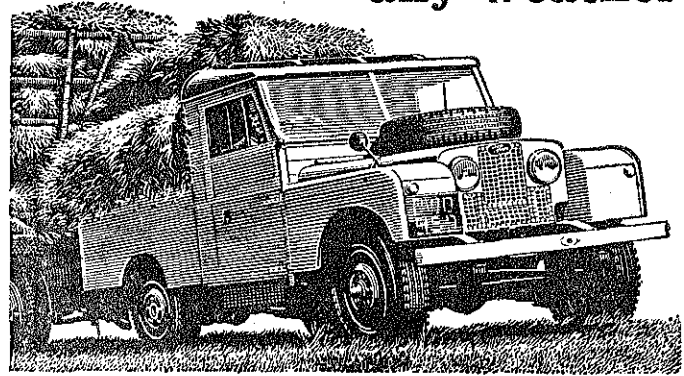
"On the 21st the Dissaves were entrusted with letters to His Majesty under the usual salutes." They were also given a Japanese Screen for the Crown Prince, and were each also presented with a piece of *Atlas* or Silk material, while each member of their retinue was given a Red or *Rouaanze* cap which they valued greatly, saying of it in their language "Toppi Honday" [The hats are good.]

### NOTES TO CHAP. XXIX

1. *Malax*. i.e. produce of Malacca
2. *Formozaanze* i.e. produce of Formosa
3. *Painted Cloth* Dyed cloth is meant
4. *Guiramibula* now known as Hanwella (on the Colombo—Avisawella Road)



Any load... anywhere...  
any weather



In the coldest regions on earth... in the moist damp heat of the tropics and in every variety of climate in-between, the 4-wheel drive Land-Rover has proved its toughness and reliability. It rides the roughest surfaces... climbs the steepest gradients and negotiates the sharpest turns with an ease and agility that a mountain goat might envy. With its three comfortable car-type front seats, its generous load capacity and its lusty pulling power, the Land-Rover's value to agriculture, industry and government services is unequalled by any 4-wheeled vehicle in the world. All models are available with left or right hand drive.

**THE 4-WHEEL DRIVE**

*Over 80% of Land-Rovers go to markets  
outside Britain and a world-wide chain of  
distributors is selling and servicing them.*



May we give you a demonstration of this amazing vehicle?

**COLONIAL MOTORS LTD.**

297, UNION PLACE,  
COLOMBO 2.

Phone: (3342)